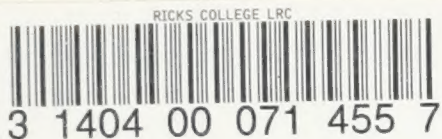


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VOL. II.

FROM DACRE TO KYTES-HARDWICK.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY S. LEWIS AND CO., 13, FINSBURY PLACE, SOUTH.

M.DCCC XLVIII.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

ENGLAND

BY

JOHN GILBERT, ESQ., F.R.S.

AND

JOHN RIVINGTON, ESQ., F.R.S.

LONDON:

GILBERT AND RIVINGTON, PRINTERS,
ST. JOHN'S SQUARE.

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LONDON:

GILBERT AND RIVINGTON, PRINTERS, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE.

1820

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

A

OF

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D A C R

DACRE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **PENRITH**, **LEATH** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Penrith; containing, with the townships of Great Blencowe, Newbiggin, Soulby, and Stainton, 975 inhabitants, of whom 204 are in the township of Dacre. A monastery existed here in the time of Bede; and at this place Constantine, King of Scotland, and Eugenius, King of Cumberland, placed themselves and their dominions under the authority of Athelstan. Dacre Castle was long the residence of an ancient and noble family of that name: the main body of it, consisting principally of four towers, of excellent workmanship, remains in a very perfect state. The parish comprises by admeasurement 6466 acres, of which about 808 are wood, 300 meadow and pasture, and the rest arable: limestone is obtained. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £120; impropiator, the Earl of Lonsdale. The small tithes of the townships of Dacre and Soulby were commuted for land, under an inclosure act, in 1806. There is a school endowed with £140 per annum, arising from land; another with £8. 15., a third with £7. 10., and a fourth with £3, per annum. At Southwaite, in the parish, is a mineral spring.

DACRE, a township, in the parish of **RIPON**, union of **PATELEY-BRIDGE**, Lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (S. E.) from Pateley-Bridge; containing 695 inhabitants. The township is situated on the south-western side of **Niddersdale**, and comprises a considerable tract, of which a large portion is open moor; the surface is in some parts rocky, and diversified by hill and valley, and the scenery is generally bold. There are coal-mines, and several quarries of building-stone; also a flax-mill. The township forms, with **Bewerley**, an ecclesiastical district. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1837, at an expense of £700, raised by sub-

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scription, aided by a grant of £150 from the Incorporated Society; it is in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a graceful spire, and forms a pleasing object in the scenery of the valley. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of **Ripon**; net income, £40, with a good glebe-house. There is a place of worship for Independents. A school was built in 1695, by **William Hardcastle**, who endowed it with £100; and in 1778, **William Mountain** bequeathed £100. In 1774, **Edward Yates** left an estate now producing £35 per annum, for the instruction of children at **Padside** and **Braythwaite**.

DADFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of **Stowe**, union, hundred, and county of **BUCKINGHAM**; containing 159 inhabitants. The manor of **Dadford** belonged in part to the neighbouring monastery of **Bittlesden**, and has long been annexed to that of **Stowe**. The hamlet is situated a short distance from the western boundary of **Stowe Park**.

DADLINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **HINCKLEY**, union of **MARKET-BOSWORTH**, hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from **Hinckley**; containing 180 inhabitants. Before the Conquest, **Leofric**, Earl of **Mercia**, gave this place to the priory of **Coventry**, and in the reign of **Henry I.** the priory gave it to **Hugh de Hastings**. The lands have since been held by many families, among others by the **Ferrers** family, the **Pulteneys**, **Greys**, and **Burtens**: in 1772 the manor was bought by **William Hurst, Esq.** **Dadlington** comprises 1021a. 3r. 23p. of land, and is situated on an eminence on the east side of the **Ashby-de-la-Zouch** canal; the soil is gravelly, and the surface diversified. The chapel, dedicated to **St. James**, is a structure of great antiquity, with a wooden turret, and a few fragments of stained glass in its windows. In the village is a small Independent meeting-house, and a school is supported in connexion with the **National Society**.

DAGENHAM (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of ROMFORD, hundred of BECONTREE, S. division of ESSEX, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Romford; containing 2294 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 5640 acres, whereof 3350 are arable, 970 pasture, and about 1000 wood and waste. It is bounded on the south by the Thames, a very destructive irruption of which occurred here in 1707: the waters overflowed 1000 acres of rich land, and washed nearly 120 acres into the river, where a sand-bank was formed almost half-way across its bed; and in this state the whole remained nearly fifteen years, when the breach was stopped, and the land recovered by Captain Perry, at an expense of £40,000. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 10., and in the gift of the Rev. T. L. Fanshawe: the great tithes, belonging to Brentwood school, have been commuted for £1036, and the vicarial for £850; the glebe comprises $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a handsome edifice with a tower of stone, and contains some good monuments, among which is one to Sir Richard Alibon, Knt., who was appointed a judge by James II. A school was founded and endowed by William Ford, Esq., in 1828; and there is another, endowed with £100 South Sea annuities.

DAGLINGWORTH (*Holy Rood*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of CROWTHORNE and MINETY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (N. W.) from Cirencester; containing 302 inhabitants. This place was not a distinct parish at the time of the Conquest, but a waste in the manor of Stratton: the earliest mention of its present name occurs in a record of the thirteenth century. It comprises by computation 1811 acres, of which about 1157 are arable, 310 meadow land, and 342 wood; the soil is in general light, and there are quarries of stone for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £261, and the glebe comprises $64\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a glebe-house. The church was built by the nuns of Godstow, in the county of Oxford, to whom the place was given in 1499. The Roman Ermin-street passes through the parish, and a tessellated pavement has been discovered.

DAGNALL, a chapelry, in the parish of EDDLESBOROUGH, union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Ivinghoe; containing 382 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, has long been in ruins.

DAGWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of OLD NEWTON, union and hundred of STOW, W. division of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Stow-Market; containing 169 inhabitants. Some members of a family that took its name from this place, distinguished themselves in the wars with France, during the reign of Edward III.

DALBURY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Derby; containing, with the hamlet of Lees, 221 inhabitants. In the reign of Edward II. Dalbury and Lees were the property of Sir Robert Holland; and both places were held by Sir Samuel Sleight, who died in 1679. They passed with his daughter and co-heiress to Samuel Cheetham, Esq., and on that gentleman's death, without issue, to Rowland Cotton, Esq., of Bella-port, in Shropshire, who had married the other co-

heiress. The parish comprises 1172a. 26p., mostly rich pasture land and dairy-farms; about 29 acres are common: the surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, the soil is a thick loam, and the scenery is picturesque. Lees is an inconsiderable village, scattered round a green of about 36 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 3.; patron, incumbent, and lord of the manor, the Rev. C. Evelyn Cotton, whose tithes have been commuted for £184, and whose glebe comprises 47 acres, with an excellent house, built by the incumbent. The church is in the later English style, and is an ancient edifice covered with ivy; it has a Norman arch over the belfry, and contains a fine stone font with a richly carved oak covering: in one of the windows, of stained glass, is a figure of St. Michael, and the date 1627. A north aisle was lately added, and the church thoroughly repaired, at a cost of £300. The communion-plate, of great value, was presented by the Cotton family. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. £14 per annum were left by Ann Pole for putting out apprentices, or for the poor. The parish is indebted to the incumbent for a line of upwards of 1000 yards of public road, constructed at his expense, and for extensive plantations.

DALBY, a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Spilsby; containing, with the hamlet of Dexthorpe, 106 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £79; patron, Samuel Slater, Esq. A glebe in the parish of Toynton All Saints, valued at £27. 10., and land in Wildmore Fen, valued at £12, per annum, are attached to the living.

DALBY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. E.) from Bransby, and 15 (N.) from York; containing 155 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1156a. 2r. 37p., of which about 581 acres are arable, 525 meadow and pasture, and 50 wood. The land is undulated, in most parts very high, and the soil, though of various qualities, is in general good; the scenery in many situations is beautiful, embracing extensive views over York, towards Pontefract. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Wm. Gray, Jun., Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £261, and the glebe comprises $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church, a very ancient edifice, contains a large and curious font.

DALBY MAGNA (*St. Swithin*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 479 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 2400 acres, of which about 1790 are meadow, 500 arable, and 10 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 7.; patron and impropiator, Sir Robert Burdett, Bart.: the great tithes have been commuted for £49. 7. 6., and the vicarial for £235, and there is a small glebe, with a glebe-house.

DALBY-ON-THE-WOLDS, or OLD DALBY (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 410 inhabitants. A commandery of Knights Hospitallers was founded here, it is

supposed by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry II. ; of which, at the Dissolution, the revenue was valued at £91. 2. 8. The parish comprises by computation 4000 acres ; the village is supplied with water conveyed by pipes from springs at the distance of a mile and a half. The living is a donative ; net income, £40 ; patron, the Rev. William Sawyer. A church, in which 300 of the sittings are free, was built at the expense of the patron, and opened for divine service in February 1836. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Here is a chalybeate spring.

DALBY PARVA (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Melton-Mowbray ; containing 184 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9 ; net income, £263 ; patron and impropiator, E. B. Harropp, Esq.

DALDERBY (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of HORNCASTLE, S. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Horncastle ; containing 37 inhabitants. The river Bain and the Horncastle canal pass through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, united in 1731 to the rectory of Scrivelsby, and valued in the king's books at £4. 19. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

DALE-ABBEY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Derby ; comprising 400 inhabitants. It has its name from an abbey of Præmonstratensian canons, founded about the year 1204, by William Fitz-Rauf, seneschal of Normandy, and his son-in-law, Jeffrey de Salicosa Mara, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary : at the Dissolution the revenue was estimated at £144. 12. The liberty comprises 1760 acres of land, the soil of which is clay, sand, and marl ; and has a village situated in a vale, with a lofty range of hills on the south, commanding extensive views : the houses are mostly of brick, and thatched. Earl Stanhope is lord of the manor. Here is a chapel, an ancient and curious structure, divided into two parts by a framework screen, and having a gallery extending over three sides ; it is within the jurisdiction of the manor and peculiar court of Dale-Abbey. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. A fine eastern window and a solitary arch are the only remains of the abbey, with the exception of a portion of the cloisters, now part of a house.

DALE-TOWN, a township, in the parish of HAWNBY, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Thirsk ; containing 49 inhabitants. This township is near one of the sources of the river Rye, and comprises by computation 2000 acres of land, partly open moors : it includes a lofty and extensive cliff, called Peak Scarr.

DALHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Newmarket ; containing, with the hamlet of Dunstall-Green, 598 inhabitants. Dalham Hall, formerly the residence of the family of Stuteville, is now the seat of the Rev. Sir Robert Affleck. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 5. ; net income, £419 ; patron, Sir R. Affleck : the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1816.

DALLINGHOO (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, partly in the hundred of LOES, but chiefly in that of WELFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (N.) from Woodbridge ; containing 346 inhabitants. The chief manor in this parish was the property, successively, of several of the earls of Norfolk, from which circumstance it obtained the appellation of Earls' Dallinghoo. A handsome mansion was erected by Sir William Churchill, then lord of the manor, and was rebuilt by his son-in-law, who had succeeded to the estate ; it was destroyed by fire in 1729. The parish comprises 1530*a.* 1*r.* 4*p.* The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8. ; net income, £384 ; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Ellis Walford. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower, of which the lower part is of earlier date : the rectory-house is a good residence, recently enlarged.

DALLINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of NEWBOTTLE-GROVE, union, and S. division of the county, of NORTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W.) from Northampton ; containing 519 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north and north-east by the river Nene, and on the south-west by the road from Northampton to Rugby ; and comprises 1474*a.* 1*r.*, exclusively of a plantation of firs, computed at 150 acres. The principal part of the land, which is of rich quality, is arable, the grass not amounting to more than 200 acres. About 100 persons are engaged in the manufacture of shoes. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 8. ; net income, £200 ; patron and impropiator, J. Reddall, Esq. : the glebe consists of 40 acres, with a glebe-house. The church has portions in the early English style, and contains handsome monuments to the Rainsford and Jekyll families, former possessors of the estate.

DALLINGTON (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of BATTLE, partly in the hundred of FOXEARLE and HAWKSBOROUGH, but chiefly in that of NETHERFIELD, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Battle ; containing 612 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Battle to Uckfield, and beautifully diversified by hill and dale ; it abounds with iron-ore, and several blast-furnaces were formerly in operation for smelting the ore, but the works have been long discontinued. The living is a vicarage endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £8 ; net income, £182 ; patron, the Earl of Ashburnham. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire.

DALSTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of CARLISLE, ward, and E. division of the county, of CUMBERLAND ; comprising the townships of Buckabank, Cumdivock, Dalston, Hawkesdale, and Raughton with Gaitsgill, and the chapelry of Highhead ; and containing 2874 inhabitants, of whom 1024 are in the township of Dalston, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Carlisle. This place, from various circumstances, appears to have been visited by the Romans ; and from some extensive quarries of freestone here, it is supposed a great part of the stone used for building the Roman wall from Carlisle to Bowness was dug ; an opinion confirmed by the discovery, about the middle of the last century, of a Roman inscription on the face of a rock, and by the vestiges of three Roman encampments, that exist in the

neighbourhood. Rose Castle, in the parish, is supposed to have been the principal residence of the bishops of Carlisle from the year 1228: in 1322 it was burnt by Robert Bruce, and, about 1366, was twice attacked and ravaged by the Scots. Before the civil war in the seventeenth century, the building formed a complete quadrangle, had five towers, and was surrounded by a turreted wall. In 1648, being then held for the king, it was attacked by General Lambert, and taken by storm; shortly afterwards, the Duke of Hamilton's army was here reinforced by that under Sir Marmaduke Langdale, and the castle, after having been used as a prison for the royalists, was burnt by order of Major Cholmeley. Since the Restoration it has been rebuilt, and improved by successive prelates. The PARISH comprises about 10,850 acres; the surface, though hilly, is not mountainous, and the valleys are watered by the river Caldew, which, after receiving the Raugh and the Ive, gives name to a beautiful vale. Stone of excellent quality is found, and at Shalk are some very extensive quarries: the cotton manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent, there being several mills; and an iron and plating forge is conducted on a large scale, for spades and implements of husbandry. The village is well built, and at the eastern extremity is an ancient cross, raised on a flight of steps, and bearing several coats of arms; a customary market is held on Friday, and the village is a polling-place for the eastern division of the county. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 18. 1½.; net income, £201; patron and appropriator, the Bishop. The church was rebuilt about a century ago. At Highhead is a separate incumbency. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school, rebuilt in 1815, is endowed with £33 per annum. Remains exist of a Druidical circle about thirty yards in circumference. The celebrated Dr. Paley was vicar of Dalston from 1774 to 1793.

DALSTON, a suburban village, in the parish of HACKNEY, Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 2½ miles (N. N. E.) from London. This place, which has greatly increased within the last few years, extends from the village of Hackney towards Kingsland, and consists of several handsome ancient mansions, and numerous neat houses of modern erection. A church, dedicated to St. Philip, and capable of accommodating 1000 persons, was consecrated in August, 1841, having been erected at a cost of £5700, on ground given by the late Mr. W. Rhodes: the living is in the gift of the Rector of St. John's, Hackney. A school of industry was erected in Dalston-lane, by subscription, in 1837, for the reception of fifty girls, who are instructed by aid of voluntary contributions; and in Oct. 1845, a building was opened as a German hospital by Prince George of Cambridge, and Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian ambassador.

DALTON, a township, in the parish of BURTON-IN-KENDAL, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, ½ a mile (S. E. by E.) from Burton-in-Kendal; containing 155 inhabitants. At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor was held by a Saxon chief named Gilmichael, and it was afterwards annexed to the manor of Burton; soon after the time of Richard I. it seems to have been granted to the family of Burton, and the lands were subsequently possessed by various families. The township comprises

2115a. 2r. 2p.; and is a rocky tract abounding in limestone, of which the high hill of Dalton Crag is almost entirely composed: there are two limekilns. Dalton Hall, formerly called Dalton Bank, is the seat of Edmund Hornby, Esq., some time M.P. for Preston; it is beautifully situated, about a mile and a half from the Burton station of the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, and commands fine views. The great tithes have been commuted for £183; the small tithes by a special act.

DALTON, a township, in the chapelry of UP HOL- LAND, parish and union of WIGAN, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing 483 inhabitants. Dalton was held by a thane, named Uctred, at the Domesday survey; but became the property of the lords of Manchester. In the reign of Edward III. the manor, or part of it, was held by Sir Robert de Holland, and it afterwards passed to the family of Legh. The township comprises 996 acres, whereof 500 are arable, 446 pasture, and 50 woodland. Ashurst Hall, the principal mansion, existed in 1649, and probably at an earlier period; and is a large castellated building, but now used as a farmhouse. The tithes have been commuted for £275. 15. payable to an impropiator, and £88. 15. to the rector. There is a national school. In the time of the French revolutionary war, a beacon was erected on the high hill of Ashurst, to proclaim invasion in this part, should the French attempt it; the building is of strong masonry, with the entire absence of inflammable materials.

DALTON, a township, in the parish of NEWBURN, union of CASTLE ward, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Newcastle; containing 103 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Ponteland to Stamfordham, about five miles distant from Newburn in a north-west direction. The tithes have been commuted for £11. 11. 10. payable to the vicar, and £108. 1. to the Bishop of Carlisle. A chapel of ease was built in 1836.

DALTON, a township, in the parish of TOPCLIFFE, union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 4½ miles (S.) from Thirsk; containing 327 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1150 acres of fertile land: the York and Newcastle railway passes to the east of the village, which is small and scattered. The tithes have been commuted for £29 payable to the vicar, and £155 to the Dean and Chapter of York.

DALTON, or DALTON-TRAVERS, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-RAVENSWORTH, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from Greta-Bridge; containing 283 inhabitants. It comprises about 2450 acres of land, of which a part is fertile and well wooded, and part high moorland, picturesquely broken into hill and dale. A chapel of ease was erected in 1839, by subscription, aided by a grant from the Ripon Diocesan Society. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. An annuity of £36 is paid by the wardens of Kirkby-Ravenworth hospital for the education of 36 children, and the master teaches three others for £3 per annum, bequeathed for that purpose by Thomas Buckton: a school-house has been built. Within the township is a place called Castle-Steads, where are the remains of a *castra æstiva*, on a slip of land above the conflux of two rivulets, near which passes the Roman Watling-street.

DALTON, a township, in the parish of KIRK-HEATON, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK; containing 3906 inhabitants. This place forms the eastern suburb of the town of Huddersfield, from which it is separated by the river Colne, and has become the centre of a widely extended branch of commerce, consisting of all kinds of fancy goods for waistcoating, trowsers, gowns, &c. The township includes Mold-Green, Dalton-Green, Dalton-Fold, Bradley-Mills, and some other scattered hamlets, and comprises an area of 1242a. 1r. 7p. The tithes were commuted under an inclosure act obtained in 1799. There is a place of worship for Swedenborgians.

DALTON, a township, in the parishes of ROTHERHAM and THRIBERGH, union of ROTHERHAM, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (E.) from Rotherham; containing 228 inhabitants. It comprises about 1400 acres of land, and includes the villages of Dalton Magna, Dalton Parva, and Dalton Brook, situated near the road between Rotherham and Thribergh, to which latter parish Dalton Parva belongs.

DALTON-IN-FURNESS (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of ULVERSTON, hundred of LONSDALE north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Ulverston, and 265 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing, with the port of Barrow, the chapelries of Ireleth, Ramsyde, and Walney, and the townships of Yarleside and Hawcoat, 3231 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its situation in a dale in the lower part of the district of Furness, of which it was formerly the chief town. According to Tacitus, Agricola, when he had conquered that district, erected a fort here for its protection; and the remains of a Roman road, discovered in 1803 by some workmen, at a considerable depth from the surface, confirm the probability of Dalton having been a Roman station, though there are no other vestiges except some slight traces of the fosse by which it was surrounded. The mount whereon the fort was built, upon examination, was found to be of artificial construction: it was defended on the south and west by steep precipices, and on the east by a rampart and ditch; and a brook which flowed at the base supplied the garrison with water.

The town derived its principal importance from the erection of the magnificent ABBEY of FURNESS, founded in 1127, by Stephen, afterwards king of England, for monks of the Cistercian order, whom he removed from Tulketh, in Amounderness, to this valley, where, obtaining valuable grants, they continued for more than four centuries. The abbots were invested with extensive privileges, and enjoyed large possessions; they held in their own right the woods, pastures, fisheries, and mills of the district, and had considerable shares in the salt-works and mines. At the Dissolution, the revenue was valued at £966. 7. 10. The abbey formed a vast pile of buildings, the character of which was more that of simple magnificence arising from their extent, than of richness and beauty resulting from their style. The body of the church, with the lower portion of the transepts, is in the Norman style; the chancel, with the additions to the transepts, is early English, and the stone of better quality. The chapels, and the vestry on the east of the transept, are of less ancient date, and,

together with the chapter-house and refectory, and conventual buildings, of more elaborate execution: the stone of these parts, with the exception of being covered with a light-coloured lichen, is as perfect as when first used. The western tower, though very massive, is of the same elegant style, and built with the same kind of stone. A large portion of the ruins was cleared from the rubbish by which their features were concealed, and protected from further injury, by the late Earl of Burlington; but there is much still unexplored. The remains occupy a considerable part of an area of 65 acres, called the Deer Park, inclosed with a stone wall, in the sequestered vale of Bekang's Gill, about a mile and a half south of the town; the approaches are strewn with memorials of the abbots, and mutilated tombs. In the reign of Edward III., a castle, in which, during peaceable times, the abbots held their secular courts, was erected in the town, probably as a place of retreat for the inhabitants, and for the protection of their property, from the frequent predatory incursions of the Scots, of whose approach numerous beacons in this part of the country were kept in constant readiness to give notice. In the reign of Henry VIII., Lambert Simnel, the pretended earl of Warwick, landed at the Pile of Fouldrey, whence he proceeded to assert his claims to the throne; and during the war in the reign of Charles I., the town and neighbourhood were the scenes of frequent engagements between the hostile parties.

DALTON is situated on the acclivity of a gradual eminence, and consists principally of one street, at the western extremity of which is the market-place; the houses, in general old, have in many instances given place to buildings of modern erection, and other improvements have been made, but the inhabitants are still indifferently supplied with water. The environs are pleasant, and favourable for the sports of the chase; the Dalton Hunt, established in 1703, has been discontinued since 1789. The trade is chiefly in malt, which is sold to a great extent; and the iron-mines in the vicinity, which have been worked for more than four centuries, produce annually many thousand tons of excellent ore. The market is on Saturday; the fairs are on April 28th, June 6th, and Oct. 23rd, the last a statute-fair. The castle, supposed to occupy a portion of the site of the fort built by Agricola, is at present appropriated to the holding of the manorial courts; it is a massive quadrilateral building of three stages, having the principal entrance on the south side, over which is a central window of three lights, surmounted by another of four lights with flowing tracery, in the decorated style. The parish comprises by computation 15,594 acres, of which about 12,344 are arable, 1549 pasture, and 1676 woodland, waste, &c.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; net income, £150, with a house; impropriator, the Earl of Burlington. The church, a structure of considerable antiquity, built on the declivity of a hill within the precincts of the ancient castellum, was enlarged in 1826 by the addition of an aisle and vestry, extending the whole length of the north side, of early English character, with a porch in the centre, having an enriched Norman arch; the south side has also been restored, and the whole, with the exception of the tower, has a very handsome

appearance. There are chapels at Ireleth, Barrow, and in the Island of Walney; and a chapel at Ramsyde, lately rebuilt, in the later English style. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The free grammar school was founded in 1622, by Thomas Boulton, who bequeathed £220, whereof £20 were to be laid out in the erection of a room, and the remainder in the purchase of land; the land produces £95 per annum. Another school is endowed with £10 per annum; and there are various charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. On High Haume, an eminence near the town, is a circular intrenchment, which appears to have been a fortified beacon; and on the Pile of Fouldrey, a rocky island separated from the Isle of Walney, are the ruins of a castle, thought by Camden to have been erected in the reign of Edward III., by the abbots of Furness, to defend the approach to the harbour. George Romney, the eminent historical and portrait painter, was born in the parish, in 1734.

DALTON-LE-DALE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of EASINGTON, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 11 miles (E. by N.) from Durham, and 7 (S.) from Sunderland; comprising the townships of Dalton, Dawdon, Cold-Hesleton, and East Murton; and containing 2709 inhabitants, of whom 88 are in the township of Dalton. The parish is situated on the road from Sunderland to Stockton-upon-Tees, and bounded on the east by the German Ocean. The surface is undulated, but the scenery, though enlivened with about 100 acres of plantations, is in other respects bleak and of harsh character; the soil of the arable land is fertile, and the system of agriculture improved. Coal is abundant in the vicinity, and a new mine has been opened at Murton, by the South Hetton Company, at an immense expense; limestone of good quality is quarried, and burnt into lime for manure. The village lies in a deep narrow valley, within 2 miles of the sea, and the inhabitants are employed in agriculture and in the mines and quarries. Two railways for conveying coal from the adjacent collieries to Seaham harbour pass through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 7.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Durham, who have augmented the income to £300. The great tithes of the township of Dalton have been commuted for £70, and the small for £35; there is a vicarial glebe of 26 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style, with a Norman doorway now built up. The vicarage-house was erected in 1841, and is a neat edifice, situated on rising ground, a little to the west of the turnpike-road.

DALTON, NORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Driffeld; containing 450 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies North Dale town, comprises about 3890 acres, chiefly arable land: the village is romantically situated in a deep vale in the Wolds. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of James Walker, Esq. (the impropriator), with a net income of £75. The church is an ancient edifice, having a tower of more recent date; the south door is Norman, with clustered cylindrical jambs, and the north door of the chancel, though plainer, is of the same style: in the interior is a Norman arch with zig-zag

ornaments, and at the west end a beautiful pointed window. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

DALTON-PIERCY, a township, in the parish of HART, union of STOCKTON-UPON-TEES, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Stockton; containing 78 inhabitants. In 1370, Henry, Lord Percy, sold this manor to Sir John Nevile, of Raby; and it remained with the descendants of that proprietor until the forfeiture by the family, since which time the lands have been divided. In 1684 the families of Chilton, Boyes, Watson, and others, held the freeholds. The township comprises by computation 960 acres, and is situated east of the road from Stockton to Hart.

DALTON, SOUTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BEVERLEY, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 6 miles (N. W.) from Beverley; containing 269 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1800 acres, principally arable, with a small portion of woodland; the soil is partly clay and partly chalk, the surface generally level, and the scenery in many situations highly picturesque. Dalton Hall, the seat of Lord Hotham, is a noble mansion. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £328; patron, Lord Hotham. Under an inclosure act in 1822, the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents; the glebe consists of 35 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower, and contains a handsome monument to Sir John Hotham. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

DALTON-UPON-TEES, a township, in the parish of CROFT, union of DARLINGTON, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S.) from Darlington; containing 219 inhabitants. It is situated south of the Tees, on the road from Great Smeaton to Croft; and comprises by computation 1440 acres of land: the Dean and Chapter of York are lords of the manor. The York and Newcastle railway passes to the east of the village.

DALWOOD, a chapelry, in the parish of STOCKLAND, union and hundred of AXMINSTER, S. division of DEVON, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Axminster; containing 513 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter. The great tithes have been commuted for £230, and the vicarial for £140. A fair is held on the Wednesday after Aug. 24th.

DAMERHAM, SOUTH (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of FORDINGBRIDGE, S. division of the hundred of DAMERHAM, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Fordingbridge; containing 728 inhabitants. It is situated on the road to Shaftesbury, and comprises by computation 5000 acres. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £25. 10. 5.; net income, £383; patron, the Earl of Chichester: the glebe comprises 97 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early and later English styles. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents.

DANBURY (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Chelmsford; containing, with the hamlet of Runsell, and part of that of Bicknacre, 1189 inhabitants. The name is contracted from *Danesbury*, signifying the town or castle of the Danes. On the summit of Danbury Hill is an ancient

encampment, about 680 yards in circumference; the glaciis on the south side is still nearly 30 feet deep, and the lines may be distinctly traced on the other sides. The parish comprises 2624 acres, of which 300 are common or waste: it occupies an elevated situation, commanding fine views, and the general scenery is varied; the soil, though in some parts light and gravelly, is in others of the richest quality. An estate partly in this parish and partly in the parish of Sandon has just been purchased for the residence of the Bishop of Rochester, in lieu of the palace at Bromley, Kent, which is not now within the limits of the see: the cost was £24,700. A fair is held on the 29th of May. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £569, and the glebe contains 22 acres, with a glebe-house. In 1402, the body of the church, and part of the chancel, were destroyed by lightning; and in Feb. 1750, the upper part of the spire was struck down by a like cause. The interior contains many ancient and interesting monuments, and in the walls are several niches, in two of which are effigies of Knights Templars, curiously carved in wood. From the summit of the tower is a remarkably fine panoramic view. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

DANBY, a parish, in the union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Guisborough; containing 1273 inhabitants. This place, which was formerly of considerable importance, was granted by the Conqueror to Robert de Brus, who held of the king *in capite*, and who built a castle here; which, with the estate, remained with the family till the time of Henry III. The parish forms part of the district called Cleveland, and comprises by computation 13,860 acres, of which about 400 are woodland: a large tract consists of high moors, and waste; and it includes the romantic dales of Great and Little Fryup, and the hamlets of Ainthorpe and Castleton, at the former of which an ancient stone bridge crosses the river Esk. The general appearance of the parish is rather barren, though much has been effected in the way of improvement; the vale produces good crops, and numerous flocks of sheep are pastured upon the common lands. Coal-mines are wrought, and there are several fine freestone-quarries. An act was passed in 1846, for extending the Whitby and Pickering railway to Castleton, a distance of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A market is held every Friday in that hamlet. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Viscount Downe, lord of the manor, and has a net income of £96: the church is a plain structure built about fifty years since, by a parish rate. There are three places of worship for Wesleyans, and one for the Society of Friends; and of several schools, two have small endowments. On a neighbouring hill are the ruins of Danby Castle, an edifice of uncertain antiquity, though supposed to be that built by Robert de Brus; and on the moors are a number of tumuli.

DANBY-WISKE, a parish, in the union of NORTHALLERTON, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelry of Yafforth, 546 inhabitants, of whom 368 are in the township of Danby-Wiske, 4 miles (N. W.) from Northallerton. The township comprises by computation 3247*a.* 2*r.*: the village is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the river

Wiske; and the York and Newcastle railway passes within a quarter of a mile. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 3. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Rev. Edwards Cust, incumbent, with a net income of £450: the glebe consists of 202 acres. The church is an ancient fabric, with a tower at the west end. At Yafforth is a chapel of ease.

DANE-BRIDGE, an ecclesiastical parish, partly in the parish of DAVENHAM, and partly in the parochial chapelry of WITTON, parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 1 mile (S.) from Northwich; containing about 2300 inhabitants, of whom 1400 are in the Davenham portion. This place is about seven furlongs in length and two in width; and with the exception of a few acres, the whole is built upon: the river Weaver forms a boundary on the west, and the Dane river on the east; and the road from Northwich to Middlewich passes through. The surrounding country is very beautiful, and studded with the handsome seats of various noblemen and gentlemen. The manufacture of salt is carried on. Dane-Bridge was constituted a district in April, 1846, and a parish in 1847, under the act of 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Chester, alternately; net income, £150. The church, which was built in the latter year, at a cost of between £2000 and £3000, is in the decorated style, and contains 600 sittings. There are places of worship for Calvinists, Ranters, and Wesleyans.

DANE-END, a hamlet, partly in the parish of GREAT MUNDEN, but chiefly in that of LITTLE MUNDEN, union of WARE, hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD; containing 175 inhabitants.

DANTHORPE, a township, in the parish of HUMBLETON, union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Hull; containing 43 inhabitants. This place, in Domesday book called *Danetorp*, was at an early period the property of a family of the same name; the Wrights and Thorps afterwards possessed it, and in 1753 it passed to the Countess of Coventry. St. John's College, Cambridge, has an estate of above 100 acres. The entire township comprises about 720 acres.

DARENTH (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Dartford; containing, with part of the hamlet of South Darent, 698 inhabitants. The parish derives its name from the river Darent, on which it is situated. It comprises 2188 acres, of which about 350 are woodland, and 57 common or waste; the soil has mostly a substratum of chalk, but in some parts is of a gravelly quality. The Darent abounds with trout, and in its course through the parish contributes variety to the scenery, which embraces many romantic features. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £339; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is principally in the early English style, and possesses several interesting specimens of the period of its erection, particularly the font, which has attracted much attention. There are vestiges of various tumuli, or barrows; also some remains of the monastery of St. Margaret, founded by the Prior of

Rochester, to whom the manor was given by Archbishop Hubert, in 1195.

DARENTH, SOUTH, a hamlet, in the parishes of DARENTH and HORTON-KIRBY, union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT; containing 195 inhabitants.

DARESBURY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER; containing 2162 inhabitants, of whom 184 are in the township of Daresbury, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E.) from Frodsham. The chapelry consists of the townships of Acton-Grange, Daresbury, Hatton, Kekewick, Moore, Newton-by-Daresbury, Preston-on-the-Hill, and Walton Superior. The area of the township of Daresbury is 531 acres; the soil is sandy. The road from Chester to Warrington, and the Liverpool and Birmingham railway pass through the chapelry, which has the advantage, also, of canal communication. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £175; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, is said to have been founded in the 11th century; it is a neat and commodious edifice, and is distant about three miles from the parish church; the parsonage is in Newton-by-Daresbury township. A school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, is endowed with land purchased by aid of several benefactions, and subsequently exchanged for other land, of the yearly value of £40.

DARFIELD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, partly in the wapentake of STAINCROSS, and partly in the N. division of that of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK; comprising the chapelry of Worsbrough, and the townships of Ardsley, Billingley, Darfield, Great and Little Houghton, and Wombwell; and containing 7519 inhabitants, of whom 648 are in the township of Darfield, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Barnsley. This parish, which comprises by computation 11,860 acres, is mainly situated on the river Dearne, and on the road from Barnsley to Doncaster. At Worsbrough are establishments for smelting iron-ore, and some foundries for castings of various kinds, also a glass manufactory; and on the banks of the Dearne and the Dove, which both intersect the parish, are large corn-mills. The linen manufacture is carried on to some extent, and handloom weaving affords employment to several of the inhabitants. The celebrated quarry called the Oaks, and the quarry at Darfield, produce stone of excellent quality for building, and likewise a stone of which much is made into grindstones for the Sheffield manufacturers of cutlery. Facility of conveyance is afforded by the Dearne and Dove canal and the Midland railway, on which last is a station. The village is well built, and situated on a lofty eminence between the Dearne and one of its tributary streams. The LIVING comprises moieties; the first a clerical rectory, valued in the king's books at £53. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. H. Bowen Cooke; and the second a discharged vicarage, valued at £14. 11. 7., and in the patronage of Trinity College, Cambridge, the impropiators. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £1299. 17. 5., and the rectorial for £1291. 9. 5.; the impropriate glebe contains $27\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the rectorial $55\frac{1}{2}$, and there are also 45 acres of glebe attached to the vicarage. The rector and vicar officiate alternately: the income of the latter is £200.

The church, situated on an eminence, is an ancient structure in the early and decorated English styles, with a square embattled tower, and contains many elegant details and numerous monuments. A chapel at Houghton is licensed by the archbishop, and divine service is regularly performed there by the rector and vicar alternately. The chapel of ease at Wombwell has been considerably enlarged; the chapel at Worsbrough has been rebuilt, and a new church, parsonage-house, and school-room have been erected at Ardsley. There are places of worship for dissenters.—See the articles on WORSBROUGH, ARDSLEY, &c.

DARLASTON (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WALSALL, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 1 mile (N. W. by W.) from Wednesbury; containing 8244 inhabitants. This place is situated in the heart of a mining and manufacturing district, and comprises 901*a.* 32*p.* of arable and meadow land, of level surface, with a calcareous soil; the ground under tillage producing good crops of grain, particularly wheat. From the extensive mining operations carried on, the scenery presents few pleasing features. The mines include several strata of coal: the Ten-yard or Thick coal is found on the south-west side, and gradually crops out at the top as it approaches about the centre of the parish; all the different measures lying below, are found and worked throughout the remaining part. There are also the whole of the measures of ironstone known as the New Mines; the Balls and Blue Flatts are particularly fine, and on this account the iron made in the district is of a remarkably strong body. Under about a third of the parish, on the north side, is an excellent bed of freestone, of 25 yards' thickness, now wrought, but not so extensively as formerly, and suitable for the inside work of houses; and on the south-west, at Moxley, is a vein of red sand and loam, from 20 to 30 yards thick, used for building and other purposes, and at the various iron-works throughout the district for making the bottoms of heating-furnaces.

The manufactures are numerous, comprising a great variety of hardware goods, principally gunlocks, screws of every description, latches, bolts, coach-springs, and saddlery articles, all of the most superior quality, and made largely for the London trade. The iron and steel works of Messrs. Bills and Mills are celebrated for the production, besides other wares, of rolled iron, in an immense variety of shapes to suit the various purposes of manufacturers, and also for the production of the beautifully scrolled or figured iron from which gentlemen's sporting guns are made; their own smelting-works prepare the pig-iron. The iron-works and foundry of Messrs. Addenbrooke and Company are very considerable; and Messrs. Richardson and Company have a large establishment, called the Soho works, for the manufacture of gas-tubes, on a new principle, which is secured by a patent. The Birmingham canal passes on the north side of the parish to Walsall, &c.; and the Liverpool and Birmingham railway also runs through it at the east end. The town is lighted with gas from the extensive works at West Bromwich, about four miles distant. It is chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in the mines and other works carried on in the immediate neighbourhood; the artisans are distinguished for their cleverness, and iron appears to be as ductile in their hands as clay is in the potter's.

The **LIVING** is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 11. 5½., and in the gift of the Trustees of the Rev. C. Simeon. The tithes have been commuted for £250; there is a rectory-house, with 18 acres of glebe. The church is a plain brick building, erected in 1806, upon the site of a very ancient stone edifice; the tower of the old church still remains, surmounted by a tall and graceful spire. The ecclesiastical district of St. George, which comprises more than one-third of the whole parish, was constituted in October, 1844, under the act of 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; the benefice is in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Lichfield, alternately. In 1845 another district, named Moxley, was formed out of Darlaston, Bilston, and Wednesbury, and the living of this is in the same patronage. There are four places of worship for Wesleyans, of which three were built by subscription, and one by Mr. John Wilkes, a native and resident; and the Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Ranters, have places of worship also. A national school, a British and foreign school, and a parochial school, have been established; and in connexion with the church and the various meeting-houses are Sunday schools, containing 1700 children.

The pit banks are in numerous places strewn with pieces of pine and fern, from six inches to three and four feet long, petrified, and flattened by pressure, but with the indentations of the branches and stems well preserved. In a freestone-quarry was discovered in November, 1843, a fossil-tree imbedded in the solid rock, 50 feet below the surface, and lying horizontally, with ten yards of rock beneath it; the trunk was as thick as the body of a man, and from it sprang three arms or branches. This rare and interesting petrification drew vast numbers of visitors to the spot, for whose accommodation convenient stairs were made for descent to the quarry. At Radley Gutter is a mineral spring. Darlaston was one of the earliest places in which Mr. Wesley propounded the religious principles of his sect; and on one occasion, when he was hunted from Walsall, an inhabitant of the town preserved his life by a stratagem from the violence of the mob.

DARLASTON, a township, in the parish and union of **STONE**, S. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, N. division of the county of **STAFFORD**, 2 miles (N. W.) from Stone, on the road to Newcastle; containing 222 inhabitants. This place is of great antiquity, and according to tradition was the seat of Wulphere, King of Mercia, who put his two sons to death for embracing Christianity: on the summit of a hill at Berrybank were formerly the ruins of a large castle, fortified with a double vallum and intrenchments (still remaining) about 250 yards in diameter, said to have been his residence; and in the vicinity is a barrow, in which he is supposed to have been interred. The village of Darlaston is in Beech quarter of the parish, and is seated on the west bank of the river Trent. The common land of the township was inclosed under an act passed in 1828, with the exception of a portion of the Heath, which still forms a rugged waste.

DARLESTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **PREES**, Whitchurch division of the hundred of **NORTH BRADFORD**, N. division of **SALOP**, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Whitchurch; containing 278 inhabitants.

DARLEY (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of **BAKEWELL**, partly in the hundred of **WIRKSWORTH**, but

chiefly in that of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, 3 miles (N. W.) from Matlock; containing, with the township of Wensley with Snitterton, 1929 inhabitants, of whom 1325 are in the hamlet of Darley-Dale. The parish comprises a considerable tract of moorland and pasture. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held on the moors on May 13th and October 27th. The living is a rectory, comprising the mediety of North Darley, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 1½., and the discharged mediety of South Darley, valued at £9. 13. 0½., which were united in 1774; net income, £434; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The tithes of Darley with Little Rowsley have been commuted for £253, and the glebe consists of 126 acres. The church is partly of Norman architecture. At Cross-Green is a church dedicated to St. Mary, to which is attached a chapelry district called South Darley, and comprising the township of Wensley and Snitterton: the living is in the Rector's gift. There is a school with a small endowment; at Darley-Dale is a national school, with an endowment of £16. 15. per annum.

DARLEY, with **MENWITH**.—See **MENWITH**.

DARLEY-ABBEY, a chapelry, in the parish of **ST. ALKMUND**, **DERBY**, hundred of **MORLESTON** and **LITCHURCH**, union of **SHARDLOW**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, 1¼ mile (N.) from Derby; containing 1059 inhabitants. This place takes the affix to its name from an abbey for friars of the order of St. Augustine, founded here in the reign of Henry I., and endowed with many privileges, and of which, at the Dissolution, the revenue was estimated at £285. 9. 6½. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Derwent, and on the road from Derby to Manchester; and comprises 537 acres, chiefly pasture, with garden-land, and some wood: on the eastern side the soil is a strong marl, but it is lighter on the western. A large cotton-mill here, the property of Messrs. William and Samuel Evans, employs nearly 500 hands; and their paper-mill full 60 hands more. The village, sometimes called Little Derby, is a considerable and improving place. The Derby canal and Midland railway pass in its vicinity. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Messrs. Evans; net income, nearly £150. The impropriation belongs to the vicar of St. Alkmund's, by purchase from the corporation of Derby. The chapel, or church, was built in 1818, at the sole expense of the late Walter Evans, Esq., father of the patrons, by whom it was also endowed, with liberal aid from Queen Anne's Bounty: the amount for the church and Mr. Evans' part of the endowment* was £10,000, of which about £7000 were for the edifice, a handsome structure, in which is a beautiful marble monument to the founder and his lady, and another to their son Arthur. Mr. Evans also left stock, now producing £210 per annum, to his sons and their two sisters, for the support of certain dame schools at Darley-Abbey, and in such other parts of Alkmund parish as they may think fit. Two infant and three day schools are supported by the endowment; and there is a handsome brick school-house, built by the late Mr. Evans at a cost of about £3000. Some remains of the abbey are made into cottages.

DARLINGSCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of **TREDINGTON**, union of **SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR**, Upper division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, E. division of the county of **WORCESTER**, 2¼ miles (N. W. by W.) from Shipston;

containing 176 inhabitants, and comprising, with Longdon, 1177*a*. 3*r*. 6*p*. The village lies about a mile and a quarter south-west of the village of Tredington, and near the road from Shipston to Moreton-in-the-Marsh.

DARLINGTON (*St. CUTHBERT*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 18½ miles (S.) from Durham, and 236½ (N. N. W.) from London; comprising the townships of Archdeacon-Newton, Blackwell, Cockerton, and Darlington; and containing 11,877 inhabitants, of whom 11,033 are in the township of Darlington. This place, the name of which is of Saxon derivation, is of considerable antiquity, and towards the close of the tenth century was, with its dependencies, granted by Seir, son of Ulphus, in the presence of King Ethelred and Archbishop Wulston, to St. Cuthbert, patron of the see of Durham, of which Aldune was then bishop. On the removal of the see to Durham, this town became the asylum of the secular clergy, who were removed from the cathedral of that place by Bishop Carileph; and in 1164, Hugh de Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, erected a palace here, which was the residence of several of his successors. Edward I., in 1291, issued from Darlington an order to his chief military tenants in the northern counties to attend him in the war with the Scots. In the reign of Edward III., a sharp skirmish took place here between the troops under Archibald Douglas and a band of English forces, which proved fatal to many of the latter. In 1504, the Princess Margaret, who had been betrothed to James, King of Scotland, slept at the episcopal palace, on her route to that country. In 1640, the army of Charles I., in their retreat after the battle of St. Albans, in which they had been defeated by the Scottish Covenanters, rested at Darlington, where they were supplied with provisions under the direction of the Earl of Strafford.

The town is situated on the eastern declivity of an eminence rising gradually from the river Skerne, over which is a bridge of three arches, and consists of several good streets; the houses are mostly modern and well built, and several improvements and additions have been made under the provisions of an act obtained in 1823, agreeably with which the town was lighted with gas in November 1830. A public library is well supported; and a mechanics' institute and library have been established since 1825. A joint-stock banking company has been formed, with a capital of £400,000; and there is a savings' bank, opened in 1817. From the favourable nature of the surrounding country for the pasturage of sheep, considerable numbers were formerly bred here: the woollen manufacture flourished, and tammys, camlets, moreens, harrateens, and other fabrics were made in great quantities; but this trade was almost superseded by the manufacture of linen, which, in its turn, has declined materially. There are several mills for spinning wool and flax; a mill for spinning worsted-yarn, which is used for Brussels and other carpets, and for the finer shawls, in imitation of those of India, which are manufactured here; likewise mills for grinding and polishing optical glasses; and some iron-foundries, affording employment to a considerable number of persons. A railway, called the Stockton and Darlington, from Witton-Park colliery to Stockton, a distance of twenty-four miles, passes within half a mile of the

town; it was opened in 1825, at an expense of £125,000, and was the first railway in England upon which locomotive steam-engines were used. A principal station, and a depôt for the coal brought hither, are situated here. The branch of this railway, from Darlington to Croft, has been purchased by the York and Newcastle Railway Company, and now forms part of their line; the company have an extensive establishment for the repair of engines and carriages at Darlington. The market is on Monday, and there is a large market for sheep and cattle every alternate Monday: a commodious market-house was erected at the expense of Mrs. Brown. The fairs are on the first Monday in March, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, and the Monday fortnight following, for cattle and merchandise; Nov. 9th for horses, and the following day for horned-cattle and sheep; and Nov. 13th for hogs, on the 23rd for hiring servants, and on the second Monday after the 23rd for cattle, horses, and sheep.

This place was a borough by prescription, and enjoyed some privileges under the bishops of Durham, to whom it belonged: the government is vested in a bailiff, appointed by the bishop, but without any magisterial authority, as the town is within the jurisdiction of the county justices, who hold a petty-session in the town-hall every alternate Monday. The town is divided into four constaberies, called respectively the Borough, Bondgate, Prebend Row, and Oxenhall, or Oxon-le-field: constables for the borough are chosen by "House Row," at the May-day court. The powers of the county debt-court of Darlington, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Darlington. The town-hall was built in 1808, by the lessees of the tolls, which are held for three lives under the Bishop of Durham; it is a commodious structure, with which are connected the house of correction, or Old Tolbooth (rebuilt in 1807), the newsroom, and the dispensary. The town is the place of election for the division of the county.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £274; patron and impropiator, the Duke of Cleveland. The church, which was rebuilt by Bishop Pudsey in 1160, was formerly collegiate for a dean, who held a prebend, and four other prebendaries, and had four chantries, exclusively of the free chapel of Badelfelde, or Battlefield, near Baydale beck: the establishment was dissolved in 1550, and the property became vested in the crown, under which a part is held by the Duke of Cleveland, and the remainder by other individuals. This ancient church is a spacious and elegant cruciform structure, in the early English style, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre, and surmounted by a spire, the upper part of which, having sustained damage from lightning, was rebuilt in 1750; some of the details are in so early a period of the style, as to be scarcely distinguished from the Norman. The nave is separated from the aisles by lofty columns, of dissimilar design, supporting finely pointed arches; and between it and the chancel are four lofty clustered columns, which support the tower: in the chancel are three stone stalls of an earlier date than the rest of the building; and the western extremity of the nave, and the ends of the transepts, are fine specimens in the early English style. A district church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1838, on a site given by the Duke of Cleveland, at an expense of £3700, of which £600 were

granted by the Incorporated Society, and the remainder raised by subscription; it is a handsome structure of stone, in the early English style, with a tower, and contains 1110 sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Durham; net income, £150. A church district named St. John's was endowed in 1845 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: the living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop, alternately. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists; the Society of Friends; Independents; Primitive, Association, and Wesleyan Methodists; and Roman Catholics.

The free grammar school was established by Queen Elizabeth, in the 5th of her reign, and endowed with the revenues of the dissolved chantry founded in the collegiate church by Robert Marshall, now producing £245 per annum: the buildings have lately been much enlarged and improved, the Duke of Cleveland contributing liberally to the expense. The Blue-coat charity school, founded by a bequest of £1000 by Dame Mary Calverly, of Eryholme, in 1715, with some subsequent bequests, possesses an income of £41. 15., and is further supported by subscription. James Bellasses, of Owton, in 1636 bequeathed £20 in money, a piece of ground at Blackwell-gate, materials for the erection of buildings, and a copyhold farm, called Poor Howdens, in the borough, for the establishment of a linen and woollen manufactory, under the superintendence of the head men and burgesses: the rents, now £30 per annum, with a capital of £300, which has accumulated, are vested in a committee, who apply them in loans, in sums of not less than £50 nor more than £200, to industrious persons carrying on the business of a linen or woollen manufacturer. William Middleton, in 1659, bequeathed lands called the Poor Moors, containing above twelve acres, producing a rental of £33, for binding children apprentices. The ancient palace, which had for many years ceased to be the residence of the bishops, was purchased some time since, and appropriated as the parish workhouse. The union of Darlington comprises forty-one parishes or places, of which twenty-eight are in the county of Durham, and thirteen in the North riding of York; and contains a population of 21,488. At Oxenhall are four circular pools, called Hell Kettles: the diameter of the three larger is about 38 yards, and their depth respectively $19\frac{1}{2}$, 17, and 14 feet; the diameter of the smallest is 28 feet, and its depth $5\frac{1}{2}$. With the exception of the smallest, which is now nearly dry, they are always full, and though on a level with the river Tees, are unaffected by it; the water, which is very cold, is said to be impregnated with sulphur, and will not mix with milk, or unite with soap. They were probably originally marl-pits, though many fanciful conjectures have been made regarding their origin. Mr. John Kindrew, the inventor and patentee of machinery for spinning flax and hemp, and for grinding and polishing optical glasses, formerly resided here. Darlington gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Cleveland.

DARLTON, a chapelry, in the parish of DUNHAM, union of EAST RETFORD, South-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Tuxford; containing 203 inhabitants, and comprising 1364 acres. The chapel is dedicated to St. Giles.

DARNALL, a hamlet, in the parish and union of SHEFFIELD, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. E.) from Sheffield, on the road to Worksop. This place contains about 1200 inhabitants, engaged in the collieries, in agricultural labour, and the manufacture of cutlery. The Hall, built by the Staniforths, was the residence of that family for several generations, and afterwards a seat of the late Duke of Norfolk's. A church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1841, at the cost of nearly £2700, raised by subscription; the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Trustees, with a net income of £150.

DARNHALL, a township, in the parish of WHITE-GATE, or NEW CHURCH, union of NORTHWICH, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Middlewich; containing 197 inhabitants. It comprises 1536 acres, whereof the soil is clay.

DARRAS-HALL, a township, in the parish of PONT-ELAND, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 miles (N. W.) from Newcastle; containing 15 inhabitants. The place is to the south of the river Pont: the building from which it derives its name has long been in ruins. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £62. 6., payable to Merton College, Oxford, and the vicarial for £4. 10.

DARRINGTON (*ST. LUKE AND ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of PRESTON (under Gilbert's act), Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Pontefract; containing, with the township of Stapleton, 668 inhabitants, of whom 530 are in the township of Darrington. The parish comprises by measurement 4804 acres, of which 3039 are in Darrington township, and are all arable, with the exception of 300 acres of pasture, and 68 of woodland: the village is situated in a pleasant vale, on the road between Doncaster and Ferry-Bridge. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York, with a net income of £475: the tithes for the township of Darrington were commuted for land, under an inclosure act, in 1812; and those for Stapleton and the out-lands have been commuted for a rent-charge under the recent act. The church, a handsome edifice in the early English style, was thoroughly repaired in 1840, at a cost exceeding £700, and an excellent parsonage-house has been built. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

DARSHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (N. E.) from Yoxford; containing 528 inhabitants. It comprises 1493 acres. The soil is partly clay, partly a rich loam, and in some places sandy; the surface is generally flat, with some hills in the southern portion, and the low grounds are watered by a small rivulet on the south boundary of the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Earl of Stradbroke (the impropriator): the great tithes have been commuted for £86, and the small for £85; the vicar has also 5 acres of glebe.

DARTFORD (*HOLY TRINITY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-

AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 15 miles (S. E.) from London, and 22 (N. W.) from Maidstone, on the great road from London to Canterbury and Dover; containing 5619 inhabitants. The name is a contraction of Darentford, or the ford on the Darent, on the banks of which river the town is situated. Dartford is mentioned in history as the place where Isabella, sister of Henry III., was married by proxy, in 1235, to the German emperor, Frederick II. Edward III. held a tournament here, on his return from France, in 1331; and in 1355 he founded, and afterwards richly endowed, a monastery at Dartford, for nuns of the order of St. Augustine, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £408. At this town commenced the insurrection under Wat Tyler, in the fifth of Richard II.; and on the neighbouring heath, called Dartford-Brent, the army of Richard, Duke of York, encamped in 1451, while he waited to obtain a conference with Henry VI., who then lay with his army at Blackheath. Dartford-Brent was also the rendezvous of the parliamentary forces under General Fairfax, in 1648. Prior to the erection of barracks, the army frequently encamped on Dartford Heath, where the remains are visible.

The town is pleasantly situated in a narrow valley between two hills; the principal street forms the line of the London road, and three smaller streets branch off from it at right angles. There is a bridge over the Darent, built since the commencement of the reign of Edward III., and repaired and improved at the expense of the county about 70 years ago, at which time a new market-house was erected, and the streets were repaved. The river is navigable up to the town for boats; and in 1840, an act of parliament was passed for improving the creek, and also that of Crayford, and for other works connected with that object. The numerous mills on the river contribute greatly to the trading prosperity of Dartford. An extensive gunpowder manufactory is carried on, which occupies the site of the first paper-mill erected in this country, by Sir John Spillman, a German, who died in 1607: in the gardens Sir John planted the two first lime-trees known in England. At a short distance is a zinc-mill, where formerly stood a mill for rolling and splitting iron, the first of the kind in England, constructed by Godfrey Box, of Liege, in 1590. There are also mills for grinding corn, and for extracting oil from seeds, and manufacturing mustard, on the north side of the town, called the Phoenix mills; besides a very large establishment for the construction of steam-engines, and machinery of all kinds, to which is attached a foundry, on a scale of considerable magnitude, where 200 workmen are constantly employed. The market is held on Saturday, when a great quantity of corn is sold; and a fair on Aug. 2nd and 3rd. The petty-sessions for the upper division of the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone are held here: the powers of the county debt-court of Dartford, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Dartford. In the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, the county assizes are said to have been frequently holden here; and a spot at the entrance to Dartford-Brent from the town was the place of execution for malefactors.

The parish comprises 4074*a.* 2*r.* 32*p.*, of which 1914 acres are arable, 1126 marsh, meadow, and pasture, 444 woodland, 422 common, waste, and roads, and 164 acres market-gardens and orchards. The LIVING is a dis-

charged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 11. 3.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Rochester. The great tithes have been commuted for £806. 4. 9., and the vicarial for £560; the glebe contains 2½ acres, with a glebe-house. The church is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave, aisles, and two chancels, with an embattled tower at the north-west side; it contains many ancient monuments and beautiful brasses, among which is a monument to the above-mentioned Sir John Spillman. On a high hill, above the tower of the church, on the east side of the town, is a churchyard, which was much enlarged in 1817: on its site stood a chapel, dedicated in the reign of Edward III. to St. Edmund the Martyr, and the foundations of which remained until the end of the last century. There are places of worship for various denominations of dissenters. A free grammar school was established in 1576, and endowed with property producing £48. 15. per annum. Two schools on the national system are supported partly by the income arising from various benefactions; and in Lowfield-street are four almshouses, founded in 1572, in pursuance of a bequest by John Byer, who founded and endowed nine others in Spital-street, for widows, which were rebuilt and enlarged by John Twiselton, Esq., in 1704. The poor law union of Dartford comprises 21 parishes or places, and contains a population of 25,361. Traces of the Roman Watling-street appear on the south side of the high road, on Dartford-Brent. The Augustine nunnery, after the Dissolution, was made a royal residence by Henry VIII. and Elizabeth; and its remains, consisting of an embattled gateway and some other buildings of brick, have been converted into a farmhouse. An hospital, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was founded in the reign of Henry VI.; and an hospital for lepers existed here in the fourteenth century.

DARTINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of TOTNES, hundred of STANBOROUGH, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Totnes; containing 603 inhabitants. The baronial mansion of this place is very ancient, and, from the walls and foundations still remaining, appears to have consisted of a double quadrangle, divided by a spacious hall, which, with the state apartments in the western quadrangle, is supposed to have been built by Holland, Duke of Exeter. The parish is situated on the road from Totnes, by Ivy-bridge, to Plymouth, and on that from Totnes to Ashburton; and comprises 3248*a.* 3*r.*, of which 70 acres are common or waste: limestone is quarried for building and agricultural purposes, and there are two good slate-quarries. The hill called Yarnes Beacon, like several other eminences in the parish, is composed of porphyry and green-stone, and is thought to be of volcanic origin. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36. 4. 4½., and in the patronage of Henry Champernowne, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £700, and there is a glebe of 108 acres. The church is in the later English style, with a chancel and tower of more ancient date: the pulpit is richly carved, and in the chancel are monuments of one of the Champernownes, whose mother was preceptress to Queen Elizabeth; of Dr. John Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester; and one of the family of Williams, speaker of the house of commons in the reign of Elizabeth. William Hart, who, during the usurpation of Cromwell, suffered severely for his loyalty to the fallen

monarch, was rector of the parish, and rebuilt the parsonage-house.

DARTMOOR-FOREST, a township or quarter, in the parish of **LYDFORD**, union of **TAVISTOCK**, hundred of **LIFTON**, Tavistock and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 7 miles (N. E.) from Tavistock; containing 933 inhabitants.—See **LYDFORD**.



*Seal of the Old Corporation,
now disused.*

DARTMOUTH, otherwise **CLIFTON-DARTMOUTH-HARDNESS**, a borough, seaport, and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, in the union of **TOTNES**, locally in the hundred of **COLERIDGE**, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of **DEVON**, $30\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Exeter, and 204 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 4417 inhabitants. This place, which derives its

name from being situated at the mouth of the river Dart, appears to have been distinguished at a very early period for the convenience of its harbour, which, in 1190, was the rendezvous of the fleet destined for the Holy Land. In the reign of Richard I. the French effected a landing on the coast, and, after setting fire to the town, retreated with inconsiderable loss. It is stated by Leland to have received a charter of incorporation from King John, but no authentic document exists of a date prior to Edward III.: whether incorporated or not, it enjoyed many privileges, and in 1226, the inhabitants obtained the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair. In the reign of Edward I. the town sent members to a parliament held at York, and had become a considerable staple for wool, wine, and iron; and in that of Edward III., the port contributed thirty-one ships, and nearly 800 men, to the naval armament for the invasion of France: in this reign the town, together with the adjacent village of South-town, which is that part of the town called also Clifton, was exempted from tolls. By act of parliament in the time of Richard II., the exportation of tin was exclusively restricted to the port of Dartmouth, but the restriction was soon after abolished. In 1404, the French pirates, having burnt Plymouth, sailed to this town, but were gallantly repulsed by the male and female inhabitants; De Chastell their commander, and several of his men, were killed, and 20 of the crew taken prisoners. The castle is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Henry VII. During the parliamentary war, Dartmouth was regarded as a very important post: it was taken, after a siege of four weeks, by Prince Maurice in 1643, and remained in the possession of the king's forces until 1646, when it was retaken by General Fairfax.

The town is beautifully situated on the western shore of the bay formed by the river Dart, near its influx into the sea. The houses are built on the acclivity of an eminence sloping gently to the margin of the water, and are ranged in streets rising above each other at different elevations; they are in general ancient, and some of them are ornamented with grotesque carvings. That which was formerly the governor's house (the office having been abolished), occupies a higher site, and is a modern adaptation of the ancient style of building that

prevails in the town; it forms the front to a naval museum, and is now a private dwelling-house. The streets are inconveniently narrow, but are partially paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water brought by pipes from springs in the neighbourhood, at the expense of the corporation, who lease it to the owners of houses. A subscription reading-room and library have been established, and a regatta takes place generally in July. The surrounding scenery is strikingly beautiful: the prospect of the town from the bay is truly picturesque; and the rocks, which are of a purple-coloured slate, are finely contrasted with the verdant foliage of the trees in which the houses are embosomed, extending for nearly a mile along the coast, and interspersed with a rich variety of plants and shrubs. The bay, in several points of view from which the town and the sea are excluded by projecting points of land, has the appearance of an inland lake, of romantic beauty. Immediately opposite to the town is the village of Kingsweare, celebrated for the salubrity of its air and the longevity of its inhabitants.

The **HARBOUR** is sufficiently capacious for the reception of 500 sail of vessels, and is remarkable for its security, and for the depth and tranquillity of the water, the surface of which is undisturbed, while the sea, at the distance only of a quarter of a mile, may be in a state of strong agitation. The entrance is on the south-south-east, between the ruins of Kingsweare Castle and the fort and church of St. Petrox, where a battery has been erected for its defence, and where, through the liberality of the late Sir John Henry Seale, Bart., a light was erected for the protection of vessels wishing to make the harbour in the night. The harbour is capable of receiving the largest ships in the British navy, and it has excited much surprise that it has not been made a naval dépôt, as its position, depth of water, safety, and general accommodation for shipping, render it equal for commercial purposes to any in the kingdom. Outside the harbour is the roadstead called the Range, affording safe anchorage to vessels of any tonnage. The **TRADE** consists principally in the exportation of leather, tin-ware, wearing-apparel, and cordage, to Newfoundland, and sheep and lime to Jersey and Guernsey, and in the importation of wine from Portugal, and timber from the north of Europe and British America; a considerable coasting-trade is also carried on, and great quantities of corn, malt, potatoes, and cider are shipped at the port. A quay has been constructed, projecting into the harbour; and there is a custom-house, with requisite offices for the despatch of business. A moveable bridge, secured with chains to the shores, and capable of transporting four carriages, without divesting the horses of their harness, is propelled across the harbour by horse power: it was constructed in 1832, at an expense, including the approaches, of £6000, raised by a joint subscription under an act of parliament; it crosses in about eight minutes, and forms a continuation of the coast road from Exeter to Plymouth, which is one of the finest drives in the kingdom. The river Dart is navigable to Totnes, ten miles distant; and the passage is highly interesting, from the beautiful scenery with which its banks abound throughout. There is a steam-boat kept for the purpose of towing vessels in and out, and also plying daily during summer, and twice a week in winter, to and from Totnes; likewise a steam-vessel weekly to

London, touching at Torquay, Teignmouth, the Isle of Wight, and Portsmouth. Much is done in the way of ship-building; there are commodious yards, in which about twenty vessels are built annually, and also a very large dry-dock. But the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the Newfoundland and other fisheries. The market is on Friday; a cattle-market is held every month, and there is a daily fish-market well supplied.



New Corporation Seal.

The GOVERNMENT, by charter of Edward III., confirmed by succeeding monarchs, and extended by Elizabeth and James I., was vested in a mayor and twelve masters and councillors, forming the common-council, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the corporation now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are co-extensive; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is ten. The borough continued to return two members to parliament from the period of its incorporation, in the 24th of Edward III., till the 2nd of William IV., when it was deprived of one by the Reform act. The right of election was formerly vested in the corporation, and in the freemen made by them, the inhabitants of the borough (which comprised 81 acres) not being entitled to their freedom in right either of birth, servitude, or residence: by the act above-named the non-resident electors, except within seven miles, were disfranchised, and the privilege was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, containing 1981 acres. The mayor is returning officer. A court of quarter-sessions is held, at which the recorder presides; and the borough has a court of record, under a charter of Edward III., for the recovery of debts to any amount, appointed to be held on Monday. The prison is a small building, with only two wards.

Dartmouth comprises the parishes of *St. Petrox*, *St. Saviour*, *Townstall* (*St. Clement*), and part of Stoke-Fleming; the first containing 929, the second 2345, and the third 1143 inhabitants. *St. Petrox* is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Stoke-Fleming, with a net income of £120. The old church is beautifully situated near the entrance to the harbour. A church was built in 1732, as a chapel of ease, which the Bishop of Exeter has made the parochial church, and to which a gallery has been added; and in 1832 a chapel was built in the later English style, partly by subscription, and partly by aid of a grant of £1000 from the Incorporated Society. The living of *St. Saviour's* is annexed to the vicarage of Townstall. The church, commonly called the Mayor's chapel, is a spacious cruciform structure, possessing little external, but considerable internal, beauty, and is principally in the decorated English style. The pulpit is of stone, richly sculptured and gilt; the wooden screen is an elaborate and highly enriched specimen of carving; the stalls of the corporation are of good modern workmanship: the original ceiling of oak is still preserved. The living of the parish

of *Townstall* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 15. 4½., and in the patronage of Sir H. P. Seale, with a net income of £135. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. Newcomen, the inventor of the steam-engine, was a native of the town. Dartmouth gives the title of Earl to the family of Legge.

DARTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 3¼ miles (N. W.) from Barnsley; comprising the townships of Barugh, Darton, and Kexborough; and containing 3583 inhabitants, of whom 1692 are in the township of Darton. This parish, which is situated on the Barnsley and Huddersfield road, is principally the property of T. Wentworth Beaumont, Esq., and comprises 4478a. 2r. 22p., whereof about 2599 acres are arable, 1600 pasture, and 279 wood: the township of Darton comprises, of the above number, 1440 acres, of which about 831 are arable, 580 pasture, and 29 woodland. The soil is generally fertile and well cultivated: three productive coal-mines are in operation, and there are several quarries of gritstone. In the village of Mapplewell the inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving and in the manufacture of nails. There are likewise vitriol-works. The village of Staincross, which gives name to the wapentake, is also within the parish, and consists of several good houses, irregularly built on the acclivities of a lofty eminence. The village of Darton is pleasantly situated in a valley near the confluence of two branches of the river Dearne, which flows through the parish. At Redbrook and at Swithin are extensive bleaching-works, the latter, which are said to be superior to any in this part of the kingdom, employing 70 men. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 10., and in the patronage of Mr. Beaumont (the impropiator), with a net income of £150. The church is a spacious and handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, and contains monuments to the families of Silvester and Beaumont. There is a meeting-house for Wesleyans at Blacker, and at Mapplewell are places of worship for those of the New Connexion and for Non-conformists. George Beaumont, of Oakes, in 1668 bequeathed £500 to be invested in land for the support of a free school, and £500 to the poor; which benefactions were applied to the purchase of an estate, now yielding about £203 per annum. Thomas Beaumont, Esq., in 1728 bequeathed £112 to the poor of Darton, and £150 to the poor of Crigglestone.

DARWEN, LOWER, a township, in the parish and union of BLACKBURN, Lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 2¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Blackburn; containing 3077 inhabitants. In the reign of Henry II. this place was granted to Robert Banastre, and passed by marriage with his heiress to John Langton, the first baron of Walton. The manor was held in Henry VIII.'s reign by William Bradshawe, and subsequently became a possession of Sir Thomas Walmesley, from whom it passed to the family of Lord Petre. The township is large and populous, and stretches along the east bank of the Darwen; the Blackburn, Darwen, and Bolton railway passes through the village. Coal-mines are wrought, and the population is also engaged in manufactures. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Blackburn, with

a net income of £150. The chapel, now a district church, was commenced in 1827, and completed in 1829, and is a stone fabric with a hexagonal tower, dedicated to St. James; the expense of its erection, £5491, was defrayed partly by a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners. The Wesleyan Methodists and Methodists of the New Connexion have places of worship here.

DARWEN, OVER, a chapelry, in the parish and union of BLACKBURN, Lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Blackburn; containing 9348 inhabitants. Henry de Lacy granted this place to Robert Banastre, in the reign of Henry II., and a moiety of the manor was afterwards held by the Molyneuxs, and the other moiety by the Osbaldeston family; the whole subsequently became the property of the Traffords, of whom it was purchased by Samuel Duckworth, Esq. The township is a considerable and populous tract comprised within the vale of the Darwen rivulet, and surrounded by lofty moorish heights; and is chiefly inhabited by hand-loom weavers and persons employed in the print and bleaching works which are extensively carried on. The village or town is lighted with gas under the provisions of an act passed in 1839, and in 1847 an act was passed for a better supply of water to the town and mills. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in October and the first Thursday in May, for cattle and horses; and a pleasure-fair on Holy-Thursday. A commodious market-house was opened in May, 1847. The Blackburn, Darwen, and Bolton railway runs by the town. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Blackburn, with a net income of £150. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, and now a district church, is a low stone building on a bleak eminence, erected prior to 1687. A second church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1827-8; it is a large building, in the pointed style, and stands upon a hill overlooking a small wood: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Vicar. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and others; and about 2300 children are instructed in Sunday schools.

DASSET, AVON (*ST. MATTHEW*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, Burton-Dasset division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Kington; containing 287 inhabitants. This parish was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Ralph Sadler, master of his great wardrobe; it was subsequently purchased by the Woodwardes, of Butler's-Marston, and passed from them to the family of Green, from whom, with the advowson, it came in 1814 to the Rev. Robert Green Jeston, nephew of Robert Green, Esq., and a descendant of the family of Jestyn, of Glamorganshire. The road from Warwick to Banbury runs through the parish, which comprises about 1600 acres; the Oxford canal passes within two miles. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 18. 9.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. R. G. Jeston: the income is derived from a glebe of 280 acres, valued at about £460 per annum, and there is an ancient glebe-house, lately put into repair. The church is neatly pewed, and contains in the chancel a recumbent effigy, in memory, as is supposed, of Sir Ralph Sadler. There is a small endowed school. Near here are intrenchments which were thrown up at the time of the battle of Edge-Hill.

DATCHET (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ETON, hundred of STOKE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Eton; containing 922 inhabitants. The parish is separated from that of Windsor by the river Thames, over which is a handsome bridge, and comprises about 1100 acres; the soil is a loam of great fertility. The surface is generally flat, but the surrounding scenery is diversified, and abounds with features of interest; there are several elegant residences, and the village is pleasing. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £125; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. Two charity schools are supported; and a fund of £39 per annum, the proceeds of bequests at different times, is distributed among the poor. Robert Barker, in 1644, left property called the Bridge Estate, now producing £95 per annum, for the erection and maintenance of a bridge across the Hollow-way.

DATCHWORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the hundred of BROADWATER, union and county of HERTFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Welwyn; containing 581 inhabitants. It is situated on the great road from London to York, and comprises 1922*a.* 3*r.* 35*p.*, of which 1491 acres are arable, 230 pasture, 97 woodland, and 60 common or waste; the soil is chiefly gravel, in some parts alternated with clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Clare Hall, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £475, and the glebe comprises nearly 24 acres, with a glebe-house. The church has been enlarged by the addition of 150 free sittings.

DAUNTSEY (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, 5 miles (S. E.) from Malmesbury; containing 576 inhabitants. The parish is beautifully situated on the river Avon, and comprises by admeasurement 3304 acres, of which 380 are arable, and the rest pasture; the soil is generally a rich loam resting on gravel, and some of the meadow lands are among the richest in the county. The Great Western railway passes through the parish, as do also the Wilts and Berks canal, the road between Malmesbury and Calne, and that between Chippenham and Wootton-Basset. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 16. 3.; net income, £548, with a good house; patrons, the Trustees of the late Earl of Peterborough. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a stately tower, erected at the expense of the Earl of Danby; the interior is embellished with richly carved oak, and some curious remains of ancient stained glass, and contains a noble monument of white marble to the memory of Henry Danvers, Baron Dauntsey, created Earl of Danby in 1625. A school and an almshouse were founded by the earl, and endowed with £75 per annum. There was formerly a chapel of ease at West-End.

DAVENHAM (*ST. WILFRID*), a parish, in the union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER; comprising the townships of Bostock, Davenham, Eaton, Leftwich, Moulton, Newhall, Rudheath, Shipbrook, Shurlach, Stanthorne, Wharton, and Whatcroft; and containing 5335 inhabitants, of whom 488 are in the township of Davenham, 2 miles (S.) from Northwich. Davenham derives its name from its situa-

tion on the river Daven, or Dane. The parish comprises 8912 acres, of which the greater portion is pasture, being set out in cheese and dairy farms: there is no great extent of wood. The soil is various, comprising sand, clay, and a fine rich mould; and the country of pleasing aspect, the two valleys of the Weaver and the Dane passing through: the former vale, however, is now disfigured by numerous salt-works, the smoke of which blackens every thing on the face of the land for a considerable distance. The river Weaver bounds the parish on the west; the Dane flows from south to north, and the road from Birmingham to Liverpool runs in a nearly parallel direction: the parish is also intersected by the London and North-Western railway, and the Trent and Mersey canal. Salt is the principal manufacture, and is supposed to have been produced here as early as the time of the Romans: the brine-pits are very extensive on both sides of the Weaver.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 13. 1½, and in the patronage of James France France, Esq., of Bostock Hall. The tithes have been commuted for £850, of which £82 are for the township of Davenham: there is a glebe-house, with about four acres of glebe land. The church was rebuilt, in the decorated style, in 1843-4, at a cost of £2650; it contains 921 sittings, whereof 356 are free: the former church, of which the tower and spire remain, appears to have been erected in the beginning or the middle of the 14th century. Two chapels were built in 1835, both in the Elizabethan style; the one by subscription, and the other at the expense of Mr. France. The ecclesiastical district of Wharton was constituted in 1843; and another district, Dane-Bridge, was formed in 1846, of a part of Davenham parish, and a part of the chapelry of Witton, in the parish of Great Budworth. The Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans, have places of worship. There are three boys' schools, three schools for girls, one mixed school for boys and girls, and an infants' school, all in immediate connexion with the Church. On Bostock Green is an ancient oak, which is said to mark the centre of the county.

DAVENPORT, a township, in the parish of ASTBURY, union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 4½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Congleton; containing 125 inhabitants. This place is said to have had a fort, and to have been captured by the Danes about the year 900; but no military remains are now to be seen. It comprises 717 acres, of a sandy and clayey soil. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £85.



Corporation Arms.

town of two Avons," from which its present appellation is derived, originated in its situation between the source

of the river Leam, which falls into the Western Avon, and the river Nene, anciently styled the *Aufona*. According to a tradition, from which the device on the borough seal appears to have been taken, the town, now commonly called *Dane-tree*, was built by the Danes, who during their irruption in 1006 are supposed to have occupied a station designated the Borough Hill, about half a mile to the south-east. This station had previously been occupied by the Britons when opposed to Ostorius, who, after their reduction, converted it into the *Castra Æstiva* of his forces; it is identified with the ancient *Beneventa* of the Britons, and the *Isannavaria* of the Romans. At the time of the Conquest, Daventry was of considerable importance, and formed a part of the immense possessions given by the Conqueror to his niece Judith, wife of the great Earl of Northumberland. In the reign of John, the manor belonged to Robert Fitz-Walter, who headed the confederated barons who obtained from that monarch the grant of Magna Charta. In 1629, it became the property of the Finch family, in whose possession it remained till 1786, when it was purchased by the ancestor of the present proprietor. During the parliamentary war, the place was the scene of frequent conflicts between the contending parties; in the beginning of 1645, Sir William and Sir Charles Compton, brothers of the Earl of Northampton, with 300 horse of the royalist party, routed 400 of the parliamentary cavalry, near the town. In the same year the king, having taken Leicester by storm, on his march to relieve Oxford, which was then besieged by the parliamentarians, fixed his quarters in this town, where he remained for six days prior to his departure for Market-Harborough, at which place his vanguard was stationed, and in the neighbourhood of which the battle of Naseby was fought on the day following.

The town is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, sheltered on all sides, except the north-east, by hills, and consists of two principal and several smaller streets: the houses are well built and of handsome appearance, though without any regularity of plan. The town is paved, under the provisions of an act obtained in the 46th of George III.; and the inhabitants are supplied with water from numerous springs in the town, and with soft water from several fine springs collected into a reservoir on Borough Hill, and conveyed to the town by pipes. The water of these springs is equalled only by that of Malvern, and no chemical test has yet been able to detect the slightest impurity. The manufacture of whips, which had been carried on here to a considerable extent, fell gradually into decay, till within the last few years, during which it has been rapidly reviving; more than one-half of the population, also, are employed in making shoes. The situation of the town upon a great thoroughfare, and its numerous fairs, contribute to its prosperity; and the purity of the air and healthiness of the neighbourhood are such, that epidemic diseases are seldom known to assume a malignant character. The Grand Junction canal, at the northern angle of the parish, passes through a tunnel 2054 yards in length. The market is on Wednesday; and the fairs are held on the first Monday in Jan., the last Monday in Feb., the Tuesday in Easter week, June 6th and 7th, the first Wednesday in July, Aug. 3rd, the first Wednesday in Sept., Oct. 2nd, 3rd, and 27th, and the first Wednesday in December. The fairs in Easter week and on Oct. 2nd

are for cheese, and the others for cattle; on the three Wednesdays next after Michaelmas are statute-fairs for hiring servants. The inhabitants, notwithstanding several attempts to emancipate themselves, are still obliged to bake their bread at a public oven, and grind their malt at a public mill, or to pay fees for exemption. Daventry was originally a borough by prescription; it received a charter of incorporation in the 18th of Elizabeth, which was confirmed by James I. and Charles II., and under which the corporation consisted of a bailiff, twelve burgesses, and a commonalty, consisting of twenty persons, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, coroner, chamberlain, two head and two under wardens, and two serjeants-at-mace. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; and the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace. The powers of the county debt-court of Daventry, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Daventry. The town-hall having become greatly dilapidated, a commodious house was purchased and fitted up for transacting the business of the corporation. The borough gaol and house of correction, lately erected, is a well-built edifice.

The parish comprises 3427*a.* 3*r.* 20*p.*, and is bounded on the west by a portion of the county of Warwick. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £344; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford: the tithes, with certain exceptions, were commuted for land and money payments in 1802. The ancient church, originally the church of a priory, was taken down in 1752, and the present structure erected on its site. A chapel of ease, for which Miss Hickman, of Newnham Nell, gave a site, has been built by subscription, aided by a grant of £150 from the Incorporated Society; it is a neat edifice, containing about 500 sittings, of which 250 are free. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A free grammar school was founded by William Parker, of London, who left a rent-charge of £20; and in 1729, John Farrer, of Daventry, bequeathed £400 (laid out in the purchase of land producing £35 per annum) the interest to be paid to the master, if in holy orders, on condition of his giving certain assistance to the minister of the parish. The endowment was further augmented in 1740 by John Sawbridge, who left £150, to which £100 were added by his brother Edward. A charity school, now conducted on the national plan, was established in 1736, by Dr. Edward Maynard; it is endowed with £83 a year, arising from land, and with £700 three per cent. consols. There are various charitable bequests for the benefit of the poor. An academy for dissenters was maintained here by the trustees of William Coward, Esq., of London, till 1789, when it was removed. The union of Daventry comprises 28 parishes or places, and contains a population of 21,467.

About half a mile from the town is *Borough Hill*, a lofty and commanding eminence, remarkable as the site of the most extensive military intrenchments in the kingdom. On the summit are the remains of an elliptical camp, including an area of about 150 acres, defended on the south and west by a double trench and rampart, and on the north and east sides by four deep trenches and five ramparts. At the distance of 300 yards, and on the south side of the hill, are the remains of a smaller

camp, including a quadrilateral area of about one acre, defended by a fosse and vallum: towards the northern extremity of the hill the encampment was divided by two ramparts, extending across the area, and separating from it a circular area of about twelve acres, with a high mount towards the north-east. This mount was explored by Mr. Baker, in 1823, and the remains of the foundations of walls enabled him to trace a great part of the ground plan of the prætorium; fragments of tessellated pavement, and other vestiges of Roman habitations were discovered. A range of tumuli on the hill was also opened, in which were found fragments of crematory urns, bones, charcoal, kists, and other relics of antiquity; from the rude structure of some of the urns, they are supposed to have been British, prior to the invasion of the Romans, by whom the others were evidently deposited. At the foot of the hill towards the south is a remarkable spot, named *Burnt Walls*, where a variety of walls, foundations of buildings, and vaults, have been discovered, and contiguous to which are vestiges of a fortified place, called *John of Gaunt's Castle*. The Watling-street passes within a short distance to the north-east of the town. The priory of Daventry was founded in 1090, by Hugh de Leycestre, sheriff of the county, who amply endowed it for monks of the Cluniac order: it was dissolved in the 17th of Henry VIII., by permission of Pope Clement VII., and its revenue, amounting to £236. 7. 6., granted to Cardinal Wolsey, for the endowment of his intended colleges at Ipswich and Oxford: the last remains were taken down in 1826, and their site is now occupied by the borough gaol. John Smith, a celebrated engraver in mezzotinto, was born here in 1740. Daventry gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Winchilsea.

DAVIDSTOW (*St. DAVID*), a parish, in the union of CAMELFORD, hundred of LESNEWTH, E. division of CORNWALL, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Camelford; containing 408 inhabitants. This place is watered by the river Inny, which has its source near the church, and, after receiving numerous tributaries in its course, falls into the Tamar, at Innisford, to which it gives name. The parish comprises 6756 acres, of which 1136 are common or waste; the soil is fertile, the surface is gently undulated, and the scenery pleasing. The petty-sessions for the division are held once a month, at the village of Hallworthy, in the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Cornwall; impropiator, John Pearse, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £166, and the vicarial for £240; the glebe contains 18 acres, with a glebe-house. There are several barrows.

DAVINGTON (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FAVERSHAM, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, half a mile (N. W.) from Faversham; containing 143 inhabitants. From the numerous remains discovered, this place is supposed to have been a Roman station. A priory of Benedictine nuns was founded in 1153, probably by Fulk de Newenham, the revenue of which, in the 17th of Edward III., when the society petitioned to be exempted from the payment of taxes on account of poverty, was only £21. 13. 10.: having been entirely deserted, it escheated to the crown in the 27th of Henry VIII. The remains are considerable, and form an interesting ruin, part being the parish church, which is principally of

Norman architecture, and has a beautifully arched doorway. The living is a donative, but there is now no incumbent, nor is divine service held in the church; the parochial rites are generally performed by the minister of Faversham. The parish comprises 495 acres, of which 65 are in wood. Here is a gunpowder manufactory.

DAWDON, or DAWDEN, a township, in the parish of DALTON-LE-DALE, union of EASINGTON, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Sunderland; containing 2017 inhabitants. There was once a castle or peel here, which in the first ages after the Conquest was the seat of the family of Escolland, who, it seems, afterwards assumed the name of Dalden, by which term this place was formerly designated. It was also for two centuries a favourite seat of the family of Bowes. A domestic chapel was attached to the structure, as Sir Jordan de Dalden, in 1325, obtained a licence to establish an oratory within his manor-house, on condition that no injury should arise to the parochial church of Dalton. The township comprises about 830 acres of land. A new harbour has been constructed here, which has attracted a great population: the number of inhabitants in 1821 was only 35.—See SEAHAM-HARBOUR.

DAWLEY, LITTLE, an ecclesiastical parish or district, in the parish of DAWLEY MAGNA, union of MADELEY, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Shiftnall. This district is about two miles in extent from north to south, and a mile and a half from east to west; it abounds in coal and ironstone, and at Horsehay are the well-known and very extensive iron-works of the Coalbrook-dale Company. The road from Coalbrook-dale to Wellington runs through a part of it. The parish was constituted under the act 6th and 7th of Victoria, cap. 37, and the church was consecrated in October, 1845: it is a neat brick edifice in the Norman style, with a stone turret, and cost about £1500. The living is a perpetual curacy; patrons, the Crown and the Bishop of Lichfield, alternately; net income, £150. The tithes have been commuted for £154. The Wesleyan Methodists have two places of worship here.

DAWLEY MAGNA (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of MADELEY, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Shiftnall; containing, with the ecclesiastical parish of Little Dawley and the township of Malin's-Lee, 8641 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises by admeasurement upwards of 3000 acres, is situated in an extensive mining and manufacturing district, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in mines of iron and coal; lime is obtained in abundance for manure, and there are some tile-works. In connexion with these several works are numerous tramroads, affording every facility for the transport of produce; and a canal passes through the district, connecting it with the Severn in one direction, and with Shrewsbury and Liverpool in others. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patrons and impropiators, the Devises of Revell Phillips, Esq. The church is supported by immense buttresses, which are rendered necessary by the mining operations in the vicinity. A chapel, now a district church, was built in the township of Malin's-Lee, in 1805; and a church at Little Dawley in 1845. There are places of worship for dissenters.

DAWLISH (*St. GREGORY*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of EXMINSTER, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Teignmouth; containing 3132 inhabitants. This place, which is noticed in Domesday book under the name *Doelis*, was for many years an inconsiderable village, inhabited only by fishermen; but about the year 1790, it began to be distinguished, from the salubrity of the air and the pleasantness of its situation, as a desirable resort for invalids, and since that time it has been progressively improving. It is now one of the most fashionable watering-places on the coast of Devon. The principal part of the village is beautifully situated in a valley extending to the sea-shore, and watered by a rapid stream, designated the Dawlish Water. On the south side of this stream is a row of good houses, called the Strand, chiefly occupied by visitors, with two commodious hotels, and several well-furnished shops; and on the north side is a row of houses of inferior description, irregularly built. Facing the sea is a third range, named the Cross Row, in which the houses are well built and of respectable appearance. The lawn bordering the rivulet has, within the last few years, been planted with evergreens, and laid out in shrubberies and walks, forming an agreeable promenade; and a bridge for carriages, and two foot-bridges, afford communication between the opposite parts of the village. The reading-rooms are situated on the beach, commanding a fine view of the sea; the public baths, which present every accommodation, are on the other side of the rivulet, near the cliff. The new road from Exeter to Torbay passes through the village, and here is a station of the South-Devon railway. A regatta is celebrated, generally in August; and assembly and billiard rooms have been established. The environs afford pleasant walks and rides, and the cliffs that overhang the sea impart an air of grandeur to the scenery which is finely contrasted with the rich fertility of the vale, and the luxuriant foliage of the wood-crowned heights.

The parish comprises 5017 acres, whereof 202 are common or waste; the soil on the hills, which are very steep, is poor and sandy, but in the numerous picturesque valleys luxuriantly rich. A large quantity of cider is produced from the orchards attached to the farms, and potatoes are raised for exportation to Newfoundland; great quantities of mackerel are occasionally taken, off the coast. Mines of cobalt have been discovered in the vicinity. A pleasure-fair is held on Easter-Monday. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £25. 5., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, the appropriators: the great tithes have been commuted for £360, and the vicarial for £440. The church, a handsome and commodious structure in the latter English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, was enlarged and beautified in 1824, at an expense of £4000. At Sedwell and Cofton, hamlets in the parish, are the remains of ancient chapels; the latter has been disused only since the year 1715. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and Plymouth Brethren. An old house near the churchyard, with walls of extraordinary thickness, is said to have been a monastery of some consideration.

DAY, ST., a chapelry, in the parish of GWENNAP, union of REDRUTH, hundred of KERRIER, county of CORNWALL, 7 miles (W.) from Truro. This place is situated on an eminence in the centre of an extensive

mining district, and is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the surrounding works: it is large, neatly built, and supplied with water brought from a distance of three-quarters of a mile, by iron-pipes and machinery laid down in 1828, at a cost of £700. A market for provisions is held every Saturday, in a square area inclosed by a dwarf wall surmounted by an iron palisade; in the centre is a neat stone tower, with a lock-up house, erected in 1831, at an expense of £400. A fair is held on the Tuesday after July 29th. Within half a mile of the village is a railway leading to the port of Deveron, on the Restronget creek, belonging to Falmouth harbour; also a railroad to Portreath, on the Bristol Channel. The living is a perpetual curacy, the net income of which has been augmented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to £150; patron, the Vicar of Gwennap; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The chapel, a neat edifice in the later English style, with a tower and spire, was erected in 1828, by subscription, aided by a grant of £3000 from the Parliamentary Commissioners. There was formerly a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which has been demolished: the tower was taken down not long before the year 1780. The Baptists, Bryanites, and Wesleyans have places of worship.

DAYLESFORD (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, Upper division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Blockley and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 81 inhabitants. This place was exempted from the interdict in the reign of John: the manor, from the time of the Conquest, with the exception of about 70 years, was the property of the ancestors of Warren Hastings, the renowned governor-general of British India. The parish occupies a detached portion of the county, and comprises according to measurement, 650 acres; the soil is fertile, and the meadow and pasture lands are of the richest luxuriance. The cultivation of cinquefoil was begun here in 1650, prior to its introduction into any other place in the kingdom. Stone is quarried for the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of Sir Charles Imhoff: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and there are nearly four acres of glebe, and a newly built glebe-house. The church, one of the oldest structures in this part of the country, and in the Norman style, was, with the exception of two of the arches, taken down and rebuilt with the old materials, in 1816, by Mr. Hastings; it stands north of the village.

DEAL (*St. LEONARD*), a sea-port, market-town, and parish, and a member of the town and port of Sandwich, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of CORNILO, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, on the coast of which it is situated, between the North and South Forelands, and near the great shipping roadstead, called the Downs, 18 miles (E. S. E.) from Canterbury, and 72



Old Corporation Seal,
now disused.

(E. by S.) from London; containing 6688 inhabitants. The origin of this place is involved in obscurity: it has

been considered as the spot where Cæsar first landed when he invaded Britain; but this hypothesis is very doubtful. Leland gives the town the name of *Dela*, and Nennius says that "Cæsar battled at Dola," which Camden supposes to mean Deal; there are no records, however, of any town existing here till several centuries after the Romans had quitted Britain. Perkin Warbeck, who personated the Duke of York, as heir to the crown, in the reign of Henry VII., made an attempt to land here on the 3rd of July, 1495; but finding that a party which he had previously landed was attacked by his enemies, he returned to Flanders, and on Sept. 7th, 1497, landed at Whitsun bay, on the coast of Cornwall. In an ordinance of Henry III., dated 1229, this parish is mentioned as dependent on the port of Sandwich, whose jurisdiction over Deal and Walmer as one of the cinque-ports, was confirmed in the 19th of Henry VI. At that time the town was governed by a deputy and assistants appointed by the mayor and jurats of Sandwich; but in the reign of William III., the inhabitants, notwithstanding the opposition of the corporation of Sandwich, obtained a charter of incorporation from that monarch, though they were still subjected to serve on juries there as before.

The town consists principally of three long streets parallel with each other, in a direction along the shore, and connected by cross streets which are narrow and inconvenient; the houses, chiefly of brick, are for the most part irregularly built, but in those of recent erection, greater attention has been paid to uniformity of appearance. The streets are paved under the provisions of an act passed in 1790; and the inhabitants are tolerably well supplied with water, for a more ample supply of which for the town and neighbourhood an act of parliament was obtained in 1840. In 1812, an act for general improvement was procured, under which several alterations have been carried into effect. In 1833 the town was lighted with gas; in 1834 an effective police was established; and in 1837 a very important change was made, by removing several houses, widening Beech-street, and constructing an esplanade, which forms a delightful walk embracing a splendid view of the Downs, the coast between the North and South Forelands, and the coast of France. It is about 600 feet in length and 150 in its greatest breadth, protected from the sea by a substantial concrete wall faced with brick, and cost upwards of £5500, including the purchase of houses, capstan-grounds, &c. The air is pure, and free from the vapours of marshes and fogs; the surface of the land on which Deal and the lower village of Walmer are built, is composed of sand, shingle, and boulders, and retains no moisture after the heaviest rains. Near the esplanade are the Royal Adelaide baths, reading-room, and library, a handsome pile of building, erected in 1836 at an expense of £2500, raised by donations and subscriptions on shares. On the south side of the town is the strong castle built by Henry VIII., who also founded that of Walmer: it consists of a round tower in the centre, connected with four earthworks of a semicircular form, and containing apartments for the captain and other officers; the whole is encompassed by a fosse with a drawbridge, and on the side next the sea are additional batteries.

This being the nearest naval station to the coast of France, and from the number of government vessels

which, in time of war, resort to the Downs, the naval and victualling establishment here is of considerable importance: the North Sea fleet, in the last war, chiefly obtained its supply of stores at this place. The Royal Naval Hospital, on the Dovor road, is a noble pile of building, fitted up for the reception of about 300 patients, and completed in 1804. Further on the road, and in the parish of Walmer, are the Deal North Infantry, Cavalry, and South Infantry barracks: the North Infantry barrack has accommodation for 27 officers and 418 non-commissioned officers and privates, with an hospital for 120 patients; the Cavalry barrack is intended for 7 officers, 114 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 90 horses, and the South Infantry barrack for 33 officers, 688 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 16 horses. There is no harbour, but the sea between the shore and the Goodwin Sands forms the fine roadstead for shipping, called the Downs, which is within the jurisdiction of the port, and is of great importance as a station not only for ships of war, but for merchants' vessels, of which from 400 to 500 are frequently seen riding here in safety when wind-bound. The Goodwin Sands, commencing off the North Foreland, extend about ten miles in length to the South Foreland, and form a breakwater when the wind is easterly; according to tradition, the tract was once an island belonging to Godwin, the powerful Earl of Kent in the time of Edward the Confessor, and in the reign of Henry I. was swallowed up by the sea, which at the same time overwhelmed a great portion of Flanders and the Low Countries. An act for the construction of a pier at Deal was passed in 1838. The boatmen of the port are intrepid and excellent seamen, and are particularly active in affording assistance to vessels in distress, which they have frequently rescued from apparently inevitable destruction; the superiority of the boats is almost proverbial. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in maritime occupations: the trade is in coal, slop goods, and articles requisite for the supply of the shipping in the Downs. The making of malt, brewing, and boat-building are carried on; and the boats used by the Deal boatmen in their hazardous employment are all constructed here. An act was passed in 1845 for a branch to this place, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, of the Canterbury and Ramsgate railway: the line was opened on the 1st of July, 1847. The market is on Tuesday and Saturday, and is well supplied with provisions; fairs for cattle and general merchandise are held on April 6th and 7th, and October 12th and 13th.



New Corporation Seal.

Deal was constituted a free town and borough by charter of the 11th of William III., by which the corporation was styled the "Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty," and consisted of a mayor, recorder, 12 jurats, and 24 common-councilmen, with a town-clerk and other officers. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the corporation is now styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," and consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and 18 councillors, together forming the council of the borough,

which is divided into two wards; the mayor, recorder, and four members of the council, are justices of the peace, and exercise exclusive jurisdiction. The recorder holds general sessions of the peace, and courts of record for determining all suits and actions under £100, four times in the year; the magistrates hold petty-sessions every Thursday. The powers of the county-debt court of Deal, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Eastry. The freedom of the borough is obtained by birth or servitude, or by marriage with a free-man's daughter. By the 2nd of William IV. the town was united with Sandwich and Walmer in the exercise of the elective franchise: the number of electors here is about 400. The town-hall is a capacious apartment over the market-place, adorned with full-length portraits of William III. and William IV., in their robes of state; it was built in 1803, principally by subscriptions in the nature of loans upon the bonds of the corporation, and with the market-house, gaol, and gaoler's house, cost £2961.

The parish comprises 860a. 2r. 38p., of which about 533 acres are arable, and 263 pasture; the soil is partly clayey, intermixed with sand, and partly chalky, and the surface is generally flat. Many acres are cultivated as garden-ground, producing abundant crops of the finest vegetables, not only for the supply of the town, but of the district for several miles round. The parish is subdivided into Upper, Middle, and Lower Deal. The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10.; net income, £429; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, in Upper Deal, was enlarged in 1819, at a cost of £1108, and will accommodate about 2000 persons; against the wall is an ancient tomb, on which is a brass effigy of Thomas Boys, who attended Henry VIII. at the siege of Boulogne, and died in 1560. A chapel, in Lower Deal, dedicated to St. George the Martyr, and in the Grecian style, was built at an expense of £1991, raised partly by subscription and partly by a duty on coal and culm; it was consecrated in 1716, and about 200 additional sittings were obtained in 1821, by the erection of galleries, towards the expense of which the Incorporated Society granted £400. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Archbishop; net income, £108. An evening lecturer also officiates at this chapel, whose stipend of £60 per annum, together with the income of the perpetual curate and all other charges, is defrayed out of the pew-rents. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. Elizabeth Carter, distinguished by her classical attainments, was born here, in 1717: her father, the Rev. Nicholas Carter, was curate of Lower Deal for 56 years. This is also the birthplace of William Boys, an eminent naturalist and antiquary, who was born in 1735. Thomas Gage, author of *Travels in New Spain*, was, after his conversion from the Roman Catholic faith, appointed rector of the parish by Cromwell; he sailed with Venables and Penn on the expedition to Hispaniola, in 1654, and died there. Anne of Cleves landed at Deal prior to her marriage with Henry VIII.; and the present Queen Dowager landed here previously to her marriage with William IV. George II. embarked at the port on one of his visits to Germany.

DEAN (ST. OSWALD), a parish, in the union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W

division of CUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Branthwaite and Ullock, 876 inhabitants, of whom 226 are in the township of Dean, 5 miles (S. W.) from Cockermouth. This parish comprises about 6500 acres. The soil of nearly one-half is a wet clay, and the remaining half contains every variety, from the lightest sand and gravel to the richest loam; the surface is pleasingly undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by the small river Marron, which abounds with trout. The substrata are coal, limestone, and iron-ore, and many of the population are employed in mines, and in quarries of a red and white freestone, and a black stone, here called cat-scalp. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 3. 1½.; net income, £318; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Samuel Sherwin. The tithes were commuted for land in 1809; the glebe lands comprise altogether 650 acres, of which the greater portion is of very inferior quality. A free grammar school was founded in 1596, by John Fox, with an endowment of £10 per annum, paid by the Goldsmith's Company, London; the schoolroom was rebuilt in the year 1615, at the expense of his son.

DEAN, a hamlet, in the parish of SPELSBURY, union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 3¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 141 inhabitants.

DEAN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of OVERTON, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5½ miles (W. by S.) from Basingstoke; containing 164 inhabitants. This parish formerly included that of Ashe, which was separated about the middle of the seventeenth century. The present parish comprises 1557 acres by admeasurement: the soil is a strong clayey loam, on chalk; the surface is pleasingly undulated. The South Western railway, and the London and Exeter road, pass through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 8. 11½., and in the gift of William Beach, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £308, and the glebe contains 56 acres, with a glebe-house. The church was rebuilt in the year 1830, at the expense of W. Bramston, Esq., at a cost of about £7000, and is a handsome edifice in the later English style of architecture.

DEAN-BOTTOM, a hamlet, in the parish of HORTON-KIRBY, union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT; with 63 inhabitants.

DEAN, EAST, a chapelry, in the parish of MOTISFONT, union of ROMSEY, hundred of THORNGATE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 7¼ miles (N. W. by W.) from Romsey; containing 228 inhabitants. The Salisbury and Southampton canal passes through the chapelry. The tithes have been commuted for a yearly rent-charge of £205, and the glebe contains 4 acres.

DEAN, EAST, a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of WESTBOURN and SINGLETON, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 8 miles (S. by E.) from Midhurst; containing 433 inhabitants. This parish, the soil of which is fertile, is characterised by an agreeable diversity of scenery, and the village is beautifully situated in a narrow picturesque vale. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 4. 4½.; net income, £86; patron, the Rev. Thomas

White Cogan; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, in the early English style, with an embattled tower rising from the centre.

DEAN, EAST, a parish, in the union of EASTBOURNE, hundred of WILLINGTON, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Eastbourne; containing 360 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the English Channel, by which it is bounded on the south; the coast is bold and rocky, and on a high cliff a lighthouse has been erected within the last few years, immediately below which is a large cave, excavated in the solid rock, and called Darby's Cave. The village is in a secluded valley on the South Downs. The living is a vicarage, with that of Friston annexed, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the alternate patronage of the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, of whom the latter are the appropriators; net income, £276. The church is an ancient edifice, in the decorated English style, with a tower on the north side, of earlier date. On the Downs are several barrows and intrenchments. The Rev. Richard Michell, author of an essay entitled *The Forester*, was curate of the parish, and lies interred here.

DEAN, FOREST OF, a liberty, in the hundred of ST. BRIAVELL'S, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, comprising the divisions and walks of Denby, Herbert, Little Dean, Speech-House, Worcester, and York, and containing 10,692 inhabitants: the centre of the Forest is 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Newnham. This district, extending from north to south twenty miles, from east to west ten miles, and lying between the rivers Severn and Wye, was anciently occupied by the *Silures*, and probably obtained its name either from the contraction of the Gaelic word *Arden*, a wood, or from the British *Danys Coed*, the wood of fallow deer, for which it was famous for many centuries. Within its original bounds were situated the very ancient towns of Tudenham and Wollaston; also, on the margin of the Severn, the *Abona* of Antoninus, long since reduced to a small village called Alvington; and on the Wye, Breulais Castle, embosomed in an almost impenetrable thicket, and now fallen to decay. In the reign of Henry II., so dark and intricate were its tracts or cross ways, that the most daring outrages and robberies were committed with impunity, until restrained by the discovery of its rich mines of iron and coal, and the consequent establishment of forges by authority of parliament, together with the erection of villages for the residence of the miners and manufacturers; before which, the six lodges for the keepers of the several walks were the only houses in it. All the inhabitants are exempted from rates and taxes, and have free liberty of pasturage and to cut wood, and the privilege of sinking mines, the sixth part of the produce of which is due to the crown, and is collected by the gaveller.

The extent of the Forest, as defined in the 12th of Henry III., and subsequently confirmed, is 23,015 acres belonging to the crown, exclusively of freeholds obtained by grants. Charles I. conveyed the coppices and waste soil of the Forest, except the Lea Bailey, with all mines and quarries, to Sir John Wyntour, for £10,600, and a fee-farm rent of £1950. 12. 8. for ever; at which time there were standing 105,557 trees, estimated to contain 61,928 tons of timber, and 153,209 cords of wood. The civil war putting an end to the patent, the inclosures

were thrown open, and the whole reforested. A renewal of the grant, however, excepting the timber fit for naval purposes, was made by Charles II. to the same individual; and on a survey by the parliament, in 1667, it was discovered that he had committed great encroachments upon the property of the crown, to repair which 1100 acres were then inclosed and planted: from this plantation the royal dock-yards are chiefly supplied. There are orchards producing a peculiar kind of fruit called the Styre apple, the cider made from which is of a superior quality, and bears a high price.

The government is vested in a lord warden, who is constable of St. Briavell's Castle; six deputy wardens; four verderers, chosen by the freeholders; a conservator; seven woodwards; a chief forester in fee and bow-bearer, which united offices are held by the Wyndham family, in right of inheritance; eight foresters in fee; a gaveller; and a steward of the swainmote. The officers have power to hold a court of attachment every forty days, a court of swainmote thrice a year, and a court called the justice-seat once in three years. The steward presides at the miners' court, assisted by a jury of miners, who judge upon the particular laws and customs by which they are governed, to prevent encroachments upon each other in the coal and iron works. The courts are held at the Speech-House, in the centre of the Forest, the general aspect of which is picturesque in the extreme, being beautifully diversified with hill and valley, interspersed with the rich and varied foliage of the woods. Pursuant to an act passed in the 36th of George III., roads have been opened in various directions through the Forest, which is also intersected by several tramroads, communicating with the Severn and the Wye. There are four ecclesiastical districts in the Forest, formed in 1842, and of which the livings are perpetual curacies, each endowed with £150 per annum; the churches are respectively dedicated to Christ, the Holy Trinity, St. John, and St. Paul, and are within the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the three first being in the patronage of the Crown, and the last in that of the Bishop. The buildings were erected by voluntary contributions, and have been endowed with £1333 three per cent. consols. for their repair, by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests; the incomes of the clergy are derived partly from Queen Anne's Bounty, and partly from funds assigned by the commissioners.

DEAN, LITTLE (*St. Ethelbert*), a parish, in the union of WESTBURY, hundred of ST. BRIAVELL'S, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W. by N.) from Newnham; containing 828 inhabitants. The village is situated on the verge of the Forest of Dean, and in its vicinity are considerable mines of coal and iron, in which, and in the manufacture of nails, the inhabitants are principally employed. It had formerly the privilege of a market, and the market-cross is still standing, having a low octangular roof spreading from a central shaft, and surmounted by a pinnacle with niches and statues. Fairs for pedlery are held on Whit-Monday and November 26th. Here is a house of correction. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the trustees of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Gloucester: the tithes have been commuted for £115.

DEAN, MITCHELL (*St. Michael*), a market-town and parish, in the union of WESTBURY, hundred of ST.

BRIAVELL'S, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 11 miles (W.) from Gloucester, and 113 (W.) from London; containing 665 inhabitants. This place, the origin of which is anterior to the Conquest, derives its name, denoting its situation in a dell, from the Saxon *Dene*, a dell; and its adjunct from *Mycel*, Great, in contradistinction to Little Dean, in the neighbourhood. It was the principal town in the Forest of Dean, and consists of three streets, diverging obliquely from a common centre: it was formerly a staple town for the wool-trade; at present the manufacture of leather is carried on to a small extent. The market is on Monday; fairs are held on Easter-Monday and Oct. 10th, for horses, cattle, and sheep. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$; patron, M. Colchester, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £173. 13. The church is a spacious structure, built at different periods, and exhibiting various styles of English architecture, with a tower surmounted by an octagonal spire: in the east window of the north aisle are some remains of the stained glass with which the edifice appears to have been generally ornamented; the roof of oak is decorated with flowers and other ornaments, exquisitely carved. A subterraneous passage leads from the church to a wood, about half a mile from the town. A school, now conducted on the national plan, was founded by means of a bequest of £1000 by William Lane, Esq., of Gloucester, in 1789, and one of £300 by his widow, in 1806; these sums, with other benefactions, produce an annual income of £62.

DEAN, NETHER (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of STODDEN, county of BEDFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Kimbolton; containing, with the hamlet of Upper Dean, 541 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester; impropiator, J. Cole, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment by an act of the 40th of George III. Joseph Neale in 1702 gave some land which, since an inclosure of the common lands, has been augmented to about 74 acres, with a farmhouse, now producing £64 a year, for teaching boys. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

DEAN-PRIOR (*St. George the Martyr*), a parish, in the union of TOTNES, hundred of STANBOROUGH, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Ashburton; containing 552 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2707 acres, of which 331 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21; net income, £282; patron and impropiator, Sir John Buller Yarde Buller, Bart.

DEAN, PRIOR'S, a parish, in the union of PETERSFIELD, hundred of BARTON-STACEY, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Petersfield; containing 163 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1435 acres: the scenery abounds with sylvan beauty; the soil on the hills is thin and chalky, and that in the lower grounds rich and strong, producing excellent crops and luxuriant pasture. The living is a rectory, united to that of Colemore. The church, which stands in a romantic spot, contains some fine monuments to the Compton and Titchborne families. In the churchyard is a yew-tree which, with one exception, is the largest in England.

DEAN-RAW, a township, in the parish of WARDEN, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTH-UMBERLAND, 8 miles (W.) from Hexham; containing 673 inhabitants. Staward-le-Peel, here, was a possession of the Swinburne family at a very early period, and in 1386 was granted, by Edward, Duke of York, to the friars eremites of Hexham, to be held by the annual payment of five marks. The Howards, Sandersons, and Bacons subsequently held it; the last named family, who, in 1828, assumed the name of Grey in addition to that of Bacon, being the present owners. The natural features in the vicinity of Staward-le-Peel are highly interesting, and travellers who have visited the valleys of the Tyrol have stated that the grandeur of the scenery there, is here to be found in miniature. Near the confluence of the Allen and Harsingdale-burn, on the south side of the township, are the remains of the old fortress.

DEAN-SCALES, with ULLOCK and PARDSHAW, a township, in the parish of DEAN, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Cockermouth; containing 350 inhabitants. The manufacture of linen-thread is carried on.

DEAN, WEST (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WESTBOURNE, hundred of WESTBOURNE and SINGLETON, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 5 miles (N.) from Chichester; containing, with the tything of Chilgrove, 657 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from London to Chichester by way of Midhurst, and is watered by the river Lavant: it comprises 4600 acres, of which about 900 are down land; the surface is pleasingly diversified with hill and dale, and the soil, abounding with chalk, is fertile. West Dean House, erected in 1804 by Lord James Selsey, is a spacious and handsome mansion. A cottage-allotment society has been for some time established. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Singleton and chapelry of Benderton annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 12.; net income, £262; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester (who are also impropiators) for two turns, and the Duke of Richmond for one turn. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, in the early English style, with a square embattled tower; the south transept was rebuilt in 1810, by Lord James Selsey, and appropriated to the use of his family. Several small Roman sepulchral urns have been found under the downs, above Chilgrove, at which place was formerly a chapel.

DEAN, WEST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of EASTBOURNE, hundred of WILLINGTON, rape of PEVENSEY, county of SUSSEX, 2 miles (E.) from Seaford; containing 129 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and comprises by computation 2222a. 38p., of which about 1022 acres are arable, 372 meadow and marsh, and 826 down land: along the western boundary runs the river Cuckmere, over which, at Excette, formerly a parish of itself, is a bridge communicating with the Seaford road. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 15. 5., and in the patronage of the Earl of Burlington; net income, £102. The church is in the decorated English style, with an embattled tower surmounted by a low spire: close to the churchyard is the parsonage, an ancient house with a curious winding staircase of stone. At Charlston House was once a chapel.

DEAN, WEST (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of STOCKBRIDGE, hundred of ALDERBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Salisbury; containing, with the chapelry of East Grimstead, 426 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 4. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, the Rev. H. Glossop. The church contains a curious monument, with copper doors, dated 1669, to the Rt. Hon. Robert Pierpoint, who died during the amputation of his leg; his effigy in marble represents him under this operation, surrounded with figures of angels. There is also a monument, dated 1685, to Sir John Evelyn (relative of the author of *Sylva*), his wife, and eleven children, who, with the exception of one only, were born blind. There is a chapel of ease at East Grimstead. Part of a Roman tessellated pavement, of which some fragments retain their original position, was found in the village in 1741.

DEANE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BOLTON-LE-MOORS, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 1 mile (S. W. by W.) from Bolton; containing 16,157 inhabitants. It comprises the townships of Heaton, Middle and Over Hulton, and Rumworth, which constitute the district attached to the parish church; and Halliwell, Horwich, Little Hulton, and West Houghton, which are separate chapelries. Till very lately, it included also Farnworth and Kearsley, which now form a separate vicarage. This is an important manufacturing district, containing many cotton-establishments, and some of the most extensive bleach-works in the kingdom; and a large number of the inhabitants are engaged in hand-loom weaving, and in coal-mines, which abound in the parish. The river Croal, commonly called the Middlebrook, and the Bolton and Kenyon and the Bolton and Lancaster railway, pass through. There are two fine specimens of Elizabethan architecture: one of them is Smithills Hall, in the township of Halliwell; the other, Peel Hall. The principal landowners are, the Earl of Ellesmere, Henry Tempest, Esq., and William Hulton, Esq., whose residence, Hulton Park, is beautifully situated in the township of Over Hulton.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £213, with a house picturesquely seated: the impropriation belongs to Mr. Tempest. The church is a fine building in the perpendicular style, standing in a spacious churchyard, in which is a very large yew-tree; it has been enlarged and repaired at considerable expense within the last few years, and a considerable portion of the interior is laid out in old oak open benches. The east window, which is of great size, has been embellished with figures of Our Lord, St. John the Baptist, and the Twelve Apostles, in richly stained glass, executed by Mr. William Warrington, of London; and this imitation of ancient stained glass is thought to be one of the best yet produced in the country. There is still remaining a very old and elaborately carved oak pulpit, hallowed by the preaching of George Marsh, a former vicar, whose apprehension and subsequent martyrdom at Chester in 1555, are recorded at length in Fox's *Book of Martyrs*. From a Latin deed lately discovered in the chartulary of Whalley Abbey, of the date 1276, describing accurately the brooks and other boundaries of the glebe land as they at present exist, and conveying it to trustees (among

whom the names of some of the oldest families at present landowners in the parish are mentioned), it would seem not improbable that part of the foundation of the church is of a much more ancient date than even the existing venerable structure. In the parish are five episcopal chapels, and several dissenting places of worship. A national school, endowed with £40 per annum, is in connexion with the church; and there are three Sunday, two daily, and four infant schools. Each chapelry has also its own schools.

DEANHAM, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union of MORPETH, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 43 inhabitants. It was anciently designated *Danum*, *Denome*, *Deneham*, &c.; and notice of it first occurs in 1207, when King John confirmed to the monks of Tynemouth the ville of Bilesho, and the land of Role and Danum. Mention is made of the Deanham colliery and the glass clay there, in the 10th of William III. The township consists of the places called Old and New Deanham and Scarlet-hall, and comprises 740 acres, of which 444 are arable, 293 pasture, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ woodland; it is the property of Lord Decies, who pays a rent-charge of £94 to the vicar of Hartburn.

DEARHAM, a parish, in the union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND; comprising the townships of Dearham, and Ellenborough with Ewanrigg, and containing 1803 inhabitants, of whom 1037 are in the township of Dearham, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Cockermouth. There are extensive collieries, and a manufactory for earthenware, in the parish; a considerable quantity of the coal is shipped at Maryport adjoining. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; net income, £85; patron, John Christian, Esq.; impropricators, the Earl of Lonsdale, and J. Christian and H. Senhouse, Esqrs. The vicarial tithes were commuted for land in 1825. The church, originally of Norman architecture, was much modernised by repairs in 1814; it has an ancient and curiously carved font, and in the churchyard is a sculptured cross. Near Unerigg Hall is the site of an old castle.

DEBACH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of WILFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Woodbridge; containing 121 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 464 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated in 1761 with that of Boulge: the tithes have been commuted for £130, and the glebe contains upwards of 15 acres.

DEBDEN (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Thaxted; containing 979 inhabitants. At the time of the Norman survey, this place belonged to Ralph Peverel; and, reverting to the crown, it was given by Henry II. to his son John, afterwards king of England. The parish comprises 4357*a. 2r. 7p.*, of which 3057 acres are arable, 778 grass, and 446 wood: the surface is beautifully varied, rising into numerous hills of considerable elevation, between which are fertile valleys; and the village is pleasantly situated on an eminence. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £34; net income, £837; patron, Sir F. Vincent, Bart. The church

is a handsome structure in the early English style, of which it presents many interesting details, and has at the east end an octangular chapel, containing several monuments of the Chiswells; the font, an elegant piece of workmanship, adorned with statues, was presented by the late Mr. Chiswell. A school in union with the National Society is partly supported from the rent of lands, amounting to £78 per annum, left for charitable purposes.

DEBDON, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Rothbury; containing 13 inhabitants. This place includes the northern portion of Rothbury Forest. Debdon Hill and Cragend Hill, between the Black burn and Debdon burn, exhibit heathy eminences and rugged and naked cliffs. There is a chalybeate spring, efficacious in scorbutic complaints. Several excavations have been made, from which ochre is obtained.

DEBENHAM (*ST. MARY*), a small market-town and a parish in the union of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, hundred of THREDLING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 13 miles (N.) from Ipswich, and 83 (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 1667 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its situation on the river Deben, which rises at some distance above the town, on the confines of Mickfield and Mendlesham. It appears to have been of considerable importance at an early period, and according to tradition, a river of sufficient depth to admit ships of large burthen, flowed up to the town; an account in some degree corroborated by the discovery of an anchor some years since, imbedded in the sand at a place now called the "Gulls." The kings of the East Angles are said to have held their courts at Debenham, where they had a palace. The town suffered considerable damage in 1744 from an accidental fire that broke out at the house of a baker, and destroyed more than thirty houses; and a spot adjoining the town, called Burnt-Wood Fields, is supposed to have derived its name from a similar conflagration.

The town is situated on the road from Ipswich to Eye, and, lying on the declivity of a hill, the streets are always dry and clean: the market is on Friday, for corn; and fairs are held on the 24th of June for toys, and the 8th of August for cattle. In the market-place is a cross, erected in the year 1448. The scenery is richly varied, and from many parts are obtained extensive and interesting views. The manufacture of hempen-cloth was anciently carried on, and a very considerable number of persons were employed in spinning wool; but the population at present is agricultural. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 2. 6.; patron and impropricator, Lord Henniker. The great tithes have been commuted for £651, and the vicarial for £282. The church, built on an eminence in the centre of the town, is a venerable structure, chiefly in the early and later English styles, but having some portions of Norman architecture, with a porch of elegant design, and a lofty embattled tower, which it is said was formerly surmounted by a spire; the interior displays much beauty, and contains some very ancient monuments. There is a place of worship for a congregation of Independents. A free school was founded about the year 1648, and endowed with £30 per annum by Sir Robert Hitcham.

DEBTLING (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of **HOLLINGBOURN**, hundred of **MAIDSTONE**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Maidstone; containing 318 inhabitants. It comprises 1576 acres, of which 512 are in wood. Lime is burnt here for manure, and carried principally into the Weald. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, under whom the rectorial tithes, commuted for £158, are held on lease by N. Baldwin, Esq. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £190: the vicarage-house was built in 1831; the glebe consists of 10 acres. There are also about 25 acres of glebe belonging to the archbishop.

DECUMAN, ST. (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **WILLITON**, hundred of **WILLITON** and **FREEMAN-NERS**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Dunster; containing 2241 inhabitants, and comprising the town of Watchett and chapelry of Williton. This parish derives its name from St. Decombes or Decumanus, who, landing from South Wales, and finding a perfect wilderness, fixed upon the spot in order to seclude himself from the world, and who, after his death by violence, was dignified by the natives with the title of saint. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 10. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £134; patron, the Prebendary of St. Decuman's in the Cathedral of Wells. The church is a handsome structure, with a tower. At Williton is a separate incumbency. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists.

DEDDINGTON (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of **WOODSTOCK**, hundred of **WOOTTON**, county of **OXFORD**; containing, with the townships of Clifton and Hempton, 2025 inhabitants, of whom 1443 are in the town, 16 miles (N. by W.) from Oxford, and 69 (N. W.) from London. This place, though anciently of some consequence, having sent members to two parliaments in the reign of Edward I., is now an inconsiderable town. A castle was built here probably by the Normans, but few vestiges of it can be traced; nor is there any event of importance in the history of the place, except this castle having been the prison-house of Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., a short time after his capture by the Earl of Warwick, and before his decapitation on Blacklow Hill; and subsequently the possession of his successor in that monarch's affections, Hugh de Spencer, who suffered a similar fate. The town, which has been noted for its malt-liquor, contains several well-built houses, and is well supplied with water: several of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of coach-wheels and axles. A branch of the Oxford canal passes through the parish. The market has been discontinued; but a fair for cattle is still held on November 22nd. A bailiff is annually appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor: a petty-session is held by the magistrates on the first Saturday in every month. The parish comprises 4000 acres, chiefly arable.

The **LIVING** is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. 4.; net income, £150; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1807. The church is a spacious structure: the tower fell down in 1634, and some years elapsed before it was rebuilt; meanwhile, Charles I., then at Oxford, despatched an order to the inhabitants to send

the broken bells to his magazine at New College, with a person to ascertain the weight, in order that they might receive an equal quantity of metal, or the value in money, when the tower should be erected. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents; also almshouses for eight aged men and women, founded in 1818, and endowed with property arising from benefactions to the poor, producing about £140 per annum. In the neighbourhood are two mineral springs, now neglected, one of which is said to have been highly impregnated with sulphur. Sir Thomas Pope, an eminent statesman, and founder of Trinity College, Oxford, was born here, in 1507; and Lord Chief Justice Scroggs, who lived in the reign of Charles II., was also a native of the parish.

DEDHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **LEXDEN** and **WINSTREE**, Colchester division of the hundred of **LEXDEN**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Colchester; containing 1787 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded by the river Stour, and intersected by the rivulet Blackbrook, comprises about 2530 acres; the land is generally elevated, and of superior quality. The village is situated in a picturesque valley on the river, over which is a good bridge, and consists chiefly of one street: it had formerly the privilege of a market on Tuesday; there is a fair for toys on Easter-Tuesday. The clothing-trade flourished here so early as the reign of Richard II., but has wholly declined, and the place is now only remarkable for the number of genteel residences in its vicinity. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; net income, £170. The church is a spacious structure in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower at the west end, crowned by octagonal turrets richly pinnacled: it appears to have been built on the site of a more ancient foundation, of which there are still some remains; beneath the arches are the roses of York and Lancaster, and on the east side of the battlements is a statue of Margaret, Countess of Richmond. Annexed to the church is a lectureship, which, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, was endowed with the great tithes by the Rev. William Burkitt, then lecturer, the able and learned commentator on the New Testament. The free grammar school was built by Dame Jane Clarke, prior to 1571, when it was endowed by William Littlebury with a farm of 180 acres, in augmentation of which William Cardinal, in 1593, bequeathed land now let for £60 per annum, for the maintenance of two boys in St. John's College, Cambridge: the governors were incorporated by charter of Queen Elizabeth, in 1574. William Littlebury also founded and endowed an English school, and some almshouses.

DEDWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish and union of **WINDSOR**, hundred of **RIPPLESMERE**, county of **BERKS**, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Windsor; containing 101 inhabitants, and comprising 320*a.* 2*r.* 34*p.*

DEENE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **OUNCLE**, hundred of **CORBY**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 12 miles (W. S. W.) from Wansford; containing 516 inhabitants, of whom 250 are in the hamlet of Deene-Thorpe. The parish comprises by computation 3200 acres, of which 1500 are in Deene-Thorpe; it is intersected by the road from Kettering to

Stamford, and watered by a stream that falls into the river Nene. The mansion of Deene Park, the seat of the Earl of Cardigan, stands on an eminence commanding a delightful prospect; it is a low embattled structure with wings, each of them terminated by a turret, and, among other spacious apartments, has a fine hall with a timber roof reaching to the top of the building. The principal rooms exhibit many curious specimens of ancient arrangement, and are decorated with paintings of considerable interest. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 3. 6½.; net income, £350; patron, the Earl: the glebe comprises about 70 acres, with an excellent glebe-house. The church contains portions of the early and decorated English styles, and has windows exhibiting some superior tracery, and several ancient monuments to the Brudenell family. Here was a priory, a cell to the abbey of Westminster, which was suppressed soon after the Conquest, by consent of the monks, who accepted an annuity in lieu of its revenues. Henry VII. slept at Deene Hall after the battle of Bosworth-Field.

DEEPING (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of NESS, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (E.) from Market-Deeping; containing 1733 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity, and in 1139 a convent of Benedictine monks was founded here by Baldwin Wake or Wake, and dedicated to St. James, as a cell to Thorney Abbey, as part of which establishment, it was in the 32nd of Henry VIII. granted to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. The parish is situated on the river Welland, which is navigable for small craft: the lands were subject to the frequent inundations of the river, but have, at a very great expense, been secured from encroachment. The number of acres by measurement is 3968; the principal part is in a very profitable state of cultivation. In the village is an ancient stone cross, the pedestal of which is about twelve feet square, and decorated in the panelled faces with armorial bearings; in 1819, it was converted into a lock-up house. The highways, bridges, &c., are repaired from the proceeds of a trust estate bequeathed in the reign of Edward VI., by Robert Tyghe, for these and for charitable purposes. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 19. 9½.; net income, £191; patron and impropiator, Sir T. Whichcote, Bart.: the glebe contains 74½ acres. The church, originally a chapel, erected by the monks of Croyland Abbey, and made parochial by Richard de Rulos, is a handsome edifice with a tower surmounted by a spire. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by part of the proceeds of the trust estate, which produces about £200 per annum. At the eastern end of the village is a chalybeate spring, strongly impregnated.

DEEPING-FEN, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of PETERBOROUGH, wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (S. W.) from Spalding; containing 540 inhabitants. Another tract, also extra-parochial, which extends into the union of BOURNE, wapentake of NESS, parts of KESTEVEN, contains 433 inhabitants. This extensive district was a portion of the waste belonging to several parishes, and is partly held by adventurers, for draining, and partly by persons who are free from drainage expenses by the nature of their tenures; all the land is exempt from

ecclesiastical and other assessments. A church was erected and endowed by the Stevenson family, and consecrated in July, 1846: the cost of erection was £4000, and of the endowment, £5000.

DEEPING-GATE, a hamlet, in the parish of MAXEY, union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 1¼ mile (S. E.) from Market-Deeping; containing 201 inhabitants.

DEEPING, MARKET (*St. GUTHLACK*), a market-town and parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of NESS, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 43 miles (S. S. E.) from Lincoln, and 86 (N. by W.) from London; containing 1219 inhabitants. This place derived its name from its situation among deep or low meadows, or pastures, formerly the receptacle of many streams in the lowest part of the Fens; and its origin from Richard de Rulos, chamberlain to William the Conqueror, who built several houses on the dykes that he had constructed to confine within its channels the river Welland, which frequently inundated the adjoining grounds. The neighbourhood has been greatly improved by draining, which has been successfully and extensively practised; and several tracts of land have been recovered, and rendered fit for culture. The houses are in general old and inconveniently built: there is an ample supply of water from the Welland, which is navigable, and affords facility for the conveyance of coal, grocery, and other articles of merchandise. The market is on Wednesday; the fairs are on the second Wednesday in May, O. S., and on Oct. 10th, for cattle and toys. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 1. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £579: the tithes of this parish and of Deeping St. James' were commuted for land and money payments in 1806. The church is an ancient structure, containing many portions of its original Norman architecture, though principally in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Independents. The accumulated bequests of various benefactors produce an income of £100, from which a schoolroom, with a dwelling-house for the master, was built in 1815, at an expense of £500.

DEEPING, WEST (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, wapentake of NESS, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Market-Deeping; containing 306 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Stamford to Boston, and on the bank of the river Welland; the canal from Boston to Stamford passes through it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 17. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £373: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801; the glebe contains altogether about 200 acres, with a glebe-house. The church has portions in the early, decorated, and later English styles; the font is a fine specimen of the early English.

DEERHURST (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of TEWKESBURY, partly in the Lower division of the hundred of DEERHURST, and partly in the Lower division of the hundred of WESTMINSTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (S. W.) from Tewkesbury; containing, with the hamlets of Apperley and Whitfield, 937 inhabitants, of whom 257 are in the hamlet of Deerhurst-Walton. It is bounded on the west by the navigable river Severn. The living is a

perpetual curacy; net income, £102; patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; impropriator, W. Barnard, Esq. The church, which exhibits portions in the Norman, early English, and decorated styles, belonged to a priory established about 715, by the Mercian duke, Doddo, one of the founders of Tewkesbury Abbey. This priory, having been destroyed by the Danes, was re-founded in 980, and given by Edward the Confessor to the Benedictine abbey of St. Denis, in France, to which it became a cell; upon the seizure of alien priories it was granted to Eton College, but Edward IV., revoking that grant, made it a cell to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and so it remained till the Dissolution. The remains of the structure, which have been converted into a farmhouse, are in the later English style, much enriched with decorated tracery. Deerhurst gives the title of Viscount to the family of Coventry.

DEFFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. ANDREW, PERSHORE, union, and Upper division of the hundred, of PERSHORE, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Pershore; containing 422 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 1677 acres, of which 428 are open common, and the remainder arable and pasture in nearly equal portions. The road from Pershore to Upton passes through; and the river Avon here pursues a winding course eastward. A station on the Bristol and Birmingham railway is situated near the village, from which the line is continued across the common into the parish of Besford. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 4., and annexed to the living of St. Andrew's: the tithes were commuted for land in 1774. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, has a tower, and contains 140 sittings.

DEIGHTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of NORTHALLERTON, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Northallerton; containing 132 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1900 acres. The chapel, a neat edifice, was erected in 1715: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £200, the vicarial for £108. 10., and within the chapelry are above 45 acres of glebe.

DEIGHTON, a township, in the parish of ESCRICK, wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, union and E. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from York; containing 185 inhabitants. It includes the hamlet of Crocky Hill, and comprises about 2280 acres of land, partly the property of Lord Wenlock. The village is small, and several houses are scattered through the township.

DEIGHTON, KIRK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BARWICK (under Gilbert's act), Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK; containing 539 inhabitants, of whom 168 are in the township of North Deighton, and 371 in that of Kirk-Deighton, one mile (N. by W.) from Wetherby. This parish is bounded by the river Nidd, and the beautiful river Wharfe winds along its southern confines. The area is about 3700 acres, which are arable, with the exception of a little pasture and woodland; the surface is gently undulated, and the soil, which rests on limestone, is fertile. Great quantities of limestone are quarried, and burnt into lime for manure. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 11. $10\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £901; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. W. Geldart, LL.D. The church is an ancient and handsome struc-

ture, with a spire. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A Sunday school was endowed by the late Sir Hugh Palliser with £30 a year, and a parochial school has been united to it.

DELAMERE, a parish, partly in the union of NORTHWICH, and partly in that of RUNCORN, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing 914 inhabitants, of whom 412 are in the township of Delamere, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Northwich. This tract, which includes the ancient and royal forest of Delamere, was almost wholly common land, and extra-parochial, before 1812, when it was inclosed and erected into a parish by act of parliament, certain allotments having been reserved to the crown and others. On its inclosure it gave the title of Baron Delamere, of Vale Royal, to Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq., the proprietor of the ancient possessions of the Cistercian monks of Vale Royal, whose sumptuous abbey, completed in 1330 by Edward III., at a cost of £32,000, was dedicated to the Lord Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary, St. Nicholas, and St. Nicholas, and in the 26th of Henry VIII. had a revenue of £540. 6. 2. The sessions for the division are held on the 22nd of March, also meetings of the county magistrates monthly, at the Abbey Arms, in the centre of the Forest; and at the time of the meeting in March there are races, termed the Tanfield Hunt, at which two cups are given to be run for by the county, and one by the trainers. Delamere Forest, comprising about 10,000 acres, once contained a great number of red and fallow deer; it exhibits a pleasing variety of well-wooded hills, rich valleys for pasturage, meres affording plenty of fish and aquatic fowl, and mosses producing an abundance of turf and peat for fuel. Upon the highest hill stood the Saxon fortress of Finborrow, and near it a city, both of which are said to have been founded by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great; the latter, called Eadesbury (the happy town), gave name to the hundred: the ancient residence of the chief forester is all that now remains; this house is termed the "Chamber in the Forest," and at convenient distances around it are neat lodges for the keepers of the several walks. About half of the forest, still belonging to the crown, has within the last thirty years been planted by order of government with forest-trees, which promise a vast supply of timber for the royal navy: the remaining 5000 acres were sold or allotted to private individuals, under whose superintendence the land is rapidly advancing in cultivation upon the most approved system of agriculture. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes were commuted for land, under the act of inclosure; the glebe comprises 140 acres. The church, which is a neat edifice, with a parsonage-house adjoining, was consecrated in 1817.

DELAPRE, a hamlet, in the parish and union of HARDINGSTONE, hundred of WYMMERSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. by E.) from Northampton; containing 24 inhabitants. An abbey for nuns of the Cluniac order was founded in the reign of Stephen, by Simon Seinliz, Earl of Northampton, and dedicated to St. Mary: at the Dissolution it contained ten sisters, whose revenue was £119. 9. $7\frac{1}{4}$.

DELP, a village, in the chapelry of SADDLEWORTH, parish of ROCHDALE, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 12 miles (N. E.) from

Manchester. This village is situated on Friar Mere, and the road from Manchester to Huddersfield and Leeds, and is the principal village in the chapelry; the population is almost wholly engaged in the woollen manufacture. There is a remarkable quarry, designated the Bake-stone quarry, the stone from which is capable of standing any degree of heat; the material is called "delph-stone," and is said to have given to the village its name. There is a branch line from the Huddersfield and Manchester railway at Dobcross to this place. Fairs are held on the 24th April, 9th July, and 24th September. The Independents have a place of worship, erected and endowed in 1747; and there are two for Wesleyans: a school is attached to each. The Roman road from Manchester to York is still visible at Knott Hill, and by way of Hill Top.

DEMBLEBY (*St. Lucia*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Folkingham; containing 58 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 8., and in the gift of T. R. Buckworth, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £234.

DENBURY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of HAYTOR, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Newton-Abbott; containing 470 inhabitants. This place, which is said to have been anciently a borough, belonged, with the manor, to the abbot of Tavistock, who in 1285 obtained for it a weekly market and a fair, the former of which is disused. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1075 acres: lime-quarries are in operation for supplying manure, and slate is wrought for the roofing of houses; large pieces of manganese have been occasionally discovered on the north side of the village. About 30 looms are engaged in the making of serge for the factories at Ashburton and Buckfastleigh, and many of the male population go to Newfoundland in the summer season for employment in the fisheries. The fair is held on the 19th of September. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 7. 6., and in the gift of the Duke of Bedford: the tithes have been commuted for £186, and the glebe contains 16 acres, with a glebe-house. A national school is endowed with about £30 per annum. On the hill called Denbury-down is a military work, supposed to be Roman, covering a space of 6 or 7 acres; the eminence itself, which appears to be of volcanic origin, is composed of green-stone.

DENBY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BELPER, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Derby; containing 1338 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Derby to Alfreton, and comprises by admeasurement 2200 acres: coal-mines are in operation, and about 100 persons are employed in the manufacture of stone bottles. It is traversed by the Little Eaton railway, in several branches from the smithy-houses, potteries, and other establishments within its limits, to the various works carried on near its northern and western boundaries. A market held by charter of Edward III., dated 1335, has been discontinued about 30 or 40 years. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £100, and in the patronage of William Drury Holden, Esq.: the impropriation be-

longs to the almshouse at Derby, and produces a rent-charge of £350; the glebe contains 32 acres, of which 5 are in the parish of Heanor. The church has been enlarged, and 160 free sittings provided. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and a free school, founded by Mrs. Massie in 1635, possesses an endowment of £47. 10. per annum. John Flamsteed, the celebrated mathematician, and astronomer royal, was born here in 1646.

DENBY, a chapelry, in the parish of PENISTONE, union of WORTLEY, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Barnsley; comprising the townships of Denby, Gunthwaite, and Ingbirchworth; and containing 2175 inhabitants, of whom 1690 are in the township of Denby. This township is in two divisions, called Upper and Lower Denby, and is a hilly district including about 2870 acres, of which a portion is common land not in cultivation: it is chiefly occupied by weavers, and at Denby Dale are several manufactories of woollen goods. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Penistone, with a net income of £98. The church has been rebuilt on a larger scale, 450 additional sittings having been obtained, of which 300 are free; the cost was defrayed by subscription, aided by a grant of £300 from the Ripon Diocesan Society, and one of £200 from the Incorporated Society. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends. An eminence called Castle Hill, is supposed to have been a Roman station.

DENCHWORTH (*St. James*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANTAGE, county of BERKS, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Wantage; containing 246 inhabitants. It comprises 1018a. 2r. 26p., of which about one-third is arable; the soil is a dark tenacious clay, producing rich pasture, but not favourable for grain: the surface is generally flat. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 10.; net income, £130; patrons and impropriators, the Provost and Fellows of Worcester College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land in 1801. The church contains portions of the Norman and the decorated and later English styles, and has some ancient monuments of the Hydes and Geerings.

DENDRON, a chapelry, in the parish of ALDINGHAM, union of ULVERSTON, hundred of LONSDALE north of the Sands, county of LANCASTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Dalton. This place lies west-by-south of the church of Aldingham, and includes Leece, a small township containing a few farmhouses, in one of the most fertile and salubrious parts of Low Furness, where the eminences are gently swelling mounts, and the vales narrow and winding. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Rector of Aldingham. The chapel, erected by Robert Dickenson in 1642, was rebuilt about 70 years ago, at the expense of Thomas Green, Esq., of London. Robert Dickenson, in 1644, also founded a school, with an endowment.

DENERDISTAN, SUFFOLK.—See DENSTON.

DENFORD (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of THRAPSTON, hundred of HUXLOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Thrapston; containing 326 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the right bank of the river Nene, and on the road through Ringstead to Higham-Ferrers, and comprises by measurement 1721 acres: stone for building and for repair-

ing the roads is quarried to some extent. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Ringstead annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 10.; net income, £190; patron and impropriator, Thomas Burton, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1765: the glebe-house is a mere labourer's cottage, let for 40s. a year. The church is principally in the early English style, with a tower and spire.

DENGEMARSH, a member of the town and cinque-port of NEW ROMNEY, in the parish of LYDD, liberty and union of ROMNEY-MARSH, though locally in the hundred of LANGPORT, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by E.) from Lydd. It is bounded by the English Channel on the south, where stands Dungeness lighthouse, projected by Mr. Allen, of Rye, in the reign of James I.

DENGIE (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Southminster; containing 219 inhabitants. This parish consists of 2259 acres, of which 111 are common or waste; it is situated on the sea-coast, and is supposed to have been a landing-place and stronghold of the Danes during their predatory incursions into Britain. At the time of the Norman survey, the lands belonged to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13, and in the patronage of the Rev. O. Brock: the tithes have been commuted for £732, and the glebe consists of 13 acres. There is also a sinecure, called Bacon's portion, valued in the king's books at £4, and in the same patronage. The church is a small plain edifice, with a tiled roof.

DENHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ETON, hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Uxbridge; containing 1264 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Colne, and intersected by the Grand Junction canal, and comprises 3780 acres, of which about 500 are woodland, and 20 common or waste; of the remaining portion two-thirds are arable. The soil is partly a reddish loam, and the uplands are gravelly, forming good turnip soil. At Denham Park is an institution for nervous and mental invalids of the upper classes of society, conducted on improved principles, under a committee of gentlemen; the arrangements are on a scale of superior elegance and comfort. The village is neatly built, and a fair for general articles of merchandise is held in it at Michaelmas. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Benjamin Way, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £965, and the glebe consists of 62 acres, with a glebe-house. The church is a handsome edifice, and contains several interesting monuments. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school is supported from a bequest by Sir William Bowyer, who in 1721 gave £30 per annum, and a house.

DENHAM (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HOXNE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (E.) from Eye; containing 313 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Hoxne, and valued in the king's books at £5. 0. 10.: impropriator, Sir E. Kerrison, Bart.: the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church, according to an inscription on the east wall, was built by William de Kirkby, prior of Norwich, about the year 1200.

DENHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Newmarket; containing 182 inhabitants. This was anciently an extra-parochial district, the property of the Lewkenor family. Sir Edward Lewkenor built a church here, which he endowed with tithes; and the place was consequently erected into a separate parish, comprising about 1300 acres, including a large wood. Denham Hall, the seat of the family, is now a farmhouse. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron and impropriator, S. Farmer, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £275, and the small for £125; the incumbent has 26 acres of glebe. There are some earthworks which have obtained the appellation of Denham Castle.

DENHOLME, an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish of BRADFORD, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (S.) from Cullingworth. It is about two miles in length and the same in breadth, and is situated on the road from Halifax to Keighley, in Craven; in its vicinity was anciently a park well stocked with deer, which has long since been thrown open. The surface is mountainous and high moorland, and what land is reduced to pasturage has been reclaimed from the moors. There are coal-mines, stone-quarries, some copperas-works, a large worsted-mill, and an extensive ale and porter brewery. The village is situated on an eminence, and is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the mines and manufactures of the surrounding district. The parish was constituted under the act 6 and 7 Victoria, cap. 37, and the church, *St. Paul's*, was completed in November 1846; it is in the early English style, cost upwards of £4000, and is much admired for the beauty of its architecture: the east window is of stained glass, illustrative of the life of *St. Paul*. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patrons, the Crown and the Bishop of Ripon, alternately. The Baptists, Independents, Ranters, and Wesleyans have small places of worship; and a large and handsome national and Sunday school, with a house for the master, has been built, in connexion with the church.

DENNABY, a township, in the parish of MEXBOROUGH, union of DONCASTER, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Rotherham; containing 167 inhabitants. This place, in Domesday book called *Degenebi*, is situated on the south side of the river Don, and comprises about 1100 acres of land, divided into several well-cultivated farms; it was formerly the property of the Vavasour family. The tithes have been commuted for £283. 10., payable to the Archdeacon of York.

DENNINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HOXNE, E. division of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Framlingham; containing 979 inhabitants. It comprises 3262a. 1r. 32p., of which about 30 acres are wood, and the remainder arable and pasture land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36. 3. 4., and in the gift of the family of Alston: the tithes have been commuted for £1050, and the glebe comprises 152 acres, with an excellent glebe-house, much improved by the incumbent, the Hon. F. Hotham. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, in the decorated English style, with a lofty embattled tower crowned with pinnacles: the southern

chapel contains several interesting monuments, including a splendid altar-tomb, with recumbent effigies in alabaster, of Sir William Philip, Lord Bardolph, who in 1437 founded a chantry for two priests, which at the Dissolution was valued at £26. 4. 7. There are bequests to the poor, and to the parish generally, to a very considerable amount. Several antiquities have at different times been found, comprising a brass celt, a halberd, and two spurs, with a variety of silver coins. Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's school, London, and Dr. William Fulke, were rectors of the parish. The Earl of Stradbroke takes his title of Baron Rous, of Dennington, from the place.

DENNIS (St.), a parish, in the union of St. Austell, E. division of Powder hundred and of Cornwall, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from St. Columb Major: containing 828 inhabitants. It comprises 3100 acres, of which 1139 are common or waste. There are some tin streams in the parish; and clay, used in the manufacture of china, is found. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed, with that of St. Stephen's, to the rectory of St. Michael Caerhays: the tithes have been commuted for £260. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

DENSHANGER, a hamlet, in the parish of Passenhams, union of Potterspury, hundred of Cleley, S. division of Northamptonshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. W.) from Stony-Stratford; containing 606 inhabitants.

DENSTON, a township, in the parish of Alveton, union of Cheadle, S. division of the hundred of Totmonslow, N. division of the county of Stafford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Uttoxeter; containing 231 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Uttoxeter to Ashbourn, and comprises 667 acres. The Uttoxeter canal also passes through. At Stubwood, in the township, is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

DENSTON, or DENARDISTAN (St. Nicholas), a parish, in the union and hundred of Risbridge, county of Suffolk, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Clare; containing 339 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1054 acres. Denston Hall, formerly the seat of the Robinson family, and now the property of W. Pigott, Esq., is a handsome mansion. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £51; patron, Mr. Pigott.

DENT, a parochial chapelry, in the parish and union of Sedbergh, W. division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, W. riding of York, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Sedbergh, and 16 (E.) from Kendal; containing 1873 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises about 26,000 acres, of which nearly 6000, by admeasurement, are inclosed, and 20,000, by computation, uninclosed common land; about 1600 acres are arable and meadow, 400 wood, and the rest pasture. It embraces a valley embosomed in high moors and fells, and watered by the river Dee, which joins the river Rawther or Rawthey a little below Sedbergh, and the Lune three miles further down. The soil in the valley is a rich alluvial earth near the river, on the hill-sides hazel and a red soil, and higher up, peat-moss, and good herbage. At Cowgill Head and at Cross are small collieries, where the coal is in seams from six to fifteen inches thick: in the upper end of the vale, on each side, are stone-slate quarries, and quarries of black and grey fossil marble; and at the head of the vale, at Stone-House, are marble-works. There is also an abundance of rough building-stone. Formerly the manufacture of woollen-stockings

was extensively carried on; but this branch of trade has entirely ceased of late years, some few of the inhabitants only being now employed in the knitting of sailors' caps and jackets, and the weaving of calico, &c. A market is held on Friday; and fairs for cattle on every alternate Friday from February 13th to May 12th: at Whitsuntide and in September are pleasure-fairs.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of twenty-four Sides-men, who must be landowners; net income, £106, with a house; impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure with a tower. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Quakers. A free grammar school was founded by charter of James I., who placed it under the direction of fifteen governors, as a body corporate; the net income is about £50. A good national school was erected in 1845. About twenty years ago, a British tumulus, eighty yards in circumference, was opened on the Gate-house estate; it was walled about five feet high with thin flat stones, and had three passages from the outside, at equal distances, to the centre, where the ashes of the dead were deposited. On the Raw-Riding estate were found, about ten years since, two stone coffins containing human bones. Dent is a polling-place for the West riding.—See COWGILL.

DENTON, with HOUGHTON-LE-SIDE, a chapelry, in the parish of Gainford, union of Darlington, S. E. division of Darlington ward, S. division of the county of Durham, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Darlington; containing 119 inhabitants. Denton appears to have belonged to the Balliols, and was afterwards held by the Beauchamps and Nevilles, their successors in the honour of Barnard-Castle. The township comprises by measurement 956 acres of land, which, with the exception of the glebe, is wholly the property of Matthew Culley, Esq., of Fowberry Tower, in the county of Northumberland. Limestone of excellent quality for building is found here, and there is a productive quarry in operation. The Hall, an old mansion of various age and architecture, was probably erected for the most part about the time of Charles I. The village is in a sheltered situation, and watered by a small rivulet; it was once a town of some importance, and is said to have been burnt by Malcolm, King of Scotland, on his route to Cleveland: considerable vestiges of ancient buildings may be traced in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Gainford, and has a net income of £50; impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The great tithes have been commuted for £136. 12. 5., and the vicarial for £63; there are 22 acres of glebe belonging to the vicar of Gainford, and 5 to the incumbent of Denton. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt by subscription about 1810, and enlarged in 1836.

DENTON (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of Peterborough, hundred of Normancross, county of Huntingdon, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. W.) from Stilton; containing 97 inhabitants. This parish, which forms a narrow slip of great length, comprises about 600 acres; the soil is partly rich, and partly of inferior quality. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at

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£5. 13. 6½.; net income, £120; patron, William Wells, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1802; the glebe consists of 165 acres. The church was partly rebuilt about 1665, by Sir John Cotton. The sum of £15 per annum, from a donation by the Rev. James Drew, is paid for teaching boys and girls. Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, whose manuscripts are now in the British Museum, was born here in 1570.

DENTON (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of DOVOR, partly in the hundred of KINGHAMFORD, and partly in that of EASTRY, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 8 miles (S. S. E.) from Canterbury; containing 208 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Canterbury to Folkestone, about one mile from the Dovor and London road, and comprises 1062 acres, of which 249 are in wood; the soil is light, and chiefly produces corn. The situation of the parish, in a valley, contributes to the picturesque character of its scenery. There is a pleasure-fair on Whit-Tuesday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 19. 4½.; net income, £169; patron, Sir John Brydges, Bart.: the glebe contains 6 acres, with a glebe-house. The church is a small edifice, mostly in the early English style, with an east window in the decorated style.

DENTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NORTH AYLESFORD, hundred of SHAMWELL, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of the county of KENT; containing 148 inhabitants, and comprising 1190 acres. The church has long been in ruins, and the cemetery converted into a farmyard.

DENTON, a chapelry, in the parish of MANCHESTER, union of ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3¼ miles (N. E. by N.) from Stockport; containing 3440 inhabitants. It lies west of the river Tame, on the road from Stockport to Ashton-under-Lyne, and contains 1630 acres of land. The village, which is five miles distant from Manchester, probably derived its name from *Dane-town*, an etymology countenanced by the appellations of Dane-head-bank and Daneditch-bourne, places in the neighbourhood. The manufacture of hats, both for the home trade and exportation, is carried on upon a large scale; and coal is obtained at several places within the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Grosvenor family; net income, £135; impropiators, the Dean and Canons of Manchester. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, was erected about 1530, and has portions in the early and decorated English styles, with some fragments of stained glass in the windows. A church district, comprising part of the township of Denton, and part of that of Haughton, and called Christ-Church, was formed in April, 1846, under the act 6 and 7 Victoria, cap. 37; the population of the district is about 4000, and the living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Chester, alternately. The Wesleyans and others have places of worship.

DENTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Grantham; containing 626 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Grantham to Melton-Mowbray, comprises about 3000 acres: there are quarries of good building-stone. The canal from Nottingham to Grantham passes within a mile. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 8. 4., and in the gift

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of the Prebendary of North Grantham in the Cathedral of Salisbury: the tithes have been commuted for £771. 18. 9., and the glebe contains 53½ acres, with a glebe-house. The church is a handsome structure with a lofty and well-proportioned tower, and contains some fine monuments to the ancestors of Sir W. E. Welby, Bart. An almshouse was founded by William Welby, in 1653, for three widowers and three widows; and £70 per annum, arising from allotments under an inclosure act in 1791, are applied to the relief of the poor. On the Denton estate is St. Christopher's spring, the water of which is similar in its properties to that of Bristol Hot Wells. About 1727, a mosaic pavement, and several large pieces of Roman brick, composing part of some ancient foundations, were discovered in Denton fields.

DENTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DEPWAD, hundred of EARSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (N. E.) from Harleston; containing 625 inhabitants. It comprises 2437a. 1r. 6p., of which about 1707 acres are arable, 620 pasture, and 110 woodland. In the grounds of Denton House is a curious and picturesque grotto. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24, and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who appoints a fellow, or one who has been a fellow, of Merton College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £735, and the glebe contains about 90 acres, with a glebe-house, much improved by the rector, the Rev. W. A. Bouverie. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style: the interior of the building is exceedingly neat, having been repewed and beautified in 1839; the east window, which has five lights, is filled with stained glass, the gift of the Rev. J. Postlethwayte, rector, who died in 1714. There is an endowed place of worship for Independents; and a national school, erected in 1840, is supported by subscription, and the produce of seven acres of land.

DENTON (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of HARDINGSTONE, hundred of WYMMERSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 6¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Northampton; containing 557 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Bedford to Northampton, and consists of 1572 acres. The living, which may be considered a joint rectory, is divided between the rectors of Whiston and Yardley-Hastings. Denton formerly contained two chapels; that on the north, now demolished, was annexed to the rectory of Whiston, and the other to the rectory of Yardley-Hastings: since the demolition, duty has been performed at the latter chapel by the two rectors jointly; at first alternately, every other Sunday, afterwards for six months each, and now each for a year. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1738; there are two farms, one of which, containing about 70 acres, was given to the rector of Whiston, and the other, comprising about 140 acres, to the rector of Yardley-Hastings. The chapel has been enlarged.

DENTON, a chapelry, in the parish of CUDDSDEN, union of HEADINGTON, hundred of BULLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 6½ miles (W. by N.) from Tetsworth; containing 185 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £171. 10., payable to the Bishop of Oxford, and there is a glebe of nearly 29 acres.

DENTON (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of NEWHAVEN, hundred of BISHOPSTONE, rape of PEVEN-

SEY, E. division of SUSSEX, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from Newhaven; containing 120 inhabitants. This parish, which is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster, is situated on the river Ouse, and comprises by admeasurement 985 acres, whereof 480 are arable, and 503 downland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 19. 8., and in the gift of H. W. Bates, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £244, and the glebe comprises $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre, and a house. The church is partly in the early English and partly in the decorated style, with a square embattled tower; it consists of a nave and chancel, and has an ancient and richly sculptured font.

DENTON, a chapelry, in the parish of OTLEY, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Otley; containing 185 inhabitants. This place was the baronial residence of the Fairfax family, of whom Ferdinando and Thomas were successively lords Fairfax, and distinguished leaders in the parliamentary war, and the latter, noted for his attachment to antiquarian research, was owner of the Dodsworth MSS., now in the Bodleian library at Oxford. The chapelry comprises 3660 acres, of which 2280 are inclosed and under cultivation, 1130 moor, and 250 woodland. Denton Park, the property of Sir Charles Ibbetson, Bart., lord of the manor, is a handsome mansion, built in 1760, and situated in a well-wooded park, overlooking the river Wharfe. The living is a donative; net income, £44; patron, Sir Charles Ibbetson. The chapel is an ancient structure.

DENTON, EAST, a township, in the parish of NEWBURN, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the road to Hexham; containing 543 inhabitants. This place, which anciently belonged to the Whalton barony, was given in 1380 to the priory of Tynemouth, and since the Reformation has been possessed by various families. The township is bounded on the south by the river Tyne, and, including about 60 acres in the township of Sugley, comprises 807a. 1r. 31p., of which 499 acres are arable, 259 meadow, and 49 plantation, roads, and buildings; the surface is undulated, and the soil well adapted to the growth of wheat. There is a mine of fire-clay; and coal was very extensively wrought by the late Mr. Montague. Denton Hall, built on the site of a residence of the monks of Tynemouth, is a venerable mansion in the Elizabethan style, standing near the high road from Newcastle to Carlisle, and surrounded by lofty trees. Mrs. Elizabeth Montague, distinguished for her *Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakspeare*, resided here, and was here visited by Garrick, Johnson, Beattie, and other eminently gifted men. The remains of a chapel and cemetery were discovered about sixty years since; and at Denton burn are vestiges of the great Roman wall, faced with stone, in the vicinity of which altars, inscribed stones, and many remarkable coins and medals have been found. The manufacturing village of Scotswood, on the banks of the Tyne, is in this township.—See SCOTSWOOD.

DENTON, NETHER (ST. CUTHBERT), a parish, in the union of BRAMPTON, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Brampton; containing 280 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Irthing, and comprises about six

square miles; the land is all inclosed, and nearly equally divided between pasture and arable, the soil of the latter of which is light and sandy. Freestone and limestone are abundant, and there is a considerable quantity of shell-marl. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway has a station here. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 5. 2.; net income, £196; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The tithes of Nether and Upper Denton were commuted for land in 1798. The church, though small, is handsome, and picturesquely situated; and nearly opposite to it, is the fine piece of romantic scenery called Goat Crag, on the banks of the Irthing.

DENTON, UPPER, a parish, in the union of BRAMPTON, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Brampton; containing 127 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1100 acres, about one-third of which is arable, and the rest pasture land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £47; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Carlisle.

DENTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of NEWBURN, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Newcastle; containing 420 inhabitants. It lies on the south side of the Hexham road, about 2 miles east-by-north from Newburn, and comprises 322 acres of land: the Hall is pleasant and commodious. The Roman barriers seem to have passed near.

DENVER (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (S.) from Downham; containing 910 inhabitants. The parish is on the river Ouse and the road from London to Lynn, and comprises by computation 2933a. 3r. 13p., of which 1657 acres are arable, 1167 pasture, 43 woodland, and 44 common. Denver East Hall is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Henry VII. The Sluice of Denver, at the mouth of the New Bedford river, was constructed when the Bedford Level was drained: it was destroyed in 1713, by the violence of the stream, and afterwards rebuilt; it was again partly rebuilt and widened in 1834, at a cost of £30,000. Salter's Lode, in the parish, at the confluence of the Old Bedford river, has two sluices or locks, the one opening into the Well creek, and the other into the Old Bedford river, the former rebuilt in 1827, and the other in 1828. These three sluices are all navigable for small craft. The living is a rectory in mediety, viz., St. Peter's Easthall, and St. Mary's Westhall, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., and in the gift of Caius College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £862, and the glebe comprises 95 acres, with a glebe-house. The church is built of rough stone, and has a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire; in the chancel is a black marble monument to the memory of Dr. Robert Brady, a native of Denver, master of Caius College, and physician in ordinary to Charles II. and James II. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. At the inclosure, 50 acres of land, let for £47, were awarded for the relief of the poor and the repair of the church.

DENWICK, a township, in the parish and union of ALNWICK, S. division of BAMBROUGH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. by N.) from Alnwick; containing 210 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated at a short distance north-east of the river Aln.

Here is a quarry of freestone of close texture and durable quality. The late Duke of Northumberland erected a handsome arch, over which a private road passes into a field called White Cross Howl, where persons dying of the plague were buried. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £168.

DEOPHAM (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of FOREHOE, E. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Wymondham; containing 252 inhabitants. It comprises 1668 acres: the common was inclosed in 1812. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 11.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury; net income, £204. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; in the chancel is a piscina of elegant design. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

DEPDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 8 miles (S. W.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 345 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1523 acres, exclusively of 73 acres of common, waste, &c. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 5½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £455, and the glebe comprises 24 acres. The church has been repaired and embellished at the expense of the rector: the east window is fine, and contains some superior specimens of stained glass; the communion-plate is very costly, having been presented by Bishop Sparrow, who was the son of a farmer in the parish.

DEPTFORD, a populous district, in the parish of BISHOP-WEARMOUTH, union of SUNDERLAND, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 1 mile (W.) from Sunderland, and on the bank of the river Wear. This place largely participates in the trade and commerce of the port of Sunderland: ship-building is carried on to a great extent; a paper-mill is in operation; and there are iron-foundries and glass-works. Good limestone is also obtained in abundance, in which fossils are found. The patent ropery here, wrought by machinery propelled by a steam-engine of 35-horse power, and capable of producing within the usual hours of labour 900 tons of cordage annually, was some time ago destroyed by fire, but has been rebuilt. A district church was erected in 1840, at a cost of £2700; it is dedicated to St. Andrew, and the living is in the gift of the Rector. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

DEPTFORD, a town, in the union of GREENWICH, partly in the E. division of the hundred of BRIXTON and of the county of SURREY, but principally in the hundred of BLACKHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 4 miles (E.) from London; containing, with the manor of Hatcham, in Surrey, 25,617 inhabitants. This place, according to Henshall, was at the time of the Norman survey called *Moreton*, or "town in the marsh;" it was afterwards designated West Greenwich, from its contiguity to Greenwich, and *Depeford Stronde*, from a deep ford on the river Ravensbourne, the mouth of which forms the small estuary now styled Deptford Creek. Edward III. frequently resided here, in a place named the Stonehouse; but the town was of little importance till the time of Henry VIII., who, for the better preservation of the royal navy,

established a dockyard, and, in the fourth year of his reign, incorporated the society of the Trinity House, by the title of the "Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity of the most Glorious and Undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the County of Kent," confirming to them the ancient rights and privileges of the Company of Mariners of England, together with their possessions at Deptford. Further grants were made by Queen Elizabeth and Charles II., which were confirmed by James II. in 1685. In 1671, an inundation took place here, by which a prodigious quantity of cattle was destroyed in the marshes; the cables of ships at anchor were broken, and the water of the Thames rose to the height of ten feet.

The houses in the upper part of the town are in general neat and well built; the streets are paved, and lighted with gas from extensive works near the Creek bridge, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water by the Kent Water-works Company. The main support and consequence of Deptford arose from its excellent docks; and the recent removal of all business from the government dockyard for a short time caused a great loss to the town: it has, however, been partially restored. The royal dockyard includes a space of about thirty-one acres: here the ships of the royal navy were formerly built and repaired, and the royal yachts generally fitted and laid up. The remains of an ancient monastery were converted in 1513 into the old storehouse, which consisted only of the building on the north side of the present quadrangle. A spacious storehouse parallel with this, and of the same length, was completed about the year 1796; a long range of smaller storehouses having been previously built, in 1780, under the direction of Sir Charles Middleton. This yard contains three slips for building second and third rate ships, a double and a single wet-dock, a basin, and two mast-ponds. Here are also a large smithy for making anchors, &c., some mast-houses, sheds for timber, a mould-loft, various workshops, and houses for the officers. In the reigns of James I. and Charles I. the treasurer of the navy resided here. A short distance north of the King's yard, by the side of the river, and in the parish of St. Paul, stands the Victualling-office, built in 1745, on the north side of the ancient range of storehouses called the Red House; new storehouses have since been added. There are, besides, an extensive cooperage and brew-house: slaughtering-houses for curing beef, pork, &c.; bakehouses; and other buildings. Near the Victualling-office is Deadman's dockyard, belonging to the Evelyn family, in which ships of 74 guns have at different times been built; and there are two other private docks in the parish of St. Nicholas. On Deptford Green is a very extensive iron and brass foundry and manufactory for anchors, chain-cables, iron-work for steam-engines, boilers, and railway-work, with machinery of all kinds. Another branch of manufacture carried on to a great extent is that of earthenware, known by the name of Deptford ware. There are also works for refining gold and silver, and a laboratory for making sulphuric, nitric, and oxalic acids, and other chymical productions, by a process which, though it had been practised for some years in France, was only introduced into England in 1827, by the proprietors of these extensive works. The buildings occupy an area of more than 15,000 square yards, and comprise a range 270 feet in length, contain-

ing, exclusively of other apparatus, from twelve to fifteen furnaces.

The Grand Surrey canal passes through the upper part of the parish of St. Paul. The bridge over the Ravensbourne, anciently of wood, was rebuilt with stone in 1628, by Charles I., and lately widened at the expense of the county; and another bridge has been erected over Deptford Creek, near its junction with the Thames, by a company called the Deptford-Creek Bridge Company, thus forming a direct communication between the lower part of Deptford and the town of Greenwich. The Greenwich railway passes through the centre of the town, crossing High-street, near St. Paul's church, by a handsome viaduct supported on fluted columns of the Grecian-Doric order, and also Church-street by a similar viaduct; and the Croydon railway, after branching off from the Greenwich line, runs through the hamlet of Hatcham, in the parish of St. Paul, near New Cross, where it has a station. In 1837 an act was obtained for the construction of extensive docks for steam-vessels, comprising nearly the whole extent of the parish of St. Nicholas; and an act was passed in 1845 for making a railway, nearly a mile in length, from the Croydon line to the Thames at Deptford. The General Steam-Navigation Company have erected a wharf near the mouth of the Creek. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who sit daily, and hold a petty-session for the division weekly on Saturday. The banks of the Ravensbourne are under the superintendence of commissioners of sewers, whose jurisdiction extends from its source to Lambard's wall, near Greenwich. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, Deptford constitutes part of the borough of Greenwich, the right of election being vested in the £10 householders.

In 1730, the town was divided into the two parishes of *St. Nicholas* and *St. Paul*, the former of which, including the old town, is small, containing only 6991 inhabitants; the latter extends into the county of Surrey, and contains 18,626. The livings are both in the patronage of the family of Drake, the impropiators. That of St. Nicholas' is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 3½.; net income, £750. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt, upon a larger scale, in 1697. The living of St. Paul's is a rectory not in charge; net income, £400. By act of parliament in 1730, £3500, arising from the duty on coal, were allotted to be invested in the purchase of land for the maintenance of the rector; and it was also enacted that the churchwardens, in whom are vested four acres of glebe taken out of the old parish, should pay the rector £70 per annum, in lieu of fees for vaults. The church, erected in the reign of Anne, under the act of parliament for building 50 new churches in and near London, is a fine structure in the Grecian style, with a tower surmounted by a spire; the roof of the nave is supported by a handsome range of pillars, and the east window is ornamented with painted glass. A church has lately been completed at Hatcham, forming a separate incumbency. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. The foundation stone of the Royal Naval school at Counter Hill, was laid June 1st, 1843, by Prince Albert: the building is in a quadrangular form of red brick, and was built by Mr. Shaw, after a design

by Sir C. Wren. The school in Church-street was founded by John Addey, who, in 1600, left property then producing £200, for charitable uses. From the great increase of the funds, the trustees, in 1821, by direction of the court of chancery, erected a spacious building containing two large schoolrooms, with houses for the master and mistress; the school is wholly supported by the endowment, from which also 48 aged persons are paid £2 each annually. A school was founded in 1722, by Dean Stanhope, vicar of Deptford, and was subsequently endowed with various benefactions, now producing £212 per annum; it is conducted on the national plan. There are two almshouses belonging to the Corporation of the Trinity House, for decayed pilots and masters of ships, or their widows: one, which adjoins St. Nicholas' churchyard, was built in the reign of Henry VIII., and consists of 25 apartments; the other, in Church-street, was built about the close of the seventeenth century, and contains 56 apartments, forming a spacious quadrangle, in the centre of which is a statue of Captain Maples, who in 1680 contributed £1300 towards the building. Here the brethren of the Trinity House hold their annual meeting on Trinity-Monday, when they attend divine service at St. Nicholas' church.

The Gun Tavern, lately pulled down, is said to have been the residence of the Earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral in the reign of Elizabeth. Sayes Court, the ancient mansion-house of the manor of West Greenwich, and so called from its having been possessed in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries by the family of Saye, became, in consequence of his marriage with the daughter of Sir Richard Browne, who then held it under the crown, the residence of John Evelyn, the celebrated author of *Sylva*, who, after the Restoration, obtained a lease of Sayes Court and the demesne lands, for ninety-nine years. The poet Cowley resided here while composing his six Latin books on plants, in which work the fine gardens belonging to Evelyn are supposed to have afforded him great assistance: Evelyn also lent the use of the residence to the Czar Peter, while pursuing the study of naval architecture, in 1698, in the neighbouring dockyard. The mansion was pulled down in 1728, and a workhouse erected on its site.

DEPTFORD, a tything, in the parish of WILY, union of WILTON, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, S. division of WILTS, 8 miles (N. W.) from Wilton; containing 87 inhabitants.

DERBY, a borough and market-town, possessing separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, of which it is the capital, 16 miles (W.) from Nottingham, 27 miles (N. W.) from Leicester, and 126 (N. W.) from London, on the river Derwent, and on the high road

to Manchester; containing 32,741 inhabitants, and, including parts of certain parishes which extend beyond the limits of the borough, 36,395. The origin of this town is not known: by the Saxons it was called *North-worthig*; and by the Danes *Derwentby*, but more com-



Seal and Arms.

monly *Deoraby*, of which Derby is a corruption, probably referring to its situation on the Derwent. King Egbert constituted the town a royal burgh, and a mint was established. It was possessed by the Danes and Saxons alternately during their contests. In 874 it was occupied by Halfolen, a Danish chief, whose headquarters were at *Rippandune*, now Repton. Alfred, having defeated the Danes, planted a colony here in 880, and constituted this the chief town in the county. The Danes, after a second defeat by the same monarch, regained the place, and kept it till 918, when, being taken by surprise, they were completely defeated by the heroic Ethelfleda, Countess of Mercia, and daughter of King Alfred, who, obtaining possession of the town, held it till her death. The Danes retook it soon after her decease, but were again dispossessed by King Edmund I., in 942.

In the early part of the reign of Edward the Confessor, it contained 243 burgesses; two-thirds of the profits from tolls, &c., belonged to the king, and the remaining third to the Earl of Mercia. In 1066, the King of Norway, at the instigation of Tostig, Harold's brother, invaded the northern parts of England, on which many of the inhabitants of Derby, who were then vassals of Edwin, Earl of Mercia, quitted their homes, and joined the forces of Morcar, Earl of Northumberland, to oppose the invader; but they were defeated with great slaughter, only four days before the latter and his army were destroyed by Harold. On the victor's return to encounter William, Duke of Normandy, he recruited his army at Derby, to which is to be ascribed the diminution of the number of burgesses: for at the time of the Norman survey, they amounted only to 100, and of these 43 were minors. The town was given by the Conqueror to his illegitimate son, William Peverel, and an augmentation of its privileges ensued, which was followed by a revival of industry and an increase of population. Charles I., during the parliamentary war, after erecting his standard at Nottingham, marched to Derby, where he was well received, and the entire county declared for the royal cause. Sir John Gell, having soon after raised some infantry, came hither and collected a troop of horse, and garrisoned the town for the parliament. In 1643, Sir Thomas Fairfax stayed here three days, while collecting a reinforcement from the garrisons in the county. In the rebellion of 1745, Derby was occupied by Charles James Stuart, son of the Pretender; but on the approach of the royal army, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, he retreated, after levying a contribution of £2000 or £3000 on the inhabitants during his short stay of two days.

The town is pleasantly situated in a valley which is open to the south, the country in that direction being flat and low: a small brook runs through it under nine stone bridges. It is large and well built, and notwithstanding the want of regularity in their appearance, many of the more modern houses are spacious and handsome: the streets are paved; an act for the better lighting of the borough with gas was passed in 1841, and considerable improvements have been recently effected. An elegant stone bridge of three elliptical arches, over the river Derwent, forms a handsome approach to the town from Nottingham. The roads in the neighbourhood were improved under the superintendence of the late Mr. McAdam, though they are not

yet in a very good state. Water is abundantly supplied from the Derwent, by means of pipes and machinery. The Derby Philosophical Society, whose object is the promotion of scientific knowledge, by occasional meetings and by the circulation of books, was founded by Dr. Darwin, in 1788, and has a considerable number of members, who are in possession of an extensive and valuable library; and there are eight or ten other institutions in the town. An agricultural society was established many years ago, which holds two meetings annually; and in September, 1840, a spacious garden was opened to the public, called the Arboretum, tastefully laid out and planted with every variety of tree and shrub, and embellished with lodges and seats; the site and decorations were given to the corporation by Mr. Joseph Strutt, on condition that the grounds should be open to all classes, without payment, on Sunday, and on one day during the week. There are a mechanics' institute, with a library attached to it; a permanent subscription library; a theological book society, &c. Handsome buildings have been lately finished for the Athenæum, Bank, and Post-office, immediately at the entrance into the town from the London road. Races, which were of considerable repute, were held on a fine course, called the Siddals, and were much frequented; but they have been discontinued for several years. The walks in the vicinity of the town present a variety of scenery, and are very pleasant.

Derby enjoyed, under a licence from King John, the exclusive privilege of dyeing cloth, but this has wholly declined: it is still a place of considerable trade. Until of late years, silk was the principal article of manufacture; but to that have been added those of cotton and porcelain, which are carried on to a great extent. The first silk-mill erected in England was built here, about 1718, by Mr. John Lombe, who procured in Italy (by bribing two workmen, who accompanied him to England,) drawings and models of the silk machinery then in use in that country, for which he took out a patent: its operations are to wind, double, and twist the silk, so as to render it fit for weaving. On the death of Mr. Lombe, about four years afterwards, caused, as is stated, by means of poison, administered to him by an Italian female sent over for that purpose, his cousin, Sir Thomas Lombe, relinquished the patent, in consideration of the sum of £14,000, whereby the manufacture was thrown open, and the trade rapidly increased. The factory stands upon an island in the Derwent, and is built on large piles, over which are turned thirteen arches of stone: the original machinery has been replaced by other less cumbrous, and far more simple in its construction, worked by a water-wheel 23 feet in diameter; and such has been the progressive increase of this branch of manufacture, that there are now thirteen mills, worked either by water or steam. The weaving of silk ribbons by power-looms was introduced about 1824, and is now carried on in four or five establishments; plain ribbons only are made, in which particular branch of the ribbon trade this town has to a great extent supplanted Coventry, which formerly enjoyed a monopoly of the whole business. Broad silks and velvets are also woven; and fringes and silk trimmings are made in large quantities. The porcelain manufacture was established in 1763, and has been brought to great perfection; it gives employment to about 200

persons, and the beautiful ornaments called "white biscuit figures" are the production of the establishment here. The machinery for cutting, polishing, and turning the Derbyshire marble spar, is worked by steam; and a variety of sculptured articles, which will bear comparison with those of the best Italian artists, are produced. In 1756, Mr. Jedediah Strutt invented "the Derby ribbed-stock frame," for which he obtained a patent; and silk, cotton, and fine worsted stockings are still made. The first fire-proof mill for spinning cotton was erected here in 1793; and a considerable trade is carried on in net-lace, galloons, ferrets, and tapes, in red and white lead, sheet and bar iron, shot, and jewellery. Hot and cold air stoves, upon Silvester's principle, by which the largest buildings in the country may be warmed and ventilated, are exclusively made here.

The navigation of the Derwent was closed on the completion of the *Derby canal*, the latter communicating by its two divisions, each about eight miles in length, with the Trent and Erewash canals, and thus rendering the former unnecessary. The company entrusted with the management of the canal were empowered by act of parliament to raise the sum of £90,000, and are required, when the dividend exceeds eight per cent., to reduce the tolls: there is a large and convenient wharf. The *Little Eaton canal* crosses the northern part of the town. This is a grand centre of railway communication, three lines belonging to the *Midland Company* meeting here: one conducts to Sheffield and Leeds, another to Birmingham; and the third to Sawley, there dividing into two branches, the one leading to Nottingham and Lincoln, and the other to Leicester and Rugby. The station occupies an area of about 20 acres; the various buildings are of the most spacious and lofty dimensions, and in a style which gives to the whole arrangement an imposing air of grandeur. The market day is Friday; and on every alternate Tuesday there is a market for fat-cattle. The fairs are held on the Monday after Jan. 6th, on Jan. 25th, March 21st, and the two following days, Friday in Easter-week, Friday after May 1st, Friday in Whitsun-week, July 25th, Sept. 27th and the two following days, and on the Friday before Oct. 4th: those in March and October are great cheese-fairs; the others are principally for cattle.

Henry I. granted the town of Derby to Ralph, Earl of Chester, and bestowed upon the inhabitants a CHARTER of incorporation: this charter was materially altered, and their privileges were enlarged by Henry II., Richard I., and John. James I. gave the corporation authority to hold courts of record, made them independent of any foreign jurisdiction, and empowered them to hold "sessions quarterly, two courts leet, and six fairs yearly." In 1638, mention is first made of a mayor; the corporation, antecedently to that period, having been styled "the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Town of Derby." In 1680, the charter was surrendered to Charles II., and a new one was obtained in the 34th of that monarch's reign, by which the government was vested in a mayor, 9 aldermen, 14 brethren, and 14 capital burgesses, who together constituted the common-council. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the corporation now consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors; the borough is divided into 6 wards; the number of magistrates is 15. The freedom is inherited by all sons of a freeman born within

the borough, or acquired by serving apprenticeship to a resident freeman. Derby has sent two members to parliament since 1294: the right of election was formerly vested in the free burgesses, about 2000 in number; but by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the non-resident burgesses, except within seven miles, were disfranchised, and the privilege was extended to the £10 householders: the limits of the borough comprise 1840 acres: the mayor is returning officer. Sessions for the borough are held by the recorder quarterly; and a court of record is held by him every second Tuesday, in which pleas to any amount are cognizable. There are petty-sessions daily. The powers of the county debt-court of Derby, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Derby, and part of the districts of Shardlow, Burton, and Belper. The old town-hall, erected on the site of the ancient guildhall about the year 1730, though in itself a good building, was found, from its isolated situation in the market-place, to be a great obstruction to business, and was therefore taken down in 1825, and a new one erected nearly in a line with the south side of the market-place; this edifice, being on arches, is connected with a market-house built by the corporation. The assizes and general quarter-sessions were formerly held in a spacious edifice of free-stone, built in 1660; new courts of a more convenient construction have been erected. A county gaol and house of correction, affording ample means of classification, was erected in 1827, upon the radiating principle, at an expense of £63,000. The town is the principal place of election for the southern division of the county.

The town comprises the PARISHES of All Saints, containing 4443 inhabitants; St. Werburgh, 8095; St. Alkmund, 10,736; St. Peter, 11,564; and St. Michael, 1557: the last three extend into the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch; the entire population of each is stated above. The living of *All Saints'* is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rev. Mr. Simeon's Trustees; net income, £80. The church, which prior to the Dissolution was collegiate, is considered the principal architectural ornament of the town. The present body, erected in 1725, from a design by Gibbs, at an expense of £4000, is in the Roman-Doric style, and the interior is light, elegant, and spacious; the tower, 180 feet high, and erected in the reign of Henry VII., is in the later English style, the upper part being richly ornamented with buttresses, pinnacles, battlements, and tracery. Rich open screen-work of iron, said to have cost £500, separates the east end of the church from the place allotted for divine worship, in the centre of which is an elegant chancel. Over an altar-piece of Derbyshire marble is a fine painting by Rawlinson, and on the southern side of the chancel a monument to the memory of William, Earl of Devonshire, and his countess, whose figures stand under a dome, nearly twelve feet in height: there is also a splendid mural monument to the celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury, executed under her own inspection. The living of *St. Alkmund's* is a vicarage not in charge; net income, £235; patron, J. Strutt, Esq. The old church was taken down, and a new one commenced in the beginning of 1844 on an enlarged scale; the edifice is 139 feet in length, and has a very handsome pinnacled enriched tower, rising to a height of 205 feet from the ground. The late church is supposed to have been

originally founded early in the ninth century, in honour of Alkmund, son of Alured, the deposed king of Northumbria; who, being slain in battle while endeavouring to reinstate his father, was first interred in Lilleshall, in Shropshire, but removed thence and deposited in this church: many pilgrimages were formerly made to his tomb, which, in point of miracles, was exceeded in renown only by that of Thomas à Becket, at Canterbury. The chapelries of Little Eaton and Darley are in this parish, though without the limits of the borough; and a church district named St. Paul's was endowed in St. Alkmund's in 1844 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the living of which is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Lichfield, alternately. The living of *St. Peter's* is a discharged vicarage, with that of Normanton annexed, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £148; patrons, the Rev. C. Wright and two brothers. The parochial church is ancient, but of uncertain date. Trinity Church, in the parish, erected in 1836, was purchased of the builder by subscription, and endowed with £1000 by B. West, Esq., of Brighton, whose family is to hold the patronage for 40 years, after which it will be vested in Trustees. The parish also includes the chapel of Boulton. The living of *St. Werburgh's* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £298; impropiator, Lord Scarsdale. The vicar receives a tithe rent-charge of £150, and has a glebe of 7 acres. The original church of St. Werburgh is supposed to have been built prior to the Conquest. Being situated near Mark-Eaton brook, its foundation was injured by occasional floods; so that in 1601 the tower fell, and within a century afterwards, the church having become ruinous, the present edifice was erected. A chapel dedicated to St. John has been erected in the later English style, at an expense of about £8000, one-half of which was defrayed by the Parliamentary Commissioners, and the other by subscription: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £109; patron, the Vicar of St. Werburgh's. The living of *St. Michael's* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 15., and has a net income of £120; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown: a good parsonage-house was built by the vicar, the Rev. J. G. Howard, in 1829. The church, which is very ancient, and of unknown date, has some good specimens of early English architecture, and of the depressed arch of the time of Henry VII.; behind the pulpit the remains of a rood-loft. The chapel of Alvaston is in St. Michael's parish. The new edifice of Christchurch, Derby, was consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield in January 1844. There are places of worship for General and Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans (New and Old Connexion), Swedenborgians, and Unitarians; and a Roman Catholic chapel, erected in 1839 at a cost of £1400, and forming a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a tower supported by angular buttresses and surmounted by a crocketed spire. The Roman Catholics have also built a handsome structure as a residence for the Sisters of Mercy, and for a chapel and schools. A general cemetery was opened in 1843.

The *Free Grammar school* is said to have been founded in the reign of Henry II., soon after the removal of the canons of the priory of St. Helen's, Derby, to Darley. Walter Durdant, Bishop of Lichfield, in his charter,

makes mention of the school at Derby, as the gift of himself and William de Barba Aprilis. Queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, granted a charter to the corporation, in which provision is made for the support of this school, by the payment of £13. 6. 8. per annum: the queen's grant was accompanied by the patronage of two of the churches. The sum of £25 is annually paid to the master, by Emmanuel College, Cambridge, under the will of Mr. Ash, who also founded ten exhibitions at that college, for boys educated at this school and that of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Jane Walton, who died in 1603, bequeathed the sum of £40 for the benefit of the master and usher; and £100 to the master of St. John's College, Cambridge, towards the maintenance of such young men educated here as should be admitted into that college. Flamsteed, the astronomer, received part of his education at this institution.

The *Devonshire Almshouse* was founded by the Countess of Shrewsbury, in the reign of Elizabeth, and endowed with a bequest of £100 a year; in 1777 it was rebuilt in a handsome style, at the expense of the then Duke of Devonshire, who before his death added a further endowment of £50 a year: eight men and four women are now supported in it. About 1716 *Edward Large, Esq.*, endowed an almshouse near the top of Friargate, for five widows of clergymen, each of whom receives about £26 per annum. *Robert Willymott*, of Chaddesden, by will dated Sept. 1st, 1629, founded and endowed ten almshouses in Bridgegate, for six men and four women, to be supported by his heirs in perpetuity. A munificent bequest was made by *Richard Crawshaw*, who died in 1631, of upwards of £4000, for the benefit of the poor of Derby, including the maintenance of lectures, and other laudable purposes: additional bequests have been made to this charity, which has now a revenue of £750 per annum. The town likewise participates in *Sir Thomas White's* bequests for loans. *Robert Lyversege*, dyer, of the parish of St. Peter, bequeathed various lands and tenements "for good and godly purposes," the rental of which, now about £700, is, from the renewal of leases, continually increasing: the poor have also the benefit of numerous small bequests. The *General Infirmary*, situated near the London road, on a healthful plot of ground, is constructed of hard white stone, and presents a handsome yet simple elevation of three stories; it is surrounded by fourteen acres of land, purchased to prevent the near approach of buildings, and cost £18,000. The poor law union of Derby comprises, in addition to the town, the township of Little Chester and hamlet of Litchurch; and contains a population of 35,015. The union workhouse is situated in Litchurch, in that portion of the parish of St. Peter which is without the borough. About half a century since, there were vestiges of an ancient castle; but the site is now completely covered with buildings. Remains of St. Mary's chapel, supposed to have been the church of St. Mary given by William the Conqueror to the abbey of Burton, still exist: the chapel, in the time of Charles II., was used by the Presbyterians, but was subsequently converted into small tenements. Of several religious houses which once had existence here, there are no traces.

Among the eminent natives of Derby may be mentioned Dr. Thomas Linacre, the founder of the College of Physicians in London, of which he was president till

his death, in 1524; Samuel Richardson, the novelist, born in 1689; William Hutton, author of the *Histories of Birmingham and Derby*, and other works, in 1723; and Joseph Wright, the celebrated painter, in 1734. Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield, and lord high chancellor, resided here during the early part of his life; and, while practising in this town as an attorney, laid the foundation of his future fame. John Whitehurst, an ingenious mechanist and philosopher, also resided here about the middle of the last century; and Dr. Erasmus Darwin here spent the last twenty years of his life, and died in 1802. Derby gives the title of Earl to the family of Stanley.

DERBY-HILLS, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, 9 miles (S.) from Derby; containing 67 inhabitants. It comprises 310*a.* 2*r.* 19*p.* of clayey land, and lies about a mile east of Ticknall. Lord Melbourne is the principal owner, and lord of the manor.

DERBY, WEST (*ST. MARY*), a district parish, and the head of a union, in the parish of WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 miles (N. E.) from Liverpool; containing 16,864 inhabitants. The "Wood of Derby" is described in the *Perambulation of the Forests*, 12th Henry III., when it was exempted from being disafforested. In the 50th of the same reign, the honour of Derby, with the manor and lands of West Derby, and other places, that belonged to Robert de Ferrers, one of the rebellious barons, was bestowed upon Edmund, Earl of Lancaster; and in 1320, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, gave the manor of "Westderby juxta Leverpole" to Robert de Holland. On Henry de Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, becoming king, this, with other manors, went to the crown, with which it remained until the time of Charles I. The manor afterwards passed to various families, among whom were the Stanleys, Legays, and more recently the Greens. The heiress of the last was married to Bamber Gascoyne, Esq., of Childwall; and his daughter, by marriage with the Marquess of Salisbury, conveyed the estate to that noble family. In the Saxon era West Derby was probably the capital of the hundred; and a mound of earth, removed some years ago by Mr. Gascoyne, indicated by its name, Castle Hill, the site of the ancient castle.

The parish is seven miles long and five broad, and includes two of the principal suburbs of Liverpool, with portions of the parliamentary borough; it stands on rising ground, commanding beautiful views of the surrounding country. The Zoological gardens of Liverpool are here; they occupy a pleasant site, encompassed by elevated land, and the natural features of the spot have been judiciously improved by art. The only house of early date is that, not appropriately, called New Hall, the residence for many generations of a branch of the Molyneux family; but the district abounds in elegant modern mansions and villas. Yew-Tree House, with 60 acres, is the property and seat of Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., who also owns Rice House, with 40 acres, occupied by Joshua Heap, Esq. Deysbrook, the seat of R. B. B. H. Blundell, Esq., was rebuilt in 1847, from the designs of Mr. Smirke. The Elms is the seat of Mrs. Mary Thornton and daughters; Staplands, that of the Misses Molyneux; and Ashfield House, that of Mrs.

John Clarke. Croxteth Hall is noticed under its own head. Tue-Brook Villa, situated three miles from Liverpool, a private asylum for insane persons in the higher ranks of society, under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Owen, is a handsome building in the Italian style, and admirably adapted for the comfort and classification of the inmates. The court-house for the barony and manor is a dark stone edifice, in which are frequently held courts leet for portions of the hundred.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the patronage of John Stewart, Esq., of Liverpool; income, £1300. The parish church is a plain structure, in the centre of the village. St. James' church was built at a cost of £8000, in 1847, and is in the early English style, with a tower, and a very beautiful interior; it was erected at the sole expense of Mrs. Thornton, of The Elms, in whom the patronage is vested: the living is a perpetual curacy, with an income of £150. St. Jude's church, in Hardwick-street, built in 1841, on ground given by the Marquess of Salisbury, is in the style of the 13th century, and is of brick, with stone pinnacles and ornaments; the cost of its erection was £9000: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of five Trustees. Two full services are performed every Sunday, and a lecture is delivered every Wednesday, at the Union-Workhouse chapel, in Mill-road, Everton. There are also churches at Stanley (or Old Swan), Knotty-Ash, and Edge-Hill, which places are separately described. A Roman Catholic chapel, called Gillmoss chapel, is situated in West Derby, about a mile from Croxteth Hall; it was built in 1823, at a cost of £2500, on a site given by the late Earl of Sefton, and is a plain but neat edifice of brick, in the Grecian style, 75 feet in length and 40 in breadth, accommodating between 400 and 500 persons. Among the schools is one endowed with lands and money in the funds, producing together £34 per annum; and attached to the Roman Catholic chapel is a spacious school for boys and girls, completed in 1840, on a piece of ground the gift of the present Earl of Sefton. The poor law union of West Derby comprises 23 parishes or places, and contains a population of 66,032.—See LIVERPOOL.

DERBYSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north and north-east by Yorkshire, on the east by Nottinghamshire, on the south-east and south by Leicestershire, on the south-west and west by Staffordshire, and on the north-west by Cheshire. It extends from 52° 41' to 53° 30' (N. Lat.), and from 1° 12' to 2° 3' 30" (W. Lon.); and contains 1026 square miles, or 656,640 statute acres. Within the limits of the county are 53,020 inhabited houses, 2492 uninhabited, and 441 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 272,217, of whom 135,620 are males, and 136,597 females.

In the time of the Britons, the district now forming the county of Derby was part of the territory occupied by the *Coratini*; under the government of the Romans, it was included in the division *Flavia Cæsariensis*. During the heptarchy it was part of the kingdom of Mercia, and the counties of Derby and Nottingham being chiefly north of the river Trent, the inhabitants of both were called North Mercians. The county is in the diocese of Lichfield and province of Canterbury; it forms an archdeaconry, comprising the deaneries of Ashbourn, Castillar, Chesterfield, Derby, High Peak, and Repton, and contains 137 parishes. For purposes of civil government it

is divided into the hundreds of Appletree, High Peak, Morleston and Litchurch, Repton and Gresley, and Scarsdale; and the wapentake of Wirksworth. It comprises the borough and market-town of Derby, and the market-towns of Alfreton, Ashbourn, Bakewell, Belper, Buxton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Chesterfield, Glossop, Tideswell, Winster, and Wirksworth. Under the act passed to amend the representation, the county is divided into the Northern and Southern divisions, each sending two members to parliament; and two representatives are returned for the borough of Derby. The counties of Derby and Nottingham formerly constituted but one shrievalty, and the assizes for both were held at Nottingham until the reign of Henry III., from which period until the division of the shrievalty in 1569, they were held at Nottingham and Derby alternately; but the assizes for this county, which is included in the Midland circuit, have since uniformly been held at Derby, except in the year 1610, when, on account of a commotion at that place, they were removed to Ashbourn. The Epiphany, Easter, and Michaelmas quarter-sessions are held at Derby, and the Midsummer sessions at Chesterfield.

The entire county, excepting the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, is within the jurisdiction of the duchy of Lancaster court held at Tutbury, in the adjoining county of Stafford, for the recovery of small debts, and for determining on pleas of trespass, assault, &c. Many of the parishes in the hundreds of High Peak and Scarsdale, and in the wapentake of Wirksworth, are within the jurisdiction of the Peveril court, of the same nature, held at Basford in Nottinghamshire. The mines and miners are subject to certain ancient customary laws and regulations, which were ascertained by a jury under a commission appointed in 1287, but which vary in different manors. An officer called a bar-master holds courts twice a year, at which are decided all questions respecting the duties payable to the crown or the lessee; disputes relative to working the mines are settled, and punishments are inflicted for aggressions upon mineral property. Debts incurred in working the mines are also cognizable in the barmote courts, which are held for the High Peak at Monyash, and for the wapentake of Wirksworth at Wirksworth. One of the most remarkable of the ancient mining customs is that by which an adventurer discovering a vein of lead unoccupied, in the king's field, is entitled to work it on the land of any person, without making compensation to the proprietor: this custom is still in force, though it is understood that gardens, orchards, and highways are excepted; and it is the office of the bar-master to establish adventurers in the possession of such veins.

The SURFACE of the southern portion of Derbyshire is for the most part tolerably level; but to the north of Derby the hills begin to rise gradually, and in the north-western part some attain a considerable elevation, forming a continuation of the ridge which, from the northern part of Staffordshire, divides the island in its course northward. Various collateral ridges extend from the main line of hills in irregular courses south-westward, the principal being that separating the valleys of the Dove and the Derwent, and that bounding the valley of the Derwent on the east, from each of which stretch divers minor ranges. Some of the valleys in the elevated tracts are very beautiful, particularly those of

Castleton, Monsall-dale, and Glossop. Indeed, the most picturesque and remarkable scenery is exhibited in the great number and variety of valleys or dales with which the limestone districts abound, and the general characteristics of which are precipitous rocks of singular and striking aspect, forming their boundaries, with mountain streams and rivulets winding through the lower parts, which are frequently well wooded. Except in the valleys, the scenery is by no means interesting, consisting chiefly of uncultivated moors, on some parts of which large masses and groups of rocks are seen projecting above the surface, occasionally in very grotesque forms. The *Soils* consist of clay, loam, sand, and peat, irregularly intermixed: the southern part, which has been distinguished by the name of the fertile district, has mostly a red loam on various subsoils; peat-mosses abound on the elevated tracts in the northern part of the county. The arable lands, which are of the greatest extent in the southern, middle, and eastern parts, have been estimated as forming no more than one-fifth of the superficial area, though now certainly constituting a larger proportion. A considerable quantity of camomile is cultivated for medicinal purposes in the parishes of Ashover, Morton, Shirland, and North and South Winfield, this plant having been introduced about the year 1740. The proportion of grass-land is very great; and the making of cheese forms an important feature. Ancient woods are scattered through the county, and numerous modern plantations have been made. In the parishes of Hope and Glossop, in the northern part of the Peak, are sheep-walks of vast extent, designated the Woodlands, comprising about one-half of the waste and barren lands, and which are private property, but have no fences to separate the different manors, parishes, or townships. The principal tract of common moors is that called the East Moor, or High Moors, extending northward from Ashover and Darley almost to the northern verge of the county, and distinguished as black and white lands. Part of what was the Peak Forest has long formed the extra-parochial liberty of the same name, in which all traces of wood have been succeeded by green pastures and stone fences.

The GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY of Derbyshire present a great variety of interesting features. The substrata of the southern part, beyond a line drawn from Sandiacre to Ashbourn, consist of gravel and sand, intermixed with large portions of red marl, very irregular in form; in several places are beds of gypsum of considerable extent. The substrata of the other parts consist of limestone of various kinds, with toadstone, gritstone with shale, and coal with indurated clay. The lowermost of these is a stratum of limestone, which occupies a narrow space on the western side of the county, extending southward from the mountain called Mam Tor to Hopton and Parwich, and nearly to Thorp, and forming on the surface a tract of 40,500 computed acres. It abounds with caverns, of which several are of great extent, many are lined with incrustations of stalactite, and some have subterraneous streams. Immediately above this stratum are three others of limestone, and three of toadstone, in alternate layers, occupying nearly 51,500 acres of the surface, and extending from Castleton southward to Hopton, and from Matlock, Yowlgrave, Bakewell, and Stony-Middleton, on the eastern side, to Wormhill and Chelmerton on the western. The limestone is the true

metalliferous rock of Derbyshire, and exclusively occupies the attention of the miner: there are few situations in the Peak where this rock does not contain numerous veins of lead-ore or calamine; the several strata also abound with corallines, shells, and various organic remains. The strata next in succession above those of limestone and toadstone, are millstone-grit and shale, comprising 160,500 acres; the former is from 150 to 170 yards thick, and rests on the latter, which is about the same thickness. The limestone district above mentioned is surrounded by the "gritstone" district, as it is called, though in several parts the gritstone is wanting and only the shale appears. The quarries and kilns for burning the limestone are very numerous, a great quantity of lime being sold, chiefly for agricultural purposes, for the use of this and some of the neighbouring counties. A species of the limestone is in request as marble, commonly called Derbyshire marble, and used for chimney-pieces, slabs, &c.; the quarries from which it is procured are nearly twenty in number, and are situated in the parishes of Bakewell and Matlock. On the eastern side of the county is a stratum of yellow magnesian limestone, occupying about 21,600 acres. The coal strata, usually termed coal-measures, occupy a large portion of the eastern part of the county: the seams vary in thickness, and are separated by numerous strata of gritstone, and indurated argillaceous earth, known by the names of bind, clunch, and shale. Several of the coal shales contain beds of ironstone, and an abundance and variety of impressions of fern and other plants. The total extent of the coal-measures is computed by Mr. Farey at 190,000 acres. It is probable that some of the collieries were worked by the Romans; they were evidently known to the Saxons; and it is on record that those at Denby, which are still considered to produce some of the best coal in the county, were worked so early as 1306.

It has been satisfactorily ascertained that the Derbyshire *Lead-mines* were worked by the Romans, if not by the Britons; they are chiefly in the wapentake of Wirksworth, and the hundred of High Peak, and are exceedingly numerous; the Gang mine, in the liberty of Cromford, has been the most productive of recent years. The annual quantity of lead procured, about 1789, as stated by Pilkington, was between 5000 and 6000 tons, exceeding by half that raised of late, many mines having been discontinued owing to the decreased price of lead. Several of the mines produce ores of *Zinc*. *Fluors* of various colours are found in some of the mines, being much used in the fusion of brittle and churlish ore; the more beautiful specimens called *Blue-John* are wrought into vases and various other ornamental articles at the manufactory at Matlock. *Iron* has been known as the produce of this county from a very early period: the district in which the ironstone is found extends from the neighbourhood of Dale Abbey northward, throughout the hundred of Scarsdale, into Yorkshire. Mr. Farey ranks this as the fourth county in England, as to its produce of pig-iron. *Gypsum*, or alabaster, is obtained in considerable quantities. The number of *Stone* quarries is very considerable, some of them producing stone of a good and durable quality for building, which is exported in large quantities. Grindstones, of the millstone-grit, are obtained from several quarries, and are in great request, being extensively sent to the south-western

parts of England: scythe-stones, finer whetstones, and hones, are made at several places. Many of the mines produce ochres, and a few of them small quantities of china-clay, which has of late years been used at the potteries in Staffordshire. Pipe-clay is found at Bolsover, Killamarsh, Hartshorn, and Hartington; and potters'-clay of various sorts, and fire-clay, in the coal districts: the latter is in high repute for making bricks to be used in the construction of iron-furnaces, coarse crucibles, &c. Few counties exhibit a greater number or variety of extraneous fossils than this; the several strata of limestone, and some of those of gritstone, as well as the coal-measures, containing an abundance of organic remains, both animal and vegetable.

As a MANUFACTURING county, Derbyshire ranks next after Lancashire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire. The woollen manufacture, which was carried on before the reign of King John, is now chiefly confined to the parish of Glossop, on the Yorkshire border; but the spinning of worsted is carried on at Derby, Melbourn, Tideswell, &c.; and the weaving of blankets at Whittington. The manufacture of silk, and that of stockings, were introduced about the beginning of the last century; the former is still chiefly confined to Derby, and the latter is conducted at Derby, Belper, Chesterfield, and the villages on the eastern side of the county, principally in private dwellings. The manufacture of cotton was established here in 1771, by Sir Richard Arkwright, who in 1773, in conjunction with two more gentlemen, made at Derby the first successful attempt to manufacture calicoes in this kingdom. The spinning of cotton is now extensively carried on at many places; and there are numerous factories for the weaving and printing of calico, some bleaching-grounds, and factories for weaving cambric, fustian, muslin, and tape, and for making candlewicks. Machinery for the cotton-factories, stocking-frames, &c., is made at Derby, Alfreton, Glossop, Belper, Heanor, Matlock, Butterley, &c. The linen manufacture is not of great extent: flax is spun at Darley-dale, and there are linen-yarn mills in the parishes of Ashover and Glossop; the weaving of linen is carried on at Belper, Turnditch, &c., and lace-weaving at Derby and Melbourn. There are many tan-yards and paper-mills; and agricultural implements are made in various parts, the tract between Chesterfield and Sheffield being especially noted for scythes, sickles, hoes, spades, &c. In the cast-iron works at Chesterfield, Butterley, &c., cannon, cannon-balls, &c., were cast during the war: cutlery and various articles of steel are made at Derby and Chesterfield, and in the villages north of the latter: there are several chain-manufactories, principally in the northern part of the county; and the making of nails is carried on to a considerable extent, chiefly at Belper and in its vicinity. At Derby is a large manufactory for spar or fluor ornaments; and there are saw-mills for marble and stone at Bonsall, Lea-Bridge, and Wirksworth; a long-established porcelain manufactory at Derby, and one of more recent date at Pinxton; also potteries at or near Chesterfield, Alfreton, Belper, Ilkeston, Gresley, Hartshorn, Tickenhall, &c. Hats are made for exportation at Lea-Bridge, Chesterfield, &c.; and shoes for the wholesale trade at Chesterfield and other places.

The principal rivers are the Trent, the Derwent, the Wye, the Dove, the Erewash, and the Rother. The

Trent was made navigable to Burton-bridge under an act obtained in 1699; but in the year 1805, the navigation from that bridge down to Shardlow was given up, by agreement with the proprietors of the Trent and Mersey canal, which runs by its side; and as connected with this county, it is now navigable only from Shardlow to the mouth of the Erewash. The *Derwent* was formerly navigable from Wilne Ferry up to Derby, but the navigation was discontinued when the Derby canal was completed, in 1794. The *Trent and Mersey* or *Grand Trunk canal*, which forms part of the important line of communication between Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, and London, passes through Derbyshire, from Burton, to its termination at Shardlow, following the course of the Trent. The *Chesterfield canal*, begun in 1771 by Mr. Brindley, and finished in 1776 by his brother-in-law, Mr. Henshall, enters the county at Killamarsh, and terminates at Chesterfield. The *Erewash canal*, begun about 1777, commences in the Trent navigation, and terminates at Langley Mill, where it joins the Cromford canal, having its line chiefly through Derbyshire, in the vale of the Erewash. The *Cromford canal*, begun about 1789, and completed about 1793, commences at Langley Mill and terminates at Cromford: at Butterley it passes through a tunnel, 2978 yards long; at Lea-bridge, near Cromford, it is carried over the Derwent by an aqueduct, 200 yards long and 30 feet high; and over the Amber, at Bull-bridge, is another aqueduct, of equal length, and 50 feet high. Near Codnor-Park iron-works, a branch of this canal diverges northward to Pinxton, where commences the main line of the Mansfield and Pinxton railway. The *Derby canal* commences in the Trent and Mersey canal, north of Swarkston, proceeds to Derby, and terminates in the Erewash canal, half a mile south of Sandiacre; with a branch to Little Eaton, whence is a railway to the collieries at Horsley, Denby, &c. The *Nutbrook canal*, constructed about the year 1793, commences in the Erewash canal in the parish of Stanton-by-Dale, and terminates at Shipley-Wharf, after a northerly course of about four miles and a half. The *Ashby de la Zouch canal*, begun about 1794, and completed in 1806, enters at Marple-bridge, and terminates at Bugsworth: at Marple is an aqueduct over the Mersey, nearly 100 feet high; from the summit level of this canal extends a railway to the limestone rocks in the Peak Forest, a distance of seven miles. The county is intersected by three lines of railway belonging to the Midland Company, as is more particularly noticed in the article on Derby. The Cromford and High-Peak railway was opened in 1830.

The REMAINS of the ancient Britons consist principally of numerous artificial mounds of earth and stones, called cairns or *lows*, situated on the moors, and several of which, on being opened, have been found to contain human bones, kistvaens, urns, beads, rings, and other relics; also of circles of stones, mostly of small dimensions, on Stanton, Hartle, Hathersage, and Olney moors. In the hamlet of Middleton, about three miles west of Youlgrave, is a very remarkable circular fortification, called Arbour-Lows, comprising some stones of larger size, and conjectured to have been a Druidical temple. One of the principal British roads, the Rykneld-street, afterwards used by the Romans, crossed the county from the border of Staffordshire to Yorkshire. The Roman stations were, *Derventio*, at Little

Chester; a second, probably called *Agua*, at Buxton; a third at Brough, in the parish of Hope; and a fourth at Melandra Castle, in that of Glossop: but the only remains worthy of mention, besides the fortifications of some of these, are, the altar preserved at Haddon Hall, the inscribed blocks or pigs of lead found in different places, and the plate of silver discovered in Risley Park. At Parwich and Pentrich are camps of Roman form; and Chesterfield has considerable claims to be regarded as occupying the site of a station, probably the *Lutudarum* of Ravennas. Besides the Roman-British Rykneld-street, the Roman roads most distinctly visible are, that called the Bathom-gate, leading from Brough to Buxton; a second, leading from Buxton towards Little Chester; and a third, supposed to have led from Chester-ton, near Newcastle, in Staffordshire, also to Little Chester.

Prior to the Reformation there were thirteen *Religious Houses*, including two commanderies of the Knights Hospitallers, and one of the brethren of St. Lazarus; there were two collegiate establishments, and five ancient hospitals. The remains of the monastic buildings, which are all inconsiderable, are those of Dale Abbey, Beauchief Abbey, Repton Priory, and the commandery at Yeaveley. The only ancient *Castles* of which there are any striking remains are those of Castleton, formerly called Peak Castle, and Codnor. The chief old *Mansion-houses* are Haddon Hall, Hardwick Hall, South Winfield manor-house (now in ruins), and Bolsover Castle. Among the seats of modern date, pre-eminently distinguished for its magnificence, is Chatsworth, the princely residence of the Duke of Devonshire. Of the tepid *Springs*, the most remarkable are those of Buxton, Matlock, and Bakewell: that at Stoney-Middleton is not so warm as the Matlock waters. There are several sulphureous springs, of which the one at Kedleston is most used; also various chalybeate waters, the most noted of which is at Quarndon, two miles from Derby. Between Hope and Bradwell, and at Donisthorpe near Measham, are salt-springs; and at the distance of two miles eastward from Chapel-en-le-Frith is a spring which ebbs and flows at irregular intervals. Among the numerous other natural curiosities of the county, are the mouldering mountain of Mam Tor; the Bradwell crystallized cavern; the caverns called Elden Hole, Poole's Hole, and Peak's Hole; the Cumberland, Smedley, and Rutland caverns, at Matlock; and the rocks called Mock-beggar Hall and Rowter Rocks.

DEREHAM, EAST (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a market-town and parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, W. division of NORFOLK, 16 miles (W. N. W.) from Norwich, and 101 (N. E. by N.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Dillington, 3834 inhabitants. This place, formerly called *Deerham*, from the number of deer by which it was frequented, and distinguished by its adjunct from a village of the same name, is of very remote antiquity. During the heptarchy, Withburga, youngest daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles, founded a monastery here, of which she became prioress, and which was subject to the abbey founded by Ethelfreda, another daughter of King Anna, in the Isle of Ely. Withburga was buried in the churchyard, and in 798 her remains were removed into the conventual church, whence, after the destruction of the monastery by the Danes, they were in 974 trans-

lated to Ely, where they were enshrined with those of her sisters, in the cathedral of that city. A spring here, to which miraculous cures were attributed, is said to rise in that part of the churchyard where she was first interred; in 1752 it was converted into a bath, and in 1793 inclosed in a brick building by subscription. The town suffered severely from fire in 1581, and in 1679 the greater part of it was by a similar calamity reduced to ashes.

It is pleasantly situated, nearly in the centre of the county, and though formerly the meanest town in Norfolk, has within the last century been so materially improved, by widening and levelling the streets, as to be now a handsome town. The houses are in general neatly built, and of modern appearance, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water; the town is lighted with gas, for which purpose works were constructed in 1836. The theatre, a small building of brick, is opened every alternate year by a regular company of performers: a book club, under good regulations, is patronized by the respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood; and on the site of the ancient market-cross a handsome assembly-room has been erected by subscription. The former trade in worsted is now discontinued: two iron-foundries and two breweries are carried on in the town, and a large brewery and malting establishment at South Green. There is a railway to the Wymondham station of the Norfolk railway; also a line to Lynn; and in 1846 an act was passed for making a line from Dereham to Fakenham and Wells, $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. The market is on Friday, for corn, general provisions, cattle, and pigs, for which last and for corn East Dereham is the most considerable mart in the county: the fairs are on the Thursday and Friday before Old Midsummer-day, and on the Thursday and Friday before Old Michaelmas-day, for cattle, sheep, and toys. The county magistrates for the division hold petty-sessions every alternate week. The powers of the county debt-court of East Dereham, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Mitford and Launditch.

The parish comprises 5222*a.* 3*r.* 21*p.*, of which 3544 acres are arable, 625 meadow and pasture, 190 woodland, and 150 common, the last being appropriated for fuel, &c.; in the immediate vicinity of the town are various orchards and gardens. The land is rich, and the surface interspersed with several picturesque hamlets, and handsome mansions. The *LIVING* is a rectory and a vicarage, the latter with the living of Hoe annexed: the rectory is a sinecure, valued in the king's books at £41. 3. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and held on lease from the crown; and the vicarage is valued at £17. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Rector. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £413. 6. 8., and the rectorial for £826. 13. 4.; the vicar's glebe consists of $43\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a good house, and the rectorial of $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres, with a rectorial manor. The church, formerly the church of the monastery of St. Withburga, and made parochial in 798, is a spacious cruciform structure, partly in the Norman and partly in the English style, with a tower rising from the intersection, and open for a considerable height to the interior of the church. Connected with the transepts are the chapels of the Holy Cross (over which was the treasury of St. Withburga), St. Mary, and St. Edmund, and on the south side of the chancel are three stone stalls, with a double piscina of

elegant design; the font, supported on an octangular pedestal, is beautifully sculptured, and in the south transept is an antique oak chest, richly carved, taken from Buckenham Castle. Among the monuments is a white marble tablet to the memory of Cowper, the poet, who resided in this place for the last nine years of his life, and was interred in the north transept of the church; in the same tomb are deposited the remains of his friends, Mrs. Unwin and Miss Perowne. The bells, which from their weight were supposed to endanger the tower of the church, were removed into a massive tower, built for their reception in the reign of Henry VII., on a site detached from the rest of the building. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. Schools are supported for the poor; and several charitable bequests are distributed among them, amounting to about £170 per annum; exclusively of the town lands, producing a rent of £118. 10., for general purposes; and of land, yielding £216, for the repair of the church. Bishop Bonner was rector of the parish from 1534 to 1540. Lady Fenn, well known, under the name of Mrs. Lovechild, &c., as the authoress of various works for children, died here in 1813.

DEREHAM, WEST (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Stoke-Ferry; containing 544 inhabitants. An abbey for Præmonstratensian canons was founded here in 1188, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by Hubert, Dean of York, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; it was valued, in the 26th of Henry VIII., at £252. 12. 11. Sir Thos. Dereham, who was envoy to the Duke of Tuscany in 1697, and to whose family the site of the abbey was granted, erected a wing on each side of the gateway, with a cloister on the south; after his family quitted the mansion, it became the seat of the earls of Mountrath. The remains of this once stately structure were removed about forty years ago. The parish comprises about 3500 acres, and is bounded on the south-east by the navigable river Wissey. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £74; patron, the Rev. George Jenyns; appropriator, the Bishop of Ely, whose tithes have been commuted for £225: the incumbent has 20 acres of glebe. The church is in the later style, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a circular tower: the chancel contains some handsome monuments to the Derehams; there are memorials to the Catton and Stebbing families; and a beautifully-sculptured white marble monument represents the Hon. Col. Edward Soame in full armour and in a standing posture. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. Gregory Lovel, in 1693, left £500 for the poor, with which land has been purchased, producing £50 per annum.

DERITEND, a chapelry, in the parish and union of ASTON, Birmingham division of the hundred of HEM-LINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK. This place forms an approach to Birmingham, on the road from Coventry, by a handsome stone bridge over the river Rea, and may be regarded as an integral part of that town, partaking in every respect in its trade and manufactures. The hamlet consists principally of one spacious street, from which several others diverge; the houses are substantially built, in general of modern appearance, and are occasionally interspersed with some

ancient buildings of timber and plaster, of which the Old Crown inn is a very perfect and interesting specimen. The Warwick and Birmingham canal passes through the hamlet, and on its banks are numerous works connected with the Birmingham trades, including several iron forges and foundries, in which iron-work of almost every description is manufactured; there are some extensive soap-works, a tannery, and mills for divers purposes, a large manufactory for sword-cutlery, an extensive ale-brewery, and a distillery. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, about £350; patrons, the Inhabitant Householders of Deritend and Bordesley. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was erected in 1736, and repaired in 1842 at a cost of about £750; it is a neat building of brick, with a tower ornamented with stone and crowned with pinnacles, forming in almost every view of the town, from that side, a picturesque and interesting feature: the first chapel was erected here prior to 1381. Two congregations of Baptists and the Wesleyans have each a place of worship, and schools; and there are schools attached to St. John's chapel, which contain about 400 children. John Rogers, the first martyr in the reign of Queen Mary, is said to have been a native of Deritend.

DERRINGTON, STAFFORDSHIRE.—See ASTON.

DERSINGHAM (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Lynn; containing 676 inhabitants. It comprises 3472*a.* 2*r.* 20*p.*, of which about 1750 acres are arable, 170 pasture and meadow, 460 marsh, 500 common, and 61 wood and water: the road from Lynn to Wells passes through the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; patron, John Bellamy, Esq.; appropriator, the Bishop of Norwich. The vicarial tithes were partly commuted for land in 1779, and the remainder, consisting of those on the marsh land, have been commuted under the recent act for a rent-charge of £70; the appropriate tithes have been commuted for £315, and the appropriate glebe contains about 161 acres. The church is partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style; the nave is separated from the chancel by the remains of an ancient screen. At the inclosure about 458 acres were allotted to the poor, of which 330 are common, and 128 heath, the latter for the supply of whins and turf.

DERWENT, a chapelry, in the parish of HATHERSAGE, union of CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 11 miles (W.) from Sheffield; containing 164 inhabitants. Derwent Hall is the property and residence of John Reed, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £83; patron, Lord Denman; impropiator, the Duke of Devonshire. The chapel is dedicated to St. James. There is an endowment of £6 a year, arising from bequests by Robert Turie in 1720, and John Eyre in 1772, for teaching children.

DESBOROUGH (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of KETTERING, hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 6 miles (N. W.) from Kettering; containing 1388 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Kettering to Market-Harborough, and comprises 2374*a.* 2*r.* 38*p.* The village is seated on a rock of soft sandstone, of which the inferior houses are built; about 300 persons are employed in

the weaving of silk-shag and worsted, and between 300 and 400 women and children in the making of lace and winding of cotton. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of Mrs. Anderson, with a net income of £149: the glebe comprises 10 acres, and a house. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a good tower surmounted by a spire, and contains in the chancel a monument to the ancient family of Pulton, who for fourteen generations held the lordship of the place: of this family, Ferdinando Pulton, an eminent lawyer, who compiled the statutes at large from the time of Magna Charta to the sixteenth of James the First, was born here, and lies buried in the chancel. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Some remains of a chapel founded in the reign of John, are visible.

DESFORD (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 8 miles (W.) from Leicester; containing, with the hamlet of Barron's-Park, 1006 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 2361 acres, and is crossed by the Leicester and Swannington railroad: about 100 persons are employed in the manufacture of stockings. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £193. The tithes have been commuted for land, under an inclosure act; the glebe contains about 100 acres, with a glebe-house. The Primitive Methodists and the Baptists have each a place of worship. A fund arising from the rent of $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land purchased with a bequest by William Barnes, at the inclosure, in 1759, is appropriated to the apprenticing of children; and several small sums have been bequeathed by various persons for the relief of the poor.

DETCANT, a township, in the parish and union of BELFORD, N. division of BAMBROUGH ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Belford; containing 178 inhabitants. It is a small village, situated on the road between Belford and Berwick-on-Tweed (which here forms a bend), and near a stream that shortly falls into the North Sea, on the east.

DETHWICK-LEA, a chapelry, in the parish of ASHOVER, union of BELPER, hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Matlock; containing, with the hamlet of Holloway, 879 inhabitants, of whom 488 are in Dethwick-Lea. Dethwick, as early as the reign of Henry III., belonged to a family who took their name from the place. The elder branch became extinct in the reign of Henry VI., and the heiress brought the estate to the Babingtons, one of whom, John Babington, was killed at Bosworth-Field, and another, Anthony, was executed in 1586, with circumstances of unusual severity, for the memorable plot in favour of Mary, Queen of Scots, and against Elizabeth. The joint township of Dethwick, Lea, and Holloway, comprises 2110 acres of land. The village of Lea, or Dethwick-Lea, is situated in a valley, in which are an extensive reverberating furnace for smelting lead-ore, said to be the second of the kind erected in England, and a mill upon a large scale for spinning worsted and cotton: at Lea Wood is a hat manufactory. The Cromford and High-Peak railway passes within a quarter of a mile of the village, communicating with a branch of the Cromford canal. The village of Hol-

loway is considerable ; it is seated on a bold acclivity, a part of which is in Crich parish, and is distant three miles south-east from Matlock. The old mansion of the Babingtons, which was of large dimensions, is now a farmhouse : Lea Hall is a handsome mansion ; and at Holloway is a neat residence, built in 1844. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £93 ; patron, Thomas Hallows, Esq. The chapel, a small edifice with a lofty and handsome tower, was built in 1530 by one of the Babingtons, and is dedicated to St. John. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians ; and a school, built by subscription in 1808.

DEUXHILL, a parish, in the union of BRIDGNORTH, liberty of the borough of WENLOCK, though locally in the hundred of STOTTESDEN, S. division of SALOP, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Bridgnorth ; containing 45 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Bridgnorth to Cleobury-Mortimer, and comprises 483 acres, the soil of which is chiefly marl and stiff clay. There is a bed of coal of a sulphureous quality. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed, with that of Glazeley, in 1760, to the rectory of Chetton, and valued in the king's books at £4. 12. $3\frac{1}{2}$. The tithes have been commuted for £77. 17., and there are 17 acres of glebe land. The church is a small, neat structure : the nave appears to have been rebuilt about 1688 ; there is no chancel at present, but at the east end is a low circular arch, formerly communicating with one, and indicating considerable antiquity.

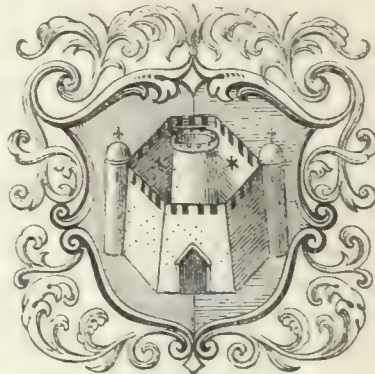
DEVEREUX, ST., a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Hereford ; containing, with the hamlet of Didley, 191 inhabitants. It comprises 1095*a.* 1*r.* 33*p.* of rich arable and pasture land : the surface is undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by a brook called the Worm, which flows in a winding course. The tramroad from Hereford to Abergavenny passes through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 15. $7\frac{1}{4}$., and in the gift of E. Bolton Clive, Esq. : the tithes have been commuted for £166, and the glebe comprises 58 acres. The church is a very ancient structure.

DEVERHILL, LONGBRIDGE (ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL), a parish, in the union of WARMINSTER, S. division of the hundred of DAMERHAM, though locally in the hundred of HEYTESBURY, Warminster and S. divisions of WILTS, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Warminster ; containing 1352 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the rivulet Dever, which here takes a subterranean course ; it comprises by admeasurement 4143 acres, whereof about 1550 are arable, 1260 meadow and pasture, 870 wood and plantations, and 400 down-land. The living is a vicarage, with that of Monkton-Deverhill annexed, valued in the king's books at £12 ; patron and impropiator, the Marquess of Bath. The great tithes have been commuted for £415, and the vicarial for £158 ; the glebe comprises 10 acres, with a glebe-house. A church was consecrated in April, 1843, at the hamlet of Crockerton, in the parish ; it is in the Norman style of architecture, and was built under the patronage of the Marquess of Bath, whose mansion of Longleat is about four miles distant.

DEVERHILL, MONKTON, a parish, in the union of MERE, S. division of the hundred of DAMERHAM, though locally in the hundred of MERE, Hindon and S.

divisions of WILTS, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from MERE ; containing 207 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Longbridge-Deverhill : the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £125, and the rectorial for £60 ; the glebe comprises 51 acres. The church, being dilapidated, was taken down, with the exception of the tower, and rebuilt, chiefly at the expense of the Marquess of Bath ; it was re-opened in Nov. 1845.

DEVIZES, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of POTTERNE and CANNINGS, Devizes and N. divisions of WILTS, 22 miles (N. W. by N.) from Salisbury, 19 (E. by S.) from Bath, and 89 (W. by S.) from London, on the road from London to Bath ; containing 4631 inhabitants. Amongst



Arms.

the early writers this town has received the several appellations of *Devisæ*, *Divisiæ*, *Devies*, and *Divisio*, because it is said to have been divided between the King and the Bishop of Salisbury, &c. It appears to have had its origin in the erection of a spacious and strong castle in the reign of Henry I., by Roger, the celebrated and wealthy Bishop of Salisbury, who, with his two nephews, Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, and Nigel, Bishop of Ely, was subsequently sentenced to imprisonment within its walls by King Stephen, on a charge of disaffection. Before the order could be executed Nigel escaped, and, having fled to this fortress, garrisoned it with troops, and prepared to defend it until the expected arrival of the Empress Matilda ; but the king besieging it, and demanding an immediate surrender on the alternative of hanging the son of Bishop Roger on a gallows which had been erected in front of the castle, that prelate, to save the youth from an ignominious death, bound himself by a solemn oath to take no sustenance till the king should be put in possession. This oath, being made known to the Bishop of Ely, effected the surrender at the end of three days, and the fortress, together with the episcopal treasures, amounting to the value of 40,000 marks, fell into the hands of Stephen. Three years after this event, the castle was seized by Robert Fitz-Hubert, on pretence of holding it for Matilda ; on her arrival, however, he refused to give up possession, and was in consequence treated as a rebel by both the contending parties, and eventually hanged as a traitor. In 1233, Hubert de Burgh, formerly prime minister to Henry III., was imprisoned within the castle, but on the appointment of Peter de Rupibus, his avowed enemy, to the government of it, he prevailed on two of his guards to contrive his escape, and took sanctuary behind the high altar of the parish church, whence, however, he was dragged, with the crucifix in his hand, and carried back to prison. This violation of ecclesiastical privileges produced a remonstrance to the king from several prelates, on which the prisoner was re-conveyed to the church, and the sheriff received orders to blockade it, and compel Hubert by famine to surrender himself ; but notwithstanding that precaution, he once more effected his escape, and fled into Wales. About the end of the

reign of Edward III., the castle was dismantled, and part of its materials were subsequently used to erect a mansion at Bromeham, about three miles distant. In the reign of Henry VIII., the town, then called by Leland *The Vies* (an appellation still retained by the Wiltshire peasantry), was celebrated for its market, and chiefly inhabited by clothiers.

During the civil war, a battle was fought here between the parliamentarian and the royalist forces, the latter of whom were pursued hither by Sir William Waller, on their retreat towards Oxford, after the battle of Lansdowne. The town was intrenched, and the approaches to it barricaded, by Lord Ralph Hopton and the Earl of Marlborough; and Sir William investing it closely, constructed a battery upon a neighbouring height, fired upon the place, and made several unsuccessful attempts to penetrate into the interior: he likewise intercepted the approach of the Earl of Crawford with a supply of powder for the royalists, and, having captured the whole convoy, summoned the besieged to surrender. A treaty for capitulation was begun, but at this juncture Sir William was obliged to withdraw his troops from before the town, in order to oppose Lord Wilmot, who had been despatched by the king from Oxford, with 1500 horse and two pieces of artillery, to protect the infantry in their retreat to the main army. The parliamentarian general awaited the approach of Lord Wilmot on Roundaway Hill, where, encouraged by the small number of his antagonist's forces, he commenced the attack, which terminated in the total dispersion of his cavalry, the capture of his artillery, and the destruction of his infantry, most of whom, being attacked by the troops from Devizes, were either slain or taken prisoners. Sir William fled to Bristol, having sustained a loss of more than 2000 men, together with all his cannon, ammunition, baggage, and stores: the loss of the royalists was comparatively inconsiderable.

The town, which is nearly in the centre of the county, stands on an elevation, and consists of several streets, paved, and lighted with gas; the houses, many of which are handsome, are for the most part irregularly built: the inhabitants are supplied with water from deep wells dug in the sand-rock. The woollen manufacture, once the principal branch of business, is now extinct. The manufacture of silk has been introduced, and affords employment to upwards of 400 persons, principally children; there are three manufactories in the town, and one about half a mile distant, for silk-throwing: the weaving of crape and sarsenet is on the increase. The malting-business is carried on extensively; and a large snuff-manufactory has been established for many years. Coal and Bath stone are in abundance. The Kennet and Avon canal intersects the parish; and an act was passed in 1846 for making a branch eight and a half miles in length, to this town, of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth railway. The market is on Thursday, and is the largest in the west of England for corn, of which a great quantity is pitched in the market-place, besides what is sold by sample. There are fairs on February 14th, for horses; Holy-Thursday and April 20th, for cattle; and June 13th, July 5th, and October 2nd and 20th, for cattle, hops, cloth, &c.: those on the 20th of April and the 20th of October, are held on the green beyond the boundaries of the borough. A market-cross erected in 1815, at the ex-

pense of the late Lord Sidmouth, many years recorder, and also a representative in parliament for the town, is said to have cost nearly £2000.

The first charter of INCORPORATION was granted by the Empress Matilda, and confirmed by John and Henry III.; Edward III. placed the burgesses on an equality with those of Marlborough, and Richard II. bestowed on the borough the privilege of having their own coroner. These liberties were ratified by subsequent sovereigns; and the govern-



Corporation Seal.

ing charters, previously to the passing of the Municipal act in 1835, were those granted by James I. and Charles I., under which the corporation consisted of a mayor, recorder, and 36 capital burgesses, forming the common-council, and an indefinite number of free burgesses. The government is now vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors; the borough is divided into two wards, its municipal and parliamentary boundaries being co-extensive; and the number of magistrates is 10. The town returned members to all the parliaments of Edward I., and to those of the 1st, 8th, and 19th of Edward II., and 4th of Edward III., since which its returns have been constant. The right of election was formerly in the corporation, including a few honorary members; but by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the non-resident electors, except within seven miles, were disfranchised, and the privilege extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising 883 acres, and now forming the borough, which previously contained only 631 acres: the mayor is returning officer. The corporation have power to hold a court of record, for the recovery of sums not exceeding £40, every Friday. The summer assizes for Wiltshire are held here in new courts built by subscription, and since presented by the subscribers to the county; the edifice cost upwards of £7000. The petty-sessions for the Devizes division of the hundred of Potterne and Cannings are held in the town; as are also the quarter-sessions for the county, in rotation with Salisbury, Warminster, and Marlborough. Meetings for the nomination of coroners are always holden at Devizes; and it is the principal place of election for the northern division of the county. The powers of the county debt-court of Devizes, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district, or poor law union. The town-hall is a handsome modern edifice, having a semicircular front supported by Ionic columns on a rustic basement. A new and extensive gaol, upon the radiating principle, was erected in the year 1810, about a mile north-westward from the town.

Devizes comprises the parishes of *St. John* and *St. Mary the Virgin*, the former including 1973, and the latter 2658 inhabitants, and the two together containing 610 acres, of which 85 are arable, 481 pasture, and 19 woodland. The livings form a united rectory, not in charge, in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £518: the tithes for the parish of *St. John* have been commuted for £213, and the glebe contains $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre, with a glebe-house. *St. John's* church is a

spacious structure, partly in the Norman and partly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and consists of a nave and two aisles, a transept, chancel, and two chantry chapels; the oldest portion, which comprises the chancel, transept, and tower, is supposed to have been built by Bishop Roger, about the same period as the castle. The chancel is arched with bold ribs springing from clustered capitals, and the tower is supported by two circular and two pointed arches, enriched with foliage and zig-zag mouldings; there are several marble monuments of the families of Heathcote and Sutton. *St. Mary's*, in the north-eastern part of the town, has evidently been erected at different periods. The chancel is the oldest portion, being in the early Norman style, and built probably soon after the Conquest; the south porch, a pointed arch, with zig-zag mouldings, is a fine specimen of the style prevailing in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I. The rest of the edifice was rebuilt by William Smyth, who died in 1436. The tower and body of the church are embattled, and crowned with pinnacles; the nave and aisles are spacious and lofty, and the arches which separate them spring from octagonal columns. At the eastern extremity of the town, and beyond the limits of the borough, is *St. James' chapel*, belonging to the vicarage of Bishops'-Cannings. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans. The poor law union of Devizes comprises 28 parishes or places, and contains a population of 22,130. The site of the ancient castle, of which there are no vestiges, has been converted into pleasure-grounds. Richard of Devizes, a Benedictine monk of the twelfth century, who wrote a *Chronicle of English History*, was a native of the place. Joseph Allein, a nonconformist divine, and a polemical writer of some celebrity, was born here in 1633; and Sir Thomas Lawrence, president of the Royal Academy, passed much of the earlier part of his life in the town.



Arms.

DEVONPORT, a celebrated naval arsenal, and a borough, in the parish of *Stoke-Damerall*, or *Stoke*, S. division of the hundred of *Roborough*, S. division of *Devon*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from *Plymouth*, and 218 (W. by S.) from *London*, containing, with *Morice-Town* and *Stoke*, 33,820 inhabitants, and, including the parish of *East Stonehouse*, 43,532. In the reign of *William III.* a naval arsenal was established here, under the name of *Plymouth Dock*, and to this event the town is indebted for its importance and present magnitude: in 1824, the appellation of *Devonport* was conferred upon it by royal permission. It was first fortified in the reign of *George II.*, but the works have been much improved under an act of parliament passed in the 21st of *George III.* In the early part of the American war, *Colonel Dixon*, then commanding engineer at *Plymouth*, applied on behalf of the troops in garrison at *Dock*, to the corporation of *Plymouth*, for supplies of water from a leat, a stream which had been conveyed to that borough by *Sir Francis Drake*; but the application was refused, for the alleged

reason that the stream was insufficient to supply both places. Various other plans were devised and proposed without success, till 1792, when *Mr. Bryer*, *Messrs. Jones and Grey*, and others, submitted a plan to the government, and also to the inhabitants, for supplying the houses with water on the same terms as those of *Plymouth*, and the government departments at a stipulated price. This plan, under an act of parliament obtained in the same year, though not without strenuous opposition, was carried into effect by means of a stream brought from *Dartmoor*, in a circuitous line of 30 miles, to a reservoir on the north side of the town.

DEVONPORT is situated on an eminence, bounded on the south and west by the mouth of the *Tamar*, which, expanding into an irregular estuary, forms the capacious harbour of *Hamoaze*, and on the east by *Stonehouse creek*. The town is of an oblong figure, and the streets, which are regular and well built, nearly intersecting each other at right angles, are paved and lighted; for the latter purpose, a new gas company was established in 1845. The foot-paths, when washed by a shower, have a remarkably beautiful appearance, being paved with marble obtained in the neighbourhood, which receives a considerable polish from the action of the weather and the feet of passengers. The *Fore-street*, which crosses the upper part of the town in a direct line, is approached through a gateway on the east, where there is a fosse with a drawbridge; the houses are in general respectable, and some are of a superior order, the thoroughfare forming a good approach to the dockyard. The town is protected on the north-east and south sides by a wall about twelve feet in height, called "*The King's interior boundary wall*;" is skirted on the west by the dockyard and gun-wharf; and fortified on the sea-side entrance by heavy batteries on *Mount Wise*: immediately to the south of it are the houses of the port-admiral and governor, the telegraph, and grand parade. Without the wall is a line, or breastwork, with a fosse excavated in the solid rock, from twelve to twenty feet in depth, the whole planned by a *Mr. Smelt*, of the engineer department, about the year 1756. In the lines are three barrier gates; the *North Barrier*, which leads to the passage across the *Tamar*; the *Stoke Barrier*, leading towards *Tavistock*; and the *Stonehouse Barrier*, conducting towards *Stonehouse*, *Plymouth*, &c. On the south side of the town, immediately above the sea-shore, is *Richmond-walk*, raised under the direction of the *Duke of Richmond*, when master-general of the ordnance, for the accommodation of the inhabitants; it commands a fine view of *Mount-Edgcumbe*, and forms a healthy and pleasant promenade. A small theatre in the town is well conducted, and frequently patronized by the visits of the heads of departments: there is a public subscription library, ornamented with an Egyptian façade; and at the *Royal Hotel* is an elegant assembly-room. Southward from the town are hot, cold, shower, vapour, and swimming baths, with several convenient lodging-houses handsomely furnished. The principal quays are at *Mutton-Cove*, *North Corner*, and *Morice-Town*; on the south is a ferry to *Mount-Edgcumbe*, and on the north-west another to *Torpoint*. The privilege of having bonding warehouses was granted in 1846, for the convenience of the trade of the port. The terminus of the *South Devon railway* will be at *Stoke*, between the orphan asylum and *St. Michael's church*;

and the Cornwall railway will commence at the same point. The market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday: the market-place is of recent erection, and for extent and accommodation is inferior to none in the western part of England; it is well supplied with all kinds of provisions, particularly fish.



Seal.

By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, Devonport was constituted a BOROUGH, with the privilege of returning two members to parliament, the right of election being in the £10 householders of the parish of Stoke-Damerall, and the township of Stonehouse; and in the first year of Queen Victoria, an act of incorporation was obtained,

by which Devonport was constituted a municipal borough, comprehending the parish of Stoke-Damerall. The borough is portioned into six wards, and the corporation consists of 12 aldermen and 36 councillors, from whom a mayor is elected, who is also returning officer on the occasion of choosing members of parliament. The government of the town is partly vested in 120 commissioners; since the act of incorporation, their powers are restricted to matters relating to the poor, the paving and lighting of the town, and some minor affairs. The lord of the manor holds courts leet and baron at Michaelmas, at which a jury is selected by the steward, to present any nuisances or annoyances; and at this court the constables of the parish, about 22 in number, are sworn in. The county magistrates hold petty-sessions every Wednesday at the town-hall; and there are 16 borough magistrates, who sit almost every day. The town-hall includes, in addition to its principal room, which is 75 feet by 40, a watch-house, temporary prison, engine-house, &c.; the front is decorated with a noble Doric portico, finished with a horizontal blocking course and tablet, instead of the usually adopted pediment. Near this edifice is a column erected to commemorate the naming of the town anew; it is a fluted column of the Doric order, and from its summit, which is accessible by a spiral flight of 140 steps, is a most splendid view. The port-admiral's house is a very convenient structure; the semaphore near it communicates with the flag-ship in the harbour, and is the first of 32 telegraphic stations connecting this place with the Admiralty in London. It is said that a communication has been conveyed to and from the metropolis in the short space of fifteen minutes.

The DOCKYARD, one of the finest in the world, is bounded on the east by the town, from which it is separated by a wall, in some places 30 feet high, extending from north to south; its water boundary forms a curve bending outwards in a western direction. Exclusively of the recent additions, it occupies, with the projections of the jetties, an area of 72 acres, to which dimensions it was extended in 1768. The land entrance is from Fore-street, having a carriage-gate and a gate for foot-passengers; and near this entrance is a chapel, built by government on the site of one erected in 1700, "by the generous and pious contributions of officers and seamen belonging to a squadron of men-of-war," under the

superintendence of George St. Leo, Esq., at that time commissioner of the yard. Opposite to this edifice are the military guard and navy pay-offices. To the south-west is a range of excellent houses occupied by the commissioners and other officers of the establishment, and fronted by a double row of lime-trees, from which is a descent by a number of steps to two handsome buildings, one of which, the "Joiner's Shop," is surmounted by a cupola. Facing these are the basin and dock, constructed in the reign of William III., and the latter sufficiently capacious for a 74-gun ship, being in length 197 feet 3 inches, in width 65 feet 10 inches, and in depth 23 feet 1 inch: the basin is bounded on each side by jetty heads; that on the south is named "the Master-Attendant's stairs." Adjoining this jetty is an edifice of limestone with quoins and cornices of Portland stone, 480 feet in length, and three stories high, forming one side of a quadrangle, and called the "Rigging-House:" over it is the sail-loft; and different storehouses complete the quadrangle, in the area of which is the "Combustible Storehouse," entirely composed of iron and stone, and the geometrical staircase of which is greatly admired. To the south is a slip for cleaning the bottoms of vessels, and beyond it the Camber, a canal 70 feet wide, terminating in a basin, which is bounded on the north by the boat-house: this was the boundary of the yard previously to 1768; all beyond, in a southerly direction, is the New Ground, where are several very large building slips or docks roofed over, in which ships of the greatest magnitude may always be seen either in frame or in various stages of progress. These building-slips, as they are termed, are not excavated so deep as the repairing-docks; they are inclined planes, and on one of them the Kent, a large two-decked vessel of the computed weight of 1882 tons, was hauled up to be repaired, principally by mechanical power. Here are, also, the "Blacksmiths' Shop," a building about 210 feet square, containing 48 forges, the fires of which annually consume 1300 chaldrons of coal; the anchor-wharf, where anchors are made weighing five tons; a boiling-house, for heating planks which are to receive a particular curve, and in this state are worked to the side of the vessel; a mast-house; and a pond, inclosed from the sea by a strong wall 10 feet thick and 380 long, and supplied with water through two openings, of about 40 feet wide, crossed by light wooden bridges.

Near the mast-house, in a southerly direction, is a small mount, called Bunker's Hill, with a battery of five guns (nine-pounders), one of which is a beautiful brass piece, made at Paris: from this elevation the prospect is very fine and extensive. In the dockyard are two limestone buildings, parallel with each other, two stories high, and 1200 feet long, called Rope-houses; the largest cables made here are 25 inches in circumference, and 100 fathoms long, weighing 116 *cwt.*, and worth £404. Behind these buildings, in addition to dwellings and storehouses, is the Mould, or Model loft. On the north are the jetty, north stairs, and double-dock, the last so called from being sufficiently large to contain two ships at a time; the gates form the segment of a circle, with their convex sides to the sea. The second dock, built in 1762, and called the Union or North dock, is 239 feet 4 inches by 86 feet 7, and 26 feet in depth; it is constructed of blocks of granite, faced with Portland stone. The New North dock, 259

feet 9 inches by 85 feet 3, and 27 feet 8 inches deep, is said to be the largest of the kind in the kingdom; it was finished in 1789. The immense roofs over the docks, being on the principle of an arch without a buttress, are extraordinary specimens of architectural skill; the square contents of one of them amount to 1 acre, 39 poles, and 200 feet. The buildings on the gun-wharf, which is separated from the northern part of the dockyard by a branch of the town, were erected after designs by Sir John Vanbrugh; the armouries, and the immense piles of ordnance in the yard, each marked with the name of the ship in Hamoaze to which it belongs, are worthy of especial notice. Important works have been completed within the last few years, chiefly with a view to place the port in a more efficient state of defence. A steam-dock has been formed, and the original dockyard enlarged by the addition of Mutton-Cove and its neighbourhood: the steam machinery is very extensive, and suitable buildings for its increase are in course of erection. On the 28th of September, 1840, a destructive fire, attended with the loss of a line-of-battle ship, a frigate, and an immense amount of property, occurred in the dockyard. The barracks are calculated to accommodate 3000 troops. The harbour of Hamoaze is about four miles long, and half a mile broad; its greatest depth at high water is between eighteen and twenty fathoms, at low water about fifteen; it is a grand repository for ships of war of all classes, and is capable of floating the entire British navy at once. About half a mile from the dockyard are the powder magazines, capacious enough for the supply of the whole of the navy.

There are two episcopal chapels; St. Aubyn's, a neat edifice with a portico and octagonal spire at the west end, erected by subscription, in 1771; and St. John's chapel, also erected by subscription, in 1809: the right of presentation to both is vested in the Rector of Stoke-Damerall; net income of St. Aubyn's, £117, and of St. John's, £200. The inhabitants have free access likewise to the dockyard chapel. Four church districts, named respectively St. James', St. Paul's, St. Mary's, and St. Stephen's, were endowed in 1846 by the Ecclesiastical Commission: the livings are all in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Exeter, alternately. Two or three rooms have been licensed by the bishop for divine service; and there are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Moravians, Unitarians, and other sects. A classical school was built by subscription, and opened in the year 1821. The Royal British Female-Orphan Asylum affords protection to 100 children of sailors and soldiers, who are boarded and clothed, and trained for domestic service: a new building for this asylum was erected at Stoke, and opened in June, 1846. The Royal Military and Naval Free Schools, situated in King-street, are also appropriated to soldiers' and sailors' children. The parish of Stoke-Damerall forms a poor law union of itself, under a local act.

DEVONSHIRE, a maritime county, bounded on the north-west and north by the Bristol Channel, on the north-east and east by the counties of Somerset and Dorset, on the south-east and south by the English Channel, and on the west by Cornwall. It extends from 50° 12' to 51° 15' (N. Lat.), and from 2° 50' to 4° 32' (W. Lon.), and contains 2579 square miles, or 1,650,500

statute acres: the Isle of Lundy, in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, is considered as forming a part of it. The county contains 94,704 inhabited houses, 6129 uninhabited, and 901 in the course of erection; and the population amounts to 533,460, of whom 252,760 are males, and 280,700 females.

This portion of the island was called by the Cornish Britons *Deunan*, apparently from the inequality of its surface; of which name the *Δαρμονιον* and *Danmonii* of Ptolemy seem to be only modifications. The Welsh termed it *Deuffneynt*, signifying "deep valleys," and, like the former, descriptive of the surface of the county; and a softening of this name with the addition of the word *scyre*, a share or portion, appears to have produced the Anglo-Saxon *Devenascyre*, *Devnascyre*, and *Devenschire*, in modern English *Devonshire*. It was inhabited at a very remote period, and its population, the ancient *Cimbri* or *Cymry*, had commercial transactions with the Phœnicians, the Greeks, and other nations; but many of the aboriginal inhabitants, on the settlement of a portion of the Belgic invaders in the south-eastern part of Devon, were compelled to emigrate to Ireland, and the remainder were confined within the north-western part of their ancient territory. Under the Roman dominion the present county formed an important part of *Britannia Prima*; and in the early period of the Saxon era it became part of the kingdom of the West Saxons, or Wessex.

The county is in the diocese of Exeter, and province of Canterbury, and is divided into the archdeaconries of Barnstaple, Exeter, and Totnes; the first containing the deaneries of Barnstaple, Chulmleigh, Hertland, Shirwell, South Molton, and Torrington; the second those of Aylesbeare, Cadbury, Exeter, Dunkeswell, Dunsford, Honiton, Kenne, Plymtree, and Tiverton; and the third, those of Holsworthy, Ipplepen, Moreton, Oakhampton, Plympton, Tamerton, Tavistock, Totnes, and Woodleigh. In this diocese the office of rural dean is an efficient office, the deans being elected annually at the visitations. The number of parishes is 466. The county contains the city of Exeter; the ancient borough and market towns of Ashburton, Barnstaple, Dartmouth, Honiton, Plymouth, Tavistock, Tiverton, and Totnes; the modern naval arsenal of Devonport, created a parliamentary borough by the act passed in the 2nd of William IV.; the market-towns of Oakhampton and Plympton, heretofore enjoying the right of representation, but (with the borough of Beer-Alston, which has no market,) disfranchised by the above-named statute; and the market-towns of Axminster, Bampton, Bideford, Brixham, Chagford, Chudleigh, Chulmleigh, Colyton, Crediton, Cullompton, Hatherleigh, Holsworthy, Ilfracombe, Kingsbridge, Modbury, South Molton, Moreton-Hampstead, Newton-Abbott, Ottery St. Mary, Sidmouth, Stonehouse, East Teignmouth, Topsham, and Torrington. For electoral purposes Devonshire is divided into the Northern and Southern divisions, each sending two representatives to parliament; the city of Exeter, and the boroughs of Barnstaple, Devonport, Honiton, Plymouth, Tavistock, Tiverton, and Totnes, each send two members, and those of Ashburton and Dartmouth one each. The county is included in the Western circuit, and the assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Exeter, where stand the county gaol and house of correction. The stannary laws, which have been in force from an

early period in the mining district, in the south-western part of the county, constitute the only peculiarity in the civil jurisdiction; the stannary towns are Ashburton, Chagford, Plympton, and Tavistock. The stannary parliaments, which have long fallen into disuse, met in the open air, on an elevated spot called Crockern Tor, in Dartmoor; the prison was Lidford Castle, now in ruins.

In form this county, though irregular, is compact: its circumference is about 280 miles, of which 130 are sea-coast, 50 being on the Bristol Channel, and 80 on the English Channel. Its general surface is hilly, the most elevated ground being the Forest of Dartmoor, whose mean height is estimated at 1782 feet, and its extreme height, at Cawsand Bog, at 2090. Mildness and humidity are the general characteristics of the *Climate*, which in the southern part of the county, forming the district called the South Hams, is supposed to be milder and more salubrious than in any other part of England; and both here and on the northern coast the broad-leaved double-flowering myrtle, and even the more delicate aromatic and narrow-leaved sorts, constantly flourish in the open air, and not unfrequently form a part of the garden hedges. The *Soil* is extremely various, but may in general be characterised according to the subjacent strata, such as aganitical, slaty, calcareous, arenacious, argillaceous, gravelly, and loamy. Of the land in cultivation, the greater portion is *Pasture*: in the northern part of the county the grazing-land predominates, in the proportion of about three to one; but in the South Hams the *Arable* prevails, in at least the same proportion. The corn and pulse crops commonly cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and peas: a great quantity of corn is raised in the neighbourhoods of Hartland, Bideford, and Ilfracombe, much of which is exported. Flax is grown somewhat extensively at Habberton, and in the adjacent parishes towards Somersetshire. The common artificial grasses are red and white clover, trefoil, and rye-grass. A considerable portion of the grass-land is appropriated to the dairy, the produce of which in butter is chiefly sent to London, more especially from the neighbourhoods of Honiton, Axminster, &c. In no part of England are the *Gardens* on a more extensive scale than throughout this county. The cultivation of apples for making cider was first an object of general care about the commencement of the seventeenth century, and orchards are now to be seen in every part of the county; every valley, indeed, throughout the South Hams is more or less occupied by them, and this district is the most celebrated for the excellence of the cider which it produces. To the eye of a stranger there appears at first to be a deficiency of *Woodland*; but most of the hollows and the declivities bounding the larger valleys, particularly where sheltered from the violence of the westerly winds, are interspersed and adorned with a healthy, though not a large or towering, growth of oak and other timber. Much of the surface, also, is occupied by the remains of large and more ancient woodlands, now transformed into coppices of oak and other underwood, apparently the vestiges of a chain of forests which extended along the margins of all the rivers descending from Dartmoor and Exmoor; and some of the old red forest-deer still ramble unmolested through the glades and woodlands with which these rich and pleasant valleys are so highly decorated. The *Waste*

lands occupy by estimation nearly one-fifth of the entire surface: the principal are Dartmoor and Exmoor, with the adjacent commons; there are also very extensive commons near Bridestowe, besides Roborough-down, Black-down near Tavistock, Black-down on the border of Somersetshire, Haldon, &c. The royal forest of Exmoor, of which part is included in this county, was divided under an act passed in 1815. Near the sea-coast are various salt-marshes.

The grand GEOLOGICAL divisions of Devonshire are, the district of granite and primitive argillaceous slate; that of transition slate, or greywackè; that of red sandstone; and that of green sand. The granite composes the greater portion of Dartmoor, in the south-western part of the county, and is closely surrounded by a district of argillaceous slate. The transition slate occupies the northern part of the county, including Exmoor. The red sandstone constitutes the less elevated portions, and skirts the base of the last-mentioned district, extending north-eastward into Somersetshire, and westward as far as Hatherleigh. The green sand formation comprises the larger portion of the hills in the south-eastern part, and its surface is generally marked by extensive tracts of common; the intermediate valleys being extremely fertile, as they are composed principally of red marl. History informs us that the Phœnicians, and afterwards successively the Greeks and Romans, traded for *Tin* with the inhabitants of South-western Britain, and it is believed that this continued an article of commerce even in the middle ages. In the reign of Richard I., it constituted one of the principal sources of revenue of the earldom of Cornwall; and in 1250, Henry III. granted a charter of protection to the tanners of Devon. The tin was formerly smelted and coined in the county, but on account of the great diminution in the produce of the mines, it is now conveyed to Cornwall. Some *Copper* mines were worked early in the last century, and they were greatly extended at the commencement of the present, the augmented value of the metal then stimulating the miners to increased exertions. The *Lead* ores of Devonshire and Cornwall contain a greater proportion of silver than those in any other part of the kingdom; the veins range from north to south, crossing the usual direction of the copper and tin mines: the greater part of the ore dug near Tavistock is shipped at Plymouth. *Manganese* was discovered here in 1770, since which period great quantities have been procured, and it has formed a considerable article of commerce. A very rich *Ironstone* is found near Combe-Martin, and another species on Black-down. Several attempts to procure *Coal* have been made, but they were ineffectual, and the most scientific geologists are of opinion that it does not exist to any profitable extent, although a very thin vein has been found at Chittlehampton, in the northern part of the county. The deposit of coaly matter found near Bovey-Tracey, and hence called "Bovey coal," is a species of wood coal: including the beds of clay with which the coal is interstratified, it is about seventy feet thick. *Granite* of the best quality may be obtained to any extent from the Dartmoor rocks, and since the construction of the two under-mentioned railways, to convey it to Plymouth and the estuary of the Teign, it has become an article of considerable commerce: the Heytor granite is said to be equal in quality to that of Aberdeen. Valuable beds of *Limestone* exist in almost every part of

the county, and vast quantities of lime are obtained from them, in addition to which there are numerous kilns on the northern coast used for burning limestone imported from Wales, so extensively is this article applied as manure: in some places the limestone strata comprise beds of beautiful marble. *Freestone* and other kinds of stone useful for building, and slates of a good quality for roofing, are quarried in various places; and the soft sandstone on the side of Black-down is worked while wet into hones, which are sent to Bristol and other parts of the kingdom: another species of sandstone is converted into an inferior kind of millstones. There are also deep beds of pipe and potters' clay.

The principal branch of *Manufacture* is that of woollen-cloth, which was carried on here so early as the reign of Edward I., though only frieze and plain coarse cloths were made until that of Edward IV., when the manufacture of kerseys was introduced. Devonshire kerseys were an important article of commerce with the Levant, in the early part of the 16th century, and the trade experienced a further increase in the 17th, towards the close of which it was at its greatest height; but during the late continental war the demand from foreign countries very much declined, and the trade has not since recovered its former extent. The manufacture of bone-lace at Honiton and Bradninch, introduced probably in the reign of Elizabeth, is now on the decline; but an extensive manufacture of machine lace has been established at Tiverton: the glove-trade is carried on to a considerable extent at Torrington. Large quantities of shoes, made at Ashburton, Dartmouth, and Kingsbridge, are sent to Newfoundland. Ship-building is an important feature in the trade of the county, at Plymouth, Teignmouth, Dartmouth, Devonport, and Bideford; and there are extensive potteries, from which great quantities of coarse earthenware are exported. The *Fisheries* afford employment to a considerable number of persons; but the herring-fishery on the northern coast has been of late years much less productive than formerly. The pilchard-fishery, on the southern coast, is carried on chiefly in Bigbury bay, at Dartmouth, and at Brixham. At Plymouth, fifty decked trawlers, besides a much greater number of yawls, are constantly engaged in procuring turbot, soles, whiting, &c., and more than 1000 men and boys are thus employed. At Star-Cross are oyster-beds; the oysters are brought from the Teign, and from Weymouth, Poole, Saltash, &c., and, having been fed here for some time, are sold in the Exeter market. Young oysters from the Teign are also sent to be fed in the Thames, for the London market. In connexion with these various branches of industry, the commerce is extensive: the principal exports are woollen goods, fish, corn, malt, cider, timber, and bark; silver, copper, tin, and lead ores; antimony (from Cornwall), manganese, marble, granite, lime, and pipe and potters' clay: the chief imports are coal, culm, dried fish from Newfoundland, hemp, tallow, deals, iron, wine, and groceries.

The *RIVERS*, owing to the extent and unevenness of the surface, and the humidity of the climate, are very numerous; the principal are the Axe, the Otter, the Exe, the Teign, the Dart, the Avon, the Erme, the Yealme, the Plym, the Tamar, the Tavy, the Torridge, the Taw, and the Okement. The *Exe*, from Topsham to Exmouth, where it falls into the sea, is, on an average,

nearly a mile broad, and is here navigable for ships of large burthen: vessels formerly ascended it to Exeter, but the navigation having received successive injuries, only sloops and barges now reach that city by a canal, five miles in length, originally constructed in the reign of Henry VIII., but recently extended and improved. The *Dart* falls into the sea at Dartmouth, and is navigable up to Totnes, forming in its lower reaches a deep and romantic estuary. The *Teign*, in its course to the sea between Shaldon and Teignmouth, becomes a wide estuary near King's-Teignton; it is navigable to Newton-Bushell. The *Yealme* falls into the sea at Yealme-mouth, and is navigable for small brigs up to Kitley quay, and for barges and small boats half a mile higher. The *Plym*, in its course to the sea below Plymouth, forms a wide estuary near Saltram, and is navigable for vessels of war up to Catwater, and for ships of about fifty tons' burthen up to Crabtree. The *Tamar* becomes a wide estuary near Beer-Alston, and a little below Saltash forms the magnificent harbour of Hamoaze, which, sweeping past Devonport, opens into Cawsand bay, between Stonehouse and Mount-Edgcumbe; it is navigable for vessels of 130 tons up to New Quay, about twenty-four miles above Plymouth. The *Torridge* spreads into a wide estuary at Bideford, and near Appledore unites with that of the Taw, about two miles below which it falls into Barnstaple bay; it is navigable for ships of large burthen up to Bideford, and for boats up to Wear-Gifford. The *Taw* expands into a broad estuary at Barnstaple, and about six miles lower joins the Torridge: it is not usually navigated up to Barnstaple by vessels of more than eighty tons' burthen, though vessels of 140 tons sometimes sail to that port; for boats and barges it is navigable as high as Newbridge. Salmon are caught in all the principal rivers, those of the Exe and Dart being most esteemed; but here, as in other parts of the kingdom, the salmon-fishery has much declined, in consequence of the fish being destroyed in the spawning season: salmon-peel is found in the Tavy, the Tamar, the Otter, the Dart, the Erme, and the Mole; trout abound in nearly all the larger streams, and the lamprey is found in the Exe and the Mole.

The *Stover* or *Teigngrace canal*, from Bovey-Tracey to the river Teign at Newton-Abbott, was completed about the year 1794, at the expense of James Templer, Esq. Under an act obtained in 1803, a canal was completed in 1817, from the tideway of the Tamar, at Morwelham Quay, near *Calstock*, to the town of *Tavistock*, a distance of about four miles, in a north-eastern course, in which it passes under Morwelham Down, by a tunnel about 2640 yards long, and 460 feet beneath the highest point of the down. A branch, three furlongs in length, extends from Crebar to the slate-quarries at Mill-Hill bridge; and near the point at which this diverges, the main line is carried across the Lambourn stream, by an aqueduct 200 yards long and 60 feet high. In 1819, an act was obtained for the construction of the *Bude canal*, which reaches from Bude, in Cornwall, to Thornbury, in Devonshire, and affords facilities for the importation of sea-sand and Welsh coal. The *Grand Western canal*, the intended line of which was to connect the Exe, at Topsham, with the Parret, at Bishop's-Hull, was undertaken pursuant to an act passed in 1796, and slowly carried on under others obtained in 1811 and 1812, but is still only partially completed: entering from

Somersetshire, a branch from Burlescombe extends as far as Tiverton. The *Plymouth and Dartmoor Railway*, chiefly for the conveyance of granite from Dartmoor to the port of Plymouth, was constructed under an act passed in 1819, and was extended, by a branch from Crabtree to the lime-works at Catdown and Sutton Pool, under another obtained in 1820, and still further improved under a third procured in 1821. A similar railroad extends from *Heytor*, in the eastern part of Dartmoor, to the *Stover canal*. The *Bristol and Exeter* railway enters the county from Somerset, and, passing by Cullompton, has its terminus at Exeter; a short branch leads to Tiverton, from a point a few miles north of Cullompton. The *South Devon* line, between Exeter and Plymouth, commences at Exeter, and proceeds along the west side of the river Exe and along the coast to Dawlish and Teignmouth: it then takes a western course north of the Teign, to Newton-Abbott, and passes inland by Totnes to Plymouth. A railway has also been opened from Exeter to *Crediton*; and the *Taw Vale* line has been partly opened, at Barnstaple.

The most remarkable REMAINS of the ancient Britons are, a circular inclosure of loose stones, called Grims-pound, in the parish of Manaton, and smaller circles found, often in groups, on many parts of Dartmoor, also near Widdecombe-on-the-Moor, and at Nightacott, in the parish of Bratton-Fleming; a large cromlech at Drews-Teignton; some sepulchral stones; and numerous tumuli, or barrows, on various parts of the downs, especially the northern. Many of these last are composed of stones, and called cairns; and urns, coins, celts, &c., have been found in the barrows. Of the numerous encampments, not a few are believed to be British; and it is the opinion of some writers that the chain of strong posts on the eastern side of the county was constructed by the *Danmonii*, to defend their frontier against the *Morini*: several of these camps, however, were occupied, if not formed, by the Romans, as is evident from the discovery of Roman coins. Notwithstanding the existence of the stations *Isca Danmoniorum*, *Moridunum*, *Durium*, *Tamara*, *Termolus* (perhaps at Molland-Bottreaux), and *Artavia*, the remains of Roman antiquity that have been discovered are comparatively few and unimportant; and the site of only one of the stations has been fixed with certainty, viz., *Isca Danmoniorum*, now Exeter. The principal ancient roads still traceable in parts of their course are, the *Ikeneld*, or *Ikniel way*, which crossed the county from Dorsetshire into Cornwall, passing through Exeter, and was originally of British construction; the *Fosse-way*, which fell into or crossed the former, near the eastern border of the county; and the *Port-way*, which led from the centre of Somersetshire towards Exeter, in the line of the present turnpike-road from Taunton. British roads are supposed to have extended from the mouth of the Exe to the great camp at Woodbury; from Exeter respectively to Cleeve House, to the north-western part of the county, and to Molland-Bottreaux; and from Seaton, by the camp at Hembury, to Molland: these were subsequently used by the Romans, and various remains of them are yet visible. A considerable Roman road may be traced nearly across the north-eastern part of the county, from Taunton to Stratton, passing by several camps of undoubted Roman construction, and designated, in some places, the *Rumansleigh* ridge.

The *Camps* of acknowledged Roman antiquity are, Countisbury, on the northern channel; the camp in Sir Thomas Acland's park at Killerton, where coins have been found; Bradbury, between Exeter and Stratton; and Bury Castle, in Witheridge, between Exeter and Molland. Shorsbury, in the parish of High Bray, is, perhaps, of the same origin; and Hembury, if not constructed by the Romans, was at least occupied by them. In the extreme eastern part of the county are the camps of Membury, Musbury, and Oxendown Hill near Axmouth: there are two in the parish of Widworthy; and proceeding westward, are found the Dumpton and Hembury forts; Belbury Castle, commanding the vale of the Otter; Blackbury, near Southleigh; Honeyditches, near Seaton; and a fortification on the hill above Sidbury. To the west of the Otter are, Woodbury Castle; the camps on Haldon, and at Ugbrook on Melbourne down: a small camp near Newton; that at Denbury; the fort called Hembury, in the parish of Buckfastleigh; a camp at Berry-head, commanding Tor bay; Stanborough Castle, in the parish of Morleigh; and a large camp at Blackadon, in the parish of Loddiswell. The most remarkable *Fortress* on the north-western coast is that of Dickenhills, or Clovelly dykes; and there are others at or near Appledore, Barnstaple, Braunton, Berry-Narber, Bratton-Fleming, Paracombe, Linton, and Charles. Among the principal inland fortresses are, Cadbury; Broadbury, between Ashbury and Bratton-Clovelly; and Ramsdon, near Kelly. There is also a line of strong posts from Exeter to Dartmoor, and several camps and posts extended nearly in a line from Exeter, through Crediton, to Molton and Molland. Various other fortified posts are scattered over the surface; and on Black-down are some singular excavations, said to mark the site of a British town.

Before the Reformation there were 33 religious houses within the limits of the county, including one preceptory of the Knights Templars, and thirteen collegiate establishments, of which only that of the church of St. Peter at Exeter remains; there were likewise sixteen hospitals, of which seven are still in existence. The remains of monastic buildings consist only of some vestiges of those at Frithelstock, Ford, Tavistock, Hartland, Polsloe, Exeter, Slapton, Tor-abbey, Plymouth, Buckfastleigh, and Buckland. Of the ruins of ancient castles and fortified mansions the most remarkable are those at Oakhampton, Plympton, Lydford, Dartmouth, Berry-Pomeroy, Compton, Hemyock, and Tiverton. The most perfect ancient mansion is Bradfield Hall, in the parish of Uffculme; and Buckland Abbey, Bradley near Newton-Bushell, Collacombe, Colyton vicarage-house, Dartington Hall (erected in the reign of Richard II.), the episcopal palace at Exeter, Ford House near Newton-Abbott, Fulford House, Morwell House, Sydenham House in Maristow parish, and Whiddon in that of Chagford, are also worthy of notice. The most distinguished modern seats are Mount-Edgecombe, Castle Hill, Powderham, Saltram, Mamhead, Killerton, Kitley, Haldon House, Tavistock, Bicton, Watermouth, Endsleigh, Heanton, &c. Chalybeate springs abound, and many of them have enjoyed a temporary celebrity: at Ashburton, and near the Dart, are springs saturated with ochre; Lay Well, at Brixham, ebbs and flows. Among the sports and pastimes of the county may be noticed the practice of wrestling, which prevails mostly

in the north of Devon, and in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, and elsewhere on the border of Cornwall. Devonshire gives the title of Duke to the family of Cavendish, and that of Earl to the family of Courtenay, who are styled Earls of Devon, and whose claim to the earldom was established by a decision of the House of Lords, in 1831.

DEWCHURCH, LITTLE (*St. David*), a parish, in the Upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, union and county of HEREFORD, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Hereford; containing 330 inhabitants. The road from Hereford to Ross crosses the parish, which consists of 1652 acres of a highly rich and productive soil. The living is annexed, with the livings of Hentland, Llangarran, and St. Weonard's, to the vicarage of Lugwardine: the tithes have been commuted for £286, of which the Dean and Chapter of Hereford are entitled to £117, the vicar to £90, the rector of Lanwarne to £24, and another impropiator to £55.

DEWCHURCH, MUCH (*St. Thomas the Martyr*), a parish, in the Upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, union and county of HEREFORD, 6½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Hereford; containing 579 inhabitants. A great portion of the northern extremity of Saddlebow hill is embraced within the parish, which contains 4251 acres, and is crossed by the road from Ross to Thruxton. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 4.; net income, £474; patron, G. Symons, Esq. This benefice and the benefice of Much Birch have been lately united.

DEWLISH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, liberty of DEWLISH, Dorchester division of DORSET, 7 miles (N. E.) from Dorchester; containing 389 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Milbourne St. Andrew: the vicarial tithes of Dewlish have been commuted for £100. The church is an ancient structure.

DEWSALL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the Upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, union and county of HEREFORD, 5½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Hereford; containing 40 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 667 acres of fertile land; the surface is pleasingly varied, and from the higher grounds are some fine views of the surrounding country, embracing the Welsh mountains. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, with the living of Callow annexed, and in the patronage of Guy's Hospital, London: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for £114. 4. 6., and the glebe contains 2 acres.

DEWSBURY (*All Saints*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, partly in the wapentake of MORLEY, but chiefly in the Lower division of that of AGRIC, W. riding of YORK; comprising the townships of Dewsbury, Ossett with Gawthorpe, and Soothill, and the chapelry of Hartshead with Clifton; the whole containing 23,806 inhabitants, of whom 10,600 are in the township of Dewsbury, 34 miles (S. W.) from York, and 188 (N. N. W.) from London. This town is supposed to have derived its name, originally *Duisburgh*, from Dui, the tutelar deity of the Brigantes, to whom a votive altar, dedicated by Aurelianus, was found in the vicinity, and is still preserved at Bradley. In the infancy of Christianity, it was a place of great importance, being the earliest in this part of Britain in which the Christian religion was received, and the spot from which it spread

into other portions of the kingdom. In the former part of the seventh century, Edwin, King of Northumbria, had a palace here, where his Queen Ethelburga, who had subscribed to the Christian faith, was attended by Paulinus, first Archbishop of York; and Edwin himself, and his whole court, were subsequently converted, in 627, in memory of which event, a cross was erected on the spot, with the inscription, "*Paulinus hic prædicavit et celebravit.*" Several Saxon and Norman antiquities found near the church have been collected, and are preserved in the gardens of the vicarage-house.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated at the base of a hill rising from the banks of the river Calder, and has been greatly improved by new lines of approach, on which numerous handsome houses have been erected; it is lighted with gas. A public library is supported by subscription; and there is also a parochial library, established by the vicar in 1842, and which at its commencement contained 600 volumes. The trade and consequent prosperity of the town have been promoted by the extension of the Calder and Hebble navigation, and within the last ten years the place has been rapidly advancing. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the manufacture of blankets, druggets, carpets, flushings, and coverlets; and the finer descriptions of woollen-cloths, recently introduced, and for the fulling of which the water of the Calder is peculiarly favourable, are now manufactured to a very great extent, giving employment to more than 5000 persons in the town and neighbourhood. The river Calder, and the canals connected with it, afford direct communication with Liverpool, Manchester, Rochdale, Halifax, and Wakefield, and also with the river Humber; and the Leeds, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, and Manchester railway, and the old Leeds and Manchester railway, pass close to the town. The market is on Wednesday, and there is also a market for provisions on Saturday, which is numerously attended by persons from the surrounding district. Fairs take place on the Wednesday before Old May-day, and the Wednesday preceding the 8th of October; and petty-sessions are held every alternate Saturday. The powers of the county debt-court of Dewsbury, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Dewsbury. A court-house was built in 1845.

The parish, which is of great antiquity, and during the heptarchy extended over an area of 400 square miles, including the present parishes of Thornhill, Burton, Almondbury, Kirk-Heaton, Huddersfield, Bradford, Halifax, and Mirfield, now comprises 9551 acres, of which 1335 are in the township of Dewsbury: the soil is fertile, the scenery greatly diversified, and the substratum abounds with coal, which is extensively wrought. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £22. 13. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £233; impropiators, J. F. and Robert Carr, Esqrs. The vicarial tithes were commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1803. The church, a structure of great antiquity, was, with the exception of the chancel and the columns that support the roof of the nave, rebuilt in 1767, with due regard to the preservation of its original character; it contains a tablet to Henry Tilson, Bishop of Elphin, and some remains of stained glass. At West Town is a church, the first stone of which was laid in May 1847. There are churches also at Hartshead, Hanging-Heaton, Earls-

Heaton, Ossett, Dewsbury-Moor, and Batley-Carr, all of which are noticed under their respective heads; they are perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the Vicar. In the town are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, and Wesleyans. The parochial school was founded about 1750, by Mrs. Bedford, Mr. Thomas Bedford, and Mr. William Walker, who endowed it with property now producing £108 per annum; a house for the master, and a spacious schoolroom, were built in 1810, at a cost of £1300, arising from the sale of coal under the estate. Among the other schools is one, now on the national plan, founded by Mr. John Wheelwright, and endowed with £100 per annum, paid by his trustees, of which £50 are received by the master, and £40 by the mistress, for the instruction of 100 boys and 100 girls. The poor law union comprises 11 townships, containing a population of 60,713 persons.

DEWSBURY-MOOR, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of DEWSBURY, partly in the wapentake of MORLEY, but chiefly in the Lower division of that of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 1 mile (W.) from Dewsbury. This district, which was formed in 1837, partakes largely of the character of the surrounding parts, the population being chiefly employed in the manufacture of blankets and woollen-cloths, and in collieries. The church, dedicated to St. John, was erected at an expense of £5502, chiefly by parliamentary grant, and was consecrated on the 4th Sept. 1827; it is a neat structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains 600 sittings, of which 300 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Dewsbury, with a net income of £150, and an excellent glebe-house.

DEXTHORPE, a hamlet, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the wapentake of CANDLESHEOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 52 inhabitants. It is in the parish of Dalby as regards the maintenance of the poor and the repair of the roads, but is ecclesiastically united to the parish of Well.

DIBDEN, a parish and liberty, in the union of NEW-Forest, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. W.) from Southampton by water, and 9 by land; containing 490 inhabitants. This place, the name of which, anciently *Depedene*, was descriptive of its situation in a thickly-wooded dell, was of some importance at the time of the Conquest. The parish is bounded on the east by the Southampton Water, and comprises 2205 acres, whereof 341 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 11., and in the patronage of Lord Ashburton: the tithes have been commuted for £415, and the glebe consists of 6 acres. The church, a very ancient structure, has been thoroughly repaired and repewed, at a cost of £500, and some windows of painted glass have been inserted; it contains monuments to the Lisle family, who were lords of the manor, and of whom Lady Lisle was condemned to death by Judge Jeffries.

DICKLEBURGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DEPWAD, hundred of DISS, E. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Scole; containing, with the hamlet of Langmere, 856 inhabitants. At the time of the Conquest, the parish comprised a large

town called Semere, now an inconsiderable hamlet; and the parish was anciently divided into four portions, each of which had a rector of its own. The area is 2356a. 2r. 4p., whereof about 1623 acres are arable, 679 pasture, and 11 woodland: the village is pleasantly situated on the road to Norwich. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £28, and in the patronage of Trinity College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £725, and there is a manor belonging to the living worth £100 per annum, with 94 acres of glebe. A handsome parsonage has been built. The church is in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains a finely sculptured font of Caen stone; the nave is lighted by a range of clerestory windows, and there are some remains of stained glass.

DIDBROOK (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Winchcomb; containing, with the township of Pinnock with Hyde, and the hamlets of Coscomb and Wormington-Grange, 353 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1460 acres, the greater part in pasture; the soil is clayey, and of great fertility; the surface is generally flat, and watered by a rivulet called the Isbourn. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Pinnock annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 10.; net income, £257; patron and impropriator, Lord Sudeley. The church appears, from an inscription, to have been built about 1470; it is in the later English style, with an embattled tower, and has some stained glass. There is a chapel at Hayles, in the parish.

DIDCOTE, BERKS.—See DUDCOTE.

DIDDINGTON (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of TOZELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, 1 mile (S.) from Buckden; containing 212 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the great north road, and divided from the parish of Offord by the river Ouse, comprises by measurement 1290 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. $7\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £134; patrons and impropriators, the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent in 1797.

DIDDLEBURY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 8 miles (N.) from Ludlow, on the road to Wenlock; containing 896 inhabitants. Limestone and an inferior stone for building are quarried. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 1. 3.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The tithes have been commuted for £340, and there are 50 acres of glebe given in lieu of right to a common now inclosed; also a glebe-house. At Westhope, in the parish, is a chapel of ease. A school is partly supported by subscription, and a Sunday school by an endowment. Mary Valentine, in 1822, gave £1000 four per cent. consols. reduced, of which the dividend is distributed in bread to the poor; and in 1840, Mrs. Radnor left £100, the interest to be distributed to poor widows on the Saturday before Christmas-day. Here was an alien priory, which, with the patronage of the church, belonged to the convent of Sagium, or Seez, in Normandy, and was afterwards ap-

propriated to the abbey of Shrewsbury. At Corfton, on a bank above the rectory, stood a small Norman keep, and at Broncroft another; and extensive moats remain at Peeton, where stood Corsham Castle, one of the strongholds of the Earl of Clifford, and, it is said, the occasional residence of Fair Rosamond. At Little Sutton is a petrifying spring.

DIDLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. DEVEREUX, union of DORE, hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD; containing 48 inhabitants.

DIDLING, a parish, in the union and parliamentary borough of MIDHURST, hundred of DUMPFORD, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Midhurst; containing 119 inhabitants, and comprising 814 acres, of which 201 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Elstead. The church is in the early English style.

DIDLINGTON (ST. MICHAEL), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 7 miles (N.) from Brandon; containing 77 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres, the property of Lord Berners, of Didlington Hall, a neat brick mansion, in a small park ornamented with a fine piece of water and several lime-trees. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Colveston consolidated, valued in the king's books at £3. 4. 4½.; net income, £110; patron and impropriator, Lord Berners: the glebe consists of about 80 acres. The church is a neat structure, picturesquely situated in the park, with a square embattled tower, and contains some monuments to his lordship's family.

DIDMARTON (ST. LAWRENCE), a parish, in the union of TETBURY, Upper division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4¾ miles (S. W.) from Tetbury; containing 95 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to the rectory of Oldbury-on-the-Hill, and valued in the king's books at £8: the tithes have been commuted for £135, and the glebe comprises 34 acres. The church is a small building of singular form, with a turret of wood. A school is supported by subscription.

DIDSBURY, a parochial chapelry, in the parish of MANCHESTER, union of CHORLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5½ miles (S.) from Manchester; containing 5008 inhabitants, of whom 1248 are in the township of Didsbury. This chapelry, which is separated from Cheshire by the river Mersey, consists of the townships of Didsbury, Heaton-Norris, Burnage, and Withington; and comprises about 6190 acres, whereof 1560 are in Didsbury. The village lies on the road from Manchester to Congleton. A spinning, weaving, and bleaching manufactory, called Heaton-Mersey mills, employs about 1000 hands. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £188; patron, James Darwell, Esq.; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Manchester. The glebe contains 14½ Lancashire acres, situated in the parish of Flixton. The chapel is dedicated to St. James, and is a very ancient structure, erected at different periods; it was repaired in 1620, when the tower was also rebuilt: there are several monuments to members of the families of Mosley and Bland, and a very interesting one to the family of Sir Nicolas Mosley, who was lord mayor of London about the year 1673. At Heaton-Norris is the old living of St. Thomas'. A church has lately been erected at

Withington, to which the townships of Withington and Burnage have been assigned as a district; and another church has just been built at Heaton-Mersey, to which that part of the township of Heaton-Norris has been attached. The Wesleyans have a place of worship at Withington, and in the village of Didsbury a theological institution, adapted for 40 students. The building of the institution has an ornamental stone front, and retiring wings, forming three sides of a quadrangle; the centre part was the mansion of the late Col. Parker: attached are ten acres of land, beautifully laid out. Among the other places of worship is one at Heaton-Mersey for Independents, who have a college at Withington. Schools are supported by subscription, aided by a small endowment. The registers record the interment here of some officers of the royalist and parliamentary armies.

DIGBY (ST. THOMAS à BECKET), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Sleaford; containing 364 inhabitants. This parish, which is the property of the Earl of Harrowby, comprises by computation 3000 acres. A pleasure-fair is held on the 6th of July. The living is a discharged vicarage, united in 1717 to the rectory of Bloxham, and valued in the king's books at £5. 2. 11.: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and there are about ¾ of an acre of glebe. The church is a very handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower crowned with crocketed pinnacles, and surmounted by a spire of elegant design; the walls of the church are embattled, and the entrance is under a richly ornamented Norman arch. A school is endowed with £20 per annum, arising from land given by Henry Young, in 1761.

DIGBY'S-WASH, an extra-parochial liberty, adjoining the parish of PINCHBECK, in the union of SPALDING, wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN; containing 11 inhabitants. This place comprises 236 acres of land.

DIGSWELL (ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST), a parish, in the union of WELWYN, hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD, 1¼ mile (S. E. by S.) from Welwyn; containing 187 inhabitants. It comprises 1623a. 3r. 10p., of which about 1000 acres are arable, 282 pasture, and 301 wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 2.; net income, £393; patron, the Rev. G. E. Prescott. The church has a chapel on the north side, and a square embattled tower at the west end; it contains many ancient effigies in brass, with various other sepulchral emblems.

DILHAM (ST. NICHOLAS), a parish, in the incorporation of TUNSTEAD and HAPPING, hundred of TUNSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (S. E.) from North Walsham; containing 488 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1563a. 9p., of which 1100 acres are arable, 365 meadow and pasture, 50 wood and plantation, and 25 water; a plantation of oaks, with a few other trees, covering about 25 acres, is completely surrounded by water. On the east side of the parish is Dilham Staith, upon the river Ant, where malting and lime-burning are carried on to a considerable extent: on the north is Dilham Mill, with a large pool or dam of 15 acres, connected with the Dilham and North Walsham canal, which is a cut from the river. The living is a discharged

vicarage, with that of Honing united, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 11.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely, under whom the Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge, are lessees. The great tithes have been commuted for £315, and the vicarial for £163; and the glebe contains two acres. The body of the church, which is of brick, was rebuilt in 1755; in 1840 it was repewed, when 125 additional sittings were obtained.

DILHORNE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **CHEADLE**, N. division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Cheadle; containing with the township of Forsbrook, 1579 inhabitants. It comprises 3558*a.* 2*r.* 4*p.* of land: the whole extent towards Cheadle is supposed to be beds of coal, and three coal-mines are at present in operation. The Hall is a handsome seat. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 13.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield and Coventry. The great tithes have been commuted for £210, and the vicarial for £70; there are two acres of glebe belonging to the Dean and Chapter, and the vicarial glebe comprises about 90 acres. The church is a spacious structure; the body is modern, but the chancel and tower are very ancient, the latter being of an octagonal form, large and unadorned, and esteemed one of the most perfect specimens of the Norman style to be found in England. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The free grammar school is said to have been founded by an earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Henry VIII., and endowed by the inhabitants; the income is now about £300 a year, and a new schoolroom, with a residence for the master, has been erected in the Elizabethan style, by the family of the Marquess of Hastings, the patron, at Blythmarsh, on the road from Uttoxeter to Newcastle. Three doles, amounting to £11. 12. per annum, are appropriated to the poor.

DILLIKER, a township, in the parish and union of **KENDAL**, **LONSDALE** ward, county of **WESTMORLAND**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Kendal; containing 85 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the Lune. At Low Ghill in the township, is a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, for the traffic of Sedbergh and Dent, and of the farms which stud that portion of the beautiful vale of Lune. Here an embankment occurs, 90 feet high, with a considerable mountain stream below it, which passes under the line by means of a tunnel, bored to the length of 100 yards through the solid rock: the line then takes a western curve, skirting Dilliker Fell at an elevation of 200 feet above the river Lune, and proceeds by the Grayrigg Fells to Low Borrow-bridge.

DILLINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **EAST DEREHAM**, union of **MITFORD** and **LAUNDITCH**, hundred of **LAUNDITCH**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from East Dereham; containing 40 inhabitants. The house of industry for the hundred, a large edifice of red brick, surrounding a quadrangle, with a lofty square tower at each corner, is situated in the hamlet.

DILSTON, a township, in the parish of **CORBRIDGE**, union of **HEXHAM**, E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Hexham; containing 200 inhabitants. Its name, a corruption of Devilstone, is derived from its situation on a

rivulet called Devil Water, which, after flowing through a deep and gloomy dell, falls into the Tyne on the northern boundary of the parish. Bede says that Oswald, armed with faith in Christ, killed Ceadwall, the British tyrant, at this place, which he calls *Devilesbourne*. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes through the township. There are some remains of the ancient mansion-house of the Ratcliffes, earls of Derwentwater, which shared the fate of their other estates, on the attainder of the last earl, who was beheaded for high treason in 1716. An agent for Greenwich Hospital, to which the forfeited estates of the earl were granted, resides here, in a house and offices built for the purpose. The old family chapel, in which many members of the family, including the last earl, are interred, is kept in repair as a mark of respect for the unfortunate family.

DILTON, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of **WESTBURY**, union of **WESTBURY** and **WHORWELSDOWN**, Westbury and S. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford subdivisions, of **WILTS**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Westbury; containing 1848 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a fair for cattle, horses, and cheese, on September 24th.

DILWORTH, a township, in the chapelry of **LONGRIDGE**, parish of **RIBCHESTER**, union of **PRESTON**, Lower division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 7 miles (N. E.) from Preston; containing 845 inhabitants. In the reign of Edward I., the abbot of Cockersand included "Dylleword" among those places for which he assumed, by charter from King John, exemption from paying taxes; and a claim is preserved, but bearing no date, for the freedom of this place from fines, amercements, and tolls in all markets and fairs. According to an inquest taken on the death of the last of the Lacys, it is called "Dileworill," and the basis of the township was one carucate of land. The township is situated on the brow of Longridge Fell, and comprises 1226*a.* 1*r.* 18*p.* of land: on Tootle Height are valuable stone-quarries, the material from which is called Longridge stone. There is also an extensive tannery. Holly Cottage is the residence of Richard Dixon, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £82 payable to the Bishop of Chester, and £14 to the vicar of the parish. Dilworth lies on a Roman road.—See **LONGRIDGE**.

DILWYN (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **WEOBLEY**, hundred of **STRET福德**, county of **HEREFORD**, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Weobley; comprising the townships of Church-Dilwyn, Fawley, Haven-with-the-Headland, Luntley, Newton with Hurst, and Sollars-Dilwyn; and containing 1060 inhabitants, of whom 373 are in Church-Dilwyn. Here is thought to have been a monastic establishment, to which were annexed certain lands, called College lands, previously belonging to the priory of Wormsley. The parish comprises by admeasurement 6067 acres, of which 128 are wood, and the rest nearly equally divided between arable and pasture; the surface is diversified with hills, but of no great elevation; the soil is partly clay and partly gravel. The low grounds are watered by two or three small brooks that rise in the parish, which is intersected by the road from Leominster to Weobley. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. 6.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Hereford. The great tithes have been commuted for £696, and the vicarial

for £440; the glebe comprises 41 acres. There was a chapel formerly at Little Dilwyn. A school is endowed with a house and garden, given by Lacon Lambe, Esq., and with nine acres of land by Thomas Phillips, Esq.

DIMMER, SOMERSET.—See CASTLE-CARY.

DINCHOPE, a township, in the chapelry of HALFORD, parish of SIBDON-CARWOOD, union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from the town of Ludlow; containing 62 inhabitants.

DINDER (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of WELLS, hundred of WELLS-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Wells; containing 248 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Bridgwater, and comprises 1071*a.* 1*r.* 37*p.*: limestone is quarried for building, and for burning into lime. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 10. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The tithes have been commuted for £190; the glebe consists of 21 acres. The church is a neat structure, with an ancient pulpit of stone. A school is endowed with £8 per annum.

DINEDOR (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the hundred of WEBTREE, union and county of HEREFORD, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Hereford; containing 289 inhabitants. It is situated on the banks of the river Wye, and comprises 1519*a.* 3*r.* 13*p.*, the larger portion under tillage. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 7.; net income, £315; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Worcester College, Oxford. Part of the tithe belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford and the Governors of Guy's Hospital: the glebe contains 61 acres, with a glebe-house. There is a Roman encampment on Dinedor Hill, which is also called Oster Hill, from Ostorius Scapula, the Roman prætor, who commanded here. Matthias Turner, the friend of Grotius, is buried in the chancel of the church.

DINGESTOW (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the division and hundred of RAGLAN, union and county of MONMOUTH, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Monmouth; containing 190 inhabitants. The road from Monmouth to Abergavenny runs through this parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Trothey, and comprises by computation 1930 acres, whereof 883 are arable, 957 meadow and pasture, 70 woodland, and 20 road and water. The surface is diversified with hills, commanding interesting views of the surrounding country; and the soil is a stiff clay. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Tregare annexed, valued in the king's books at £4. 10.; net income, £244; patrons and appropriators, the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Chapter, of Llandaff. The glebe contains 24 acres, with a small glebe-house; the great tithes have been commuted for £87. 18. 6., and the vicarial for £106. The church is an ancient structure. There was formerly a castle, of which the site and moat are still discernible.

DINGLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Harborough, on the road to Oundle; containing 144 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Welland, by which it is bounded on the north-west, and comprises 1317*a.* 28*p.*, whereof about three-fourths are fine grazing-land; the wood, including Dingley Park and garden, covers about 155 acres. The surface is beau-

tifully diversified with hill and dale. The Hall occupies the site of a commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded in the reign of Stephen, and of which, at the Dissolution, the revenue was estimated at £108. 13. 5. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of H. H. H. Hungerford, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £342, and the glebe comprises 55 acres, with a glebe-house. Near the site of the commandery, an ancient bead and a coin of Cunobeline have been found.

DINHAM, an ancient parish, in the union and division of CHEPSTOW, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Chepstow; containing 17 inhabitants. This place, now considered only a hamlet, comprises about 671 acres; the surface is for the greater part elevated, and the high grounds present some fine prospects. It lies close to the road between Monmouth and the new passage-ferry across the Severn. The living is a lay rectory, belonging to the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Chapter, of Llandaff, whose tithes have been commuted for £83. There is no trace of the church, but some slight remains exist of a castle which formerly stood here.

DINKLEY, a township, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Blackburn; containing 183 inhabitants. This is a small township which, in the reign of Edward IV., was possessed by the Morleys; it has been held since that time by various families, among whom were the Talbots, Warrens, and Bulkeleys. From the last it passed into the family of Fleming-Leycester. A Roman altar which existed in the township, was removed to Stonyhurst.

DINMORE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of GRIMSWORTH, county of HEREFORD, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Hereford; containing 18 inhabitants, and comprising 630 acres. A chapel has been reopened for divine service, at the expense of the proprietor, the Rev. Fleming St. John. On Dinmore Hill was a commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by a brother of the order, in the reign of Henry II.

DINMORE, an extra-parochial liberty, locally in the parish of CLUNGUNFORD, union of CLUN, hundred of PURSLOW, S. division of the county of SALOP; containing 14 inhabitants.

DINNINGTON, a parish, in the union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Newcastle; containing 761 inhabitants. This place formed part of the parish of Ponteland until 1834, when by act of parliament it became distinct. It comprises the townships of Dinnington, Mason, Brenkley, Ilorton-Grange, Woolsington, the eastern moiety of Prestwick, and the farm of Sunnyside; and contains 5700 acres, exclusively of Prestwick Carr, which covers 600 acres in this parish, and 500 in that of Ponteland. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and of a strong soil, adapted to the growth of wheat, and the surface is generally level. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the patronage of Matthew Bell, Esq., with a net income of £200, and a good parsonage-house and garden, finely situated on the eastern extremity of Prestwick Carr, and about a quarter of a mile from the village of Dinnington. In 1853, on the expiration of a lease, the benefice

will be augmented with the rectorial tithes, which have been conveyed to the vicar by the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford, the appropriators. The church, erected in 1834, at the cost of £1000, on a site presented by Mr. Bell, is a very neat edifice, with a lofty castellated tower and lancet windows, and contains 300 sittings, of which 150 are free. A few years since, foundations and fragments of an ancient building, supposed to have been a chapel, were discovered.

DINNINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of SEAVINGTON ST. MICHAEL, union of CHARD, hundred of SOUTH PETHERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Crewkerne; containing 231 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

DINNINGTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of WORKSOP, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 7 miles (N. W.) from Worksop; containing 279 inhabitants. A church existed here in the 12th century, founded by the Warrens, who granted it, with other churches in Yorkshire, to the distant monastery of Lewes, in Sussex, the monks of which received a small pension out of the church of Dinnington, till the Dissolution. The parish comprises by computation 1540 acres of land. Good limestone is quarried. The village is situated to the north of the road between Worksop and Sheffield, and in its vicinity is Dinnington Hall. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4, and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £103: certain tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an act of inclosure, in 1778, and there is also a commutation under the recent tithe act for a rent-charge of £142; the glebe contains 82 acres, with a glebe-house. The church was rebuilt in 1770. There is a place of worship for Methodists.

DINSDALE, LOW (*St. John*), a parish, in the union of DARLINGTON, S. W. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Darlington; containing 169 inhabitants. This parish, which is separated by the river Tees from the county of York, comprises by measurement 1082 acres, whereof 643 are arable, 265 pasture and meadow, and 40 woodland: the soil in the higher lands is a strong clay; near the Tees it is rich and fertile. The river here runs over a bed of red sand, which is sometimes raised for building purposes. The Stockton and Darlington railway passes through a remote part of the parish, where is a station. A sulphureous well was discovered in 1789, at the depth of seventy-two feet from the surface; it received the name of Dinsdale Spa, and has become a place of resort during the summer season. The spa is surrounded by a beautiful plantation, which westward extends nearly a mile along the margin of the Tees, intersected with shady walks; and above the plantation, and immediately behind the spa, is the Dinsdale hotel. About two miles up the Tees are the remains of an old bath, the water of which is of a sulphureous quality; below the village is a productive salmon-fishery. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 11. 5½, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Durham: the tithes have been commuted for £194, and there are 70 acres of land in the parish of Hurworth, and 2 in Middleton, belonging to the living, and also a glebe-house. Francis Place, the painter, was born here; he died at York in 1728.

DINSDALE, OVER, a township, in the parish of SOCKBURN, union of DARLINGTON, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Darlington; containing 79 inhabitants. It comprises 810 acres, and is situated within a circuitous reach of the Tees, opposite to Low Dinsdale, and connected therewith by a wooden bridge, erected in 1839, by the Rev. W. S. Temple, proprietor of the township. A similar structure, about a mile lower down the river, on the ancient line of road from Northallerton to Sadberge, was swept away in the great flood of 1770.

DINTING, a township, in the parish and union of GLOSSOP, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 1 mile (W.) from Glossop; containing 387 inhabitants. It comprises 586 acres; and has a small scattered village of the same name, on a fine eminence which commands a rich view of the vale here and the surrounding district. The principal part of the inhabitants are at Dinting-Vale, a village that connects itself with Green-Vale at the Junction inn. A viaduct of the Sheffield and Manchester railway, consisting of sixteen arches, of which five are of wood and stone, and eleven of brick and stone, crosses the valley, and presents a handsome appearance in the scenery: the foundation stone was laid by William Sidebottom, Esq., of Etherow House, and the erection cost £42,000. The Dinting station is at a short distance from the viaduct, and joins the branch line to Glossop. In the vale are a paper manufactory and extensive calico print-works. A school established about nine years since by Messrs. Edmund Potter and Company, proprietors of the print-works, is attended by about sixty children.

DINTON (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union, and chiefly in the hundred, of AYLESBURY, and partly in the hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Aylesbury; comprising the hamlets of Aston-Mollins, Ford, Upton, and Walldridge, and the liberty of Moreton; and containing 818 inhabitants. The ancient mansion of Dinton Hall was probably erected by William de Wareham, Archbishop of Canterbury, his name, and his arms quartered with those of the see of Canterbury, frequently occurring in the old painted-glass windows. It was afterwards the seat of Sir Simon Mayne, one of the regicides of Charles I., from whose family it passed in 1727 to the Vanhattems, who came to England with William, at the Revolution; from these latter the estate was conveyed, by marriage with their heiress, to the family of Goodall. The Vanhattems brought over with them from Holland to this country a small but valuable collection of pictures, chiefly by the first masters of the Dutch school; now in the possession of the Goodalls. The parish comprises 4000 acres, about three-fifths of which are arable, and the rest pasture: the soil is in some parts a deep rich loam, and in others gravel alternated with clay; the substrata are principally limestone and ironstone, and various fossils are found, chiefly of the *Cardium* and *Buccinum* genera. The surface is pleasingly undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Tame. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a considerable portion of the great tithes, valued in the king's books at £17. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £529: the great tithes of the hamlet of Upton belong to G. S. Harcourt, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents,

under an inclosure act, in 1802. The church, which has a small part in the Norman style of architecture, has been enlarged.

DINTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WILTON, hundred of WARMINSTER, though locally in the hundred of DUNWORTH, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS, 9 miles (W.) from Salisbury; containing 565 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 4087 acres, of which about 1754 are arable, 1693 pasture and down, and 589 woodland. The living is a vicarage, with that of Teffont Magna annexed, valued in the king's books at £6; patrons and impropiators, the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. The great tithes have been commuted for £390, and the vicarial for £359. 10.; a rent-charge of £80. 10. is paid to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, who also have a glebe of two acres, and the vicarial glebe contains 49 acres. The church has a beautifully decorated chancel and a good Norman font. There is a place of worship for dissenters. The celebrated lawyer, statesman, and historian, Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, was born here in the year 1608.

DIPPENHALL, a tything, in the parish and hundred of CRONDALL, union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W.) from Farnham; with 330 inhabitants.

DIPTFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of TOTNES, hundred of STANBOROUGH, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Totnes; containing 755 inhabitants. It is partly bounded by the river Avon, is situated about a mile from the Exeter and Plymouth road, and comprises 4144a. 3r. 15p., of which 127 acres are common or waste. Stone for the repair of roads, and slate for roofing houses, are quarried. A fair is held in June. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 2. 1., and in the patronage of the Rev. W. C. Johnson: the tithes have been commuted for £559. 5., and the glebe comprises 2 acres, with an excellent glebe-house. A parochial school is supported principally by the rector; and the proceeds of some charity estates, amounting to about £100, are applied to the repairs of the church and other purposes.

DIRHAM, or DYRHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Lower division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Marshfield; containing, with Hinton, 530 inhabitants. This place is distinguished as the scene of a sanguinary conflict between Ceawlin the Saxon, and Commail and Condidam, petty kings of the Britons, both of whom he slew; and there are still some remains of the vast ramparts, called Barhill Camp, near which the battle occurred. The parish comprises 2500 acres: the soil is partly rich loam and partly sand; the surface is diversified with hills, and the low grounds are watered by the river Boyd, which has its source in several small springs that unite their streams here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 6.; net income, £501; patron, W. Blathwyt, Esq. The church is a handsome building, with portions in the early and later English styles of architecture.

DISCOVE, a hamlet, partly in the parish of BRUTON, and partly in that of PITCOMBE, union of WINCANTON, E. division of SOMERSET, 1 mile (S. E. by S.) from Bru-

ton; containing 32 inhabitants. At this place, called in Domesday book *Dinescove*, some remains of a Roman tessellated pavement were discovered in 1711.

DISEWORTH (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Loughborough; containing 739 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £197; patrons, alternately, the Haberdashers' Company and Christ's Hospital; impropiator, R. Cheslyn, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, in 1794. The church has been repewed by aid of a grant from the Incorporated Society. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is endowed with £10 per annum, and a house, the bequest of William Lane, in 1720. William Lilly, the astrologer, was born here in 1602.

DISHFORTH, a chapelry, in the parish of TOPCLIFFE, union of GREAT OUSEBURN (under Gilbert's act), wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Boroughbridge; containing 363 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Boroughbridge to Thirsk, and comprises about 940 acres, of which the soil is generally fertile: the river Swale passes about two miles to the east of the village. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Vicar of Topcliffe; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of York, and others. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Particular Baptists; and an endowed school.

DISHLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of THORP-ACRE, union of LOUGHBOROUGH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W.) from Loughborough; containing 33 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Soar, and the Loughborough canal. The living is a donative curacy, with that of Thorp-Acre united; net income, £70; patron, C. M. Phillips, Esq. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints.

DISLEY, in the county of CHESTER.—See DISTLEY.

DISS (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of DEPWADE, hundred of DISS, E. division of NORFOLK, 22 miles (S. S. W.) from Norwich, and 92 (N. E.) from London; containing 3205 inhabitants. This place, formerly *Disce* or *Dice*, was held in royal demesne in the reign of Henry I., and in that of Edward I. became the property of Robert Fitzwalter, who obtained for it the privilege of a market. The town is pleasantly situated near the river Waveney, by which it is separated on the south from the county of Suffolk, and consists of several streets, whereof the principal are spacious, macadamized, and lighted with gas; the houses are in general well built, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. A book society has been established for nearly a century, and is supported by subscription; there are also a subscription library, and a literary and scientific institution. At the extremity of the town, and nearly in the centre of the parish, is a mere five acres in extent, which abounds with eels. The principal branch of manufacture is the weaving of coarse cloth and sacking, and there are several breweries. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway from Norwich, by this town, to Stow-Market. The market is on Friday, and chiefly for corn: a fair for lambs on the first Friday in July has been established; a statute-fair is held on the third Friday in September, and a fair for cattle and toys

on the 8th of November. The petty-sessions are held here on the second and fourth Monday in the month.

The parish is bounded on the south by the river Waveney, and comprises 3625*a.* 22*p.*, of which 3283 acres are under profitable cultivation, and about 15 in plantation: the soil is various, but in general fertile; the surface is gently undulated, and the low grounds are watered by the river Frenze, which flows into the Waveney. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. W. Manning: the tithes have been commuted for £900, and the glebe comprises 11 acres, with a glebe-house. The church is an ancient structure in the early and decorated English styles, with a square embattled tower; the nave is lighted by a fine range of double clerestory windows, and the south porch has a semicircular-headed doorway, over which is a large window of seven lights. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Particular Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians, and a Roman Catholic chapel at Thelton. The rent of a house in the churchyard, £25, is given to four widows; and the workhouse, since the formation of the union, has been converted into almshouses for eight widows. A farm in the parish of Framlingham, producing £100 per annum, is applied to the repairs of the church and other parochial uses. Ralph de Diceto, Dean of St. Paul's in the reign of Henry II., and Walter, a Carmelite friar of Norwich, confessor to John of Gaunt, were natives of the parish; of which also John Skelton, poet-laureate to Henry VIII., and styled by Erasmus "the light and ornament of English scholars," was rector.

DISSINGTON, NORTH, a township, in the parish of NEWBURN, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 miles (N. W. by W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 67 inhabitants. This place was formerly the property and residence of a junior branch of the Delaval family, of whom Admiral Sir Ralph Delaval, a native of the township, sold the estate to Mr. Collingwood, of Byker, from whom it descended to its present possessor. The surface is rather level, sloping to the south; the soil is clay, in the northern part, and gravelly towards the river Pont, which separates this township from South Dissington. The Hall, the seat of Mr. Collingwood, is a substantial stone mansion, erected in 1797, and contains a small collection of pictures. The tithes have been commuted for £5. 10. 3. payable to the vicar, and £119. 19. 9. to the Bishop of Carlisle. There was formerly a chapel in the township.

DISSINGTON, SOUTH, a township, in the parish of NEWBURN, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 76 inhabitants. It was for several centuries the seat of a branch of the Delavals, from whom the estate came to Sir Jacob Astley, and is now the property of Mr. Collingwood. The tithes have been commuted for £196. 7. 8., of which the Bishop of Carlisle receives £190. 16. 5., and the vicar £5. 11. 3.

DISTINGTON, a parish, in the union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Whitehaven; containing 1108 inhabitants. It stretches almost to the Irish Sea, and contains coal-pits, and quarries of

excellent limestone, much of which is burnt into lime; millstones and grindstones are also obtained, and there are manufactories for linen-thread, hats, and edge-tools. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £301; patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The tithes were commuted for an allotment of land in 1767.

DISTLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of STOCKPORT, union of HAYFIELD, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Stockport; containing 2191 inhabitants. A family which took its name from the place, held lands here at an early period as foresters of Macclesfield. The manor has been for many generations in the Leghs, of Lyme. The township comprises 2372*a.* 3*r.* 11*p.*, of a clayey soil, with moss; it lies on the road from Stockport to Buxton, and is crossed by the Peak-Forest canal. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £117; patron, Thomas Legh, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, and rebuilt in 1558, in the later English style, has an embattled tower, and contains windows of stained glass, exhibiting several portraits and armorial bearings. A school is endowed with £15 per annum and a house.

DITCHAMPTON (*St. Andrew*), formerly a parish, but now a hamlet partly in the parish of WILTON, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, and partly in the parish of SOUTH BURCOMBE, hundred of CAWDEN and CADWORTH, union of WILTON, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (N.) from Wilton. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Wilton, and valued in the king's books at £10: the church has been demolished.

DITCHBURN, EAST and WEST, a township, in the parish of EGLINGHAM, union of ALNWICK, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 60 inhabitants; the former village 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) and the latter 8 (N. W. by N.) from Alnwick. The township comprises 1520 acres, of which 47 are common or waste; the soil is of a light quality, and coal and stone are obtained. East Ditchburn is situated to the west of the road between Belford and Alnwick, in the western part of the parish, and near the Eglingham burn, which afterwards falls into the river Aln; West Ditchburn is close to the western boundary of the parish, which also divides the ward of Bambrough from that of Coquetdale. There was formerly a fortified tower in the township, with a place of safety for cattle in times of intestine wars. The estate belonged to Admiral Lord Collingwood. The tithes have been commuted for £85 payable to the impropriator, and £10. 12. to the vicar. A strong petrifying water here, acts as a diarrhoeic.

DITCHEAT (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of WHITESTONE, E. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Castle Cary; containing, with the tythings of Alhampton and Lottisham, and the hamlet of Wraxhall, 1244 inhabitants, of whom 593 are in the tything of Ditchheat. It is bounded on the north-west by the old Roman fosse-way, and comprises 4407 acres of profitable land, of which 800 are arable; there are also 104 acres of common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £46. 5., and in the gift of the Rev. W. Leir: the tithes have been commuted for £775, and the glebe comprises 103 acres, with a glebe-house. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

DITCHELLING, or **DITCHLING** (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of **CHAILEY**, hundred of **STREET**, rape of **LEWES**, county of **SUSSEX**, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from **Hurst-Pierpoint**; containing 1148 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the road from **London**, by way of **Lindford**, to **Brighton**, was once a market-town of some note; it contains several ancient houses of timber frame-work and plaster, and is seated on a gentle acclivity, sloping to the downs. The market has been long discontinued; but fairs, formerly for sheep and hops, and for pedlery, are still held on the 5th of April and 12th of October, though chiefly as pleasure-fairs. The parish comprises 4050 acres, whereof 260 are common or waste; it abounds with interesting features; and **Ditchelling Beacon**, the most elevated ridge of the **South Downs**, and which is 858 feet above the level of the sea, commands a view of the **English Channel** and the **Isle of Wight**. The soil is various; in the northern part a stiff clay alternated with veins of **Sussex marble**, and between the village and the downs a rich calcareous loam resting on a clay bottom. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; patron, the Chancellor in the Cathedral of **Chichester**: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £210. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the early English style, with some windows of the decorated style. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Unitarians. On **Ditchling common** is a chalybeate spring, the water of which is similar to that of **Tonbridge Wells**; and in the neighbourhood is a spring strongly impregnated with sulphur. Near the **Beacon** are the remains of a Roman encampment.

DITCHES, in the county of **SALOP**.—See **LOWE**.

DITCHFORD, in the county of **WARWICK**.—See **STRETTON-ON-THE-FOSS**.

DITCHFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of **BLOCKLEY**, union of **SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR**, Upper division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, **Blockley** and **E.** divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from **Shipston**; containing 36 inhabitants. It is situated in the north-east extremity of the parish, and on the road from **Shipston** to **Moreton-in-the-Marsh**.

DITCHINGHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **LODDON** and **CLAVERING**, hundred of **LODDON**, **E.** division of **NORFOLK**; adjoining **Bungay**, and containing 1124 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from **Bungay** to **Norwich**, and separated from the former place by the river **Waveney**, which bounds the district for a considerable way on the south; it is embellished by numerous elegant mansions, of which that named **Ditchingham Hall** is a splendid residence. Near **Bungay** is a **Norwich-crape** factory, employing about 650 hands. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the alternate patronage of the **Howard family**, and **St. John's College, Cambridge**, with a net income of £482: the glebe comprises about 33 acres, with a commodious house. The church is a handsome structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a very fine lofty embattled tower; the windows of the chancel are filled with stained glass, and in various parts of the building are interesting relics, including the remains of an exquisitely carved screen, a painting of **Our Saviour**, and some well-executed figures. There are town lands which let for about £150 per annum, applicable to the repair of the church, bridges, &c.

DITCHLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of **SPELSBURY**, union of **CHIPPING-NORTON**, hundred of **CHADLINGTON**, county of **OXFORD**; containing 47 inhabitants.

DITTERIDGE, a parish, in the union and hundred of **CHIPPENHAM**, **Chippenham** and **Calne**, and **N.** divisions of **WILTS**, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from **Chippenham**; containing 95 inhabitants. It comprises 356a. 3r. 31p., of which about 205 acres are arable, 100 meadow, and 18 wood: much of the land is scattered in insulated portions in the adjacent parish of **Box**. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 8. 9., and in the gift of **W. Northey, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £86. 13., and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church is very ancient.

DITTISHAM (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of **TOTNES**, hundred of **COLERIDGE**, **Stanborough** and **Coleridge**, and **S.** divisions of **DEVON**, 3 miles (N. by W.) from **Dartmouth**; containing 917 inhabitants. It is situated on the western bank of the navigable river **Dart**, and comprises 3098a. 1r. 36p., of which 2046 acres are arable, 261 pasture, 105 orchard, and 188 timber, coppice, and furze: there are some quarries of building-stone of ordinary quality. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £34. 15., and in the gift of the **Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe**: the tithes have been commuted for £465, and the glebe comprises 60 acres, with a glebe-house. The church is a neat edifice in the later English style, with a handsome porch; the pulpit is of stone elegantly sculptured, and the screen is in good preservation. There is a place of worship for Independents.

DITTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **STOKE-POGES**, union of **ETON**, hundred of **STOKE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. N. W.) from **Colnbrook**; containing 100 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Mary**.

DITTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **MALLING**, hundred of **LARKFIELD**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, **W.** division of **KENT**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from **Maidstone**; containing 244 inhabitants. It comprises 1014a. 3r. 19p., of which 425 acres are arable, 107 meadow and pasture, 38 orchard, 92 acres hops, 341 wood, and 25 common. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 15.; present net income, £298; patron, the **Earl of Aylesford**: the glebe contains about 9 acres. The church is a small building, with a tower.

DITTON, a township, in the parish and union of **PRESCOT**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, **S.** division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 8 miles (W. by S.) from **Warrington**; containing 513 inhabitants. The manor was held, in the reign of **Edward III.**, by various families, of whom **Thomas de Ditton** performed suit and service to the county and wapentake for a fourth part. The **Ditchfields** resided, in 1567, at the Hall of that name. The township lies near the river **Mersey**, and comprises 1798 acres; there are fine views of the **Cheshire hills**. The places called **Ditchfield Hall**, **Gutacre**, and **Three-Ashes**, consisting altogether of 342 acres, belong to **Thomas Shaw, Esq.**, of **Everton**, near **Liverpool**, in whose family they have been for upwards of a century; the other owners in the township are, **William Blundell, Esq.**, of **Crosby Hall**, and **Mr. Bretherton**.

DITTON, FEN (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **CHESTERTON**, hundred of **FLENDISH**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Cambridge**; con-

taining 537 inhabitants. A market, now disused, was granted in 1270 to one of the bishops of Ely, who resided at Bigging, in the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 12. 1.; net income, £404; patron, the Bishop. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1803. A school was founded in 1729, by Elizabeth March, and endowed with the fifth part of an estate now producing £190 per annum. An almshouse for six widows was built by the Willys family, in 1665.

DITTON, LONG (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union, and Second division of the hundred, of KINGSTON, E. division of SURREY, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Kingston; containing, with the hamlet of Talworth, 827 inhabitants. The manors of Ditton and Talworth are noticed in the Domesday survey under the appellations of Ditone and Tãeorde; and in the reign of John, some property here appears to have been given by Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, to the convent of St. Mary without Bishopsgate, London. The parish consists of 1865 acres, whereof 40 are common or waste; it is bounded on the north by the river Thames, and is intersected in its western part by the London and South-Western railway. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 0. 5., and in the gift of New College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £535. The church is a modern edifice of brick.

DITTON, PRIORS (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGNORTH, partly in the hundred of MUNSLOW, but chiefly in the liberty of the borough of WENLOCK, S. division of SALOP, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Bridgnorth; containing 660 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 15. 8.; net income, £147; patron and impropiator, R. Canning, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1813.

DITTON, THAMES (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of KINGSTON, partly in the Second division of the hundred of KINGSTON, E. division, and partly in the Second division of the hundred of ELMBRIDGE, W. division, of SURREY, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Kingston; containing, with the hamlet of Ember with Weston, and the manor of Cleygate, 2196 inhabitants. This place is much resorted to by anglers, from its proximity to the Thames, on the south bank of which it is very agreeably situated: the London and Guildford road, and the South-Western railway, on which there is a station at Ditton-Marsh, pass through it. The parish comprises about 3000 acres: the surface is partly hilly and partly level; the soil is chiefly a strong clay, producing good corn, and the pastures are luxuriant. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of King's College, Cambridge: the great tithes have been commuted for £192, and those of the incumbent for £246. The church was formerly a chapel of ease to Kingston, and was made parochial, by act of parliament, in 1769; it is near the bank of the Thames, with a low tower and wooden spire, covered with lead, at the west end, and contains many ancient monuments and sepulchral brasses. There is a place of worship for Independents. A national school is endowed with £50 per annum and a house, the bequest of Robert Taylor, Esq. An almshouse for four widows, with a small endowment, was founded about 1630, by Elizabeth Hill; and in 1720, Henry Bridges bequeathed a rent-charge of £30 to en-

dow an almshouse containing tenements for six men or women.

DITTON, WOOD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of CHEVELEY, county of CAMBRIDGE, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Newmarket; containing 1016 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with the rectory of St. Mary, Newmarket, and valued in the king's books at £12. 16. $5\frac{1}{2}$.; the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1813.

DIXTON, or DICKLESTON, a hamlet, in the parish of ALDERTON, union of WINCHCOMB, Upper division of the hundred of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Winchcomb; containing 23 inhabitants. This place, in the reign of Edward III., was the seat of the Dicklestons: near the mansion was a chapel, dedicated to All Saints, but it has been long desecrated. Vestiges of an intrenchment are discernible in the neighbourhood.

DIXTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of SKENFRETH, union, division, and county of MONMOUTH, 1 mile (N. E.) from Monmouth; containing, with the hamlet of Wyesham, 751 inhabitants, of whom 239 are in the hamlet of Newton-Dixton, and 82 in that of Hadnock-Dixton. This parish, of which the greater portion is within the borough of Monmouth, comprises about 3300 acres, whereof 1400 are wood; the soil in the low lands is a loamy clay, in the high lands a light loam, and the substratum is a red sandstone, which is got in abundance. The surface is a good deal undulated, the scenery exceedingly picturesque, and the views are very extensive and beautiful, especially from the summit of the Kymin Hill, whence may be seen thirteen counties. The road from Monmouth to Ross and to Chepstow runs through the parish, which is also intersected by the Wye, that portion on the north-west side of the river being Newton-Dixton, and on the south-east side Hadnock-Dixton: a tramroad from Coleford passes on the south-east. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 3. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £223; patron, Edward Machen, Esq.; impropiators, the Duke of Beaufort, Miss Griffin, and others. There is a glebe of 12 acres, with a handsome vicarage-house in the Tudor style, erected in 1835 by the vicar, the Rev. J. L. Dighton. The church, chiefly in the early style, consists of a nave and chancel, with a low tower surmounted by a spire: in the chancel are memorials to the Griffin family. There was formerly a chapel at Wyesham, where are some slight remains called the "Friars' stump."

DOBCROSS, an ecclesiastical district, in the chapelry of SADDLEWORTH, parish of ROCHDALE, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 11 miles (N. E.) from Manchester. It is situated on one of the roads from Oldham to Huddersfield, and in the vicinity of several other main lines of road; and comprises by computation 1600 acres, of which between 70 and 80 are woodland, and the remainder pasture and meadow. The soil is clay and sand, with a considerable portion of black earth; the surface is hilly, with some rich vales, and the scenery varied. Several stone-quarries are wrought for local purposes. The Huddersfield and Ashton canal runs through the eastern part of the district, having a wharf about a mile and a half distant; and the Huddersfield and Manchester railway passes

the village on a large and handsome viaduct. The village, which is one of the largest in the chapelry, is seated on a gentle eminence on the banks of the river Tame, whose source is about four miles from it in a north-eastern direction; the approach from the west is over a stone bridge. Between six and seven hundred persons are employed in mills for the manufacture of woollen-cloth. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Rochdale, with a net income of £150; impropriator, the Archbishop of York. The church is a neat structure in the Grecian style, erected in 1787, at an expense of £1800, raised by subscription of the inhabitants and landed proprietors: the edifice was repaired, and a tower added, in 1843.

DOCKER, a township, in the parish and union of KENDAL, KENDAL ward, county of WESTMORLAND, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Kendal; containing 82 inhabitants. At Docker Garths the Lancaster and Carlisle railway crosses Fiddler's Ghill, by a viaduct of six arches, each of fifty feet span; the extreme height of the erection being eighty feet. This viaduct, from its magnitude, and the difficulties attending its construction, occupied more than a year in building; it was commenced 14th May 1845, and completed 29th June 1846: more fatal accidents occurred in the formation of it than in any other part of the line.

DOCKING (ST. MARY), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of SMITHDON, W. division of NORFOLK, 11 miles (N. N. W.) from Rougham; containing 1537 inhabitants. In the charter of endowment of Eton College, mention is made of the alien priory of *Dokkyng*, the monks whereof are supposed by Tanner to have belonged to the Abbey de Ibreio, in Normandy, to which this church was formerly appropriated. *Summerfield*, about two miles north-westward, is a corruption of Suthmere, which, at the period of the Norman survey, and later, was a town of some importance, with a church dedicated to All Saints, which was standing in 1378, but of which no vestiges now remain, though the benefice is still continued as a sinecure rectory, in the gift of Eton College. The parish, exclusively of Summerfield, comprises 5077*a.* 1*r.* 4*p.*, of which 107 acres are common or waste; the manor of Summerfield contains 1192*a.* 1*r.* 25*p.*, whereof 1000 acres are arable, 50 pasture and meadow, and 100 woodland. In the village is a well of unusual depth, from which the inhabitants are supplied with water. Petty-sessions are held on the last Monday in the month. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patrons and impropriators, the Provost and Fellows of Eton College; net income, £459. The tithes of All Saints' have been commuted for £250. The church is chiefly in the early and decorated styles, and has a lofty embattled tower; the font is handsome, and elaborately sculptured: the edifice was repewed and thoroughly repaired in 1837, chiefly at the expense of the Rev. Mr. Hare. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The poor law union comprises thirty-six parishes or places.

DOCKINGFIELD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of FARNHAM, hundred of ALTON, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Farnham; containing 171 inhabitants. It lies on the borders of the county of Surrey, and comprises 610 acres of land.

DOCKLOW (ST. BARTHOLOMEW), a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Leominster; containing, with the township of Fencott, 215 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Worcester to Leominster, and consists of 1711 acres: there are several quarries of stone of good quality both for building and for repairing the roads. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Stoke-Prior; the glebe comprises about 60 acres. The church is ancient.

DOCKRAY, a division, in the parish and union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing 728 inhabitants.

DODBROOKE (ST. THOMAS à BECKET), a parish, in the union of KINGSBRIDGE, hundred of COLERIDGE, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (E.) from Kingsbridge; containing 1229 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the Dod, a small stream by which the parish is separated from that of Kingsbridge: it is of some antiquity, and in the time of Edward the Confessor was the property of Brietric, sheriff for the county. The inhabitants obtained, in the reign of Henry III., the grant of a weekly market, and a fair for two days on the festival of St. Mary Magdalene. The town or village, situated on the declivity of a hill, is indifferently built, but well supplied with water; and is noted for its white ale, a beverage peculiar to this part of Devonshire, which is ready for use on the day after it is brewed. The market was formerly regular, but is now held only on the third Wednesday in every month, and exclusively for cattle: there is a cattle-fair on the Wednesday before Palm-Sunday. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 11. 4.; net income, £183; patron, the Rev. C. G. Owen. The church, built on rising ground at the extremity of the town, is an old structure, strengthened with buttresses, and anciently embattled; it contains a stone font in the early English style, and a wooden screen finely carved. Dr. Wolcot, the satirical poet, more generally known by the assumed name of Peter Pindar, was a native of the place.

DODCOT, with WILKESLEY, a township, partly in the parish of WRENBURY, but chiefly in that of AUDLEM, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Audlem; containing 589 inhabitants. It comprises 5462 acres, of which the prevailing soil is clay, with sand. In that part of the township in the parish of Wrenbury, Hugh de Malbanc, in 1133, founded the Cistercian monastery of Combermere, and dedicated it to St. Mary and St. Michael. The revenue, at the Dissolution, was valued at £258. 6. 6.; and the site and buildings were granted in the 32nd of Henry VIII. to William Cotton, ancestor of Lord Combermere, whose family seat, occupying the spot, is agreeably situated on the margin of the beautiful lake of Combermere. Lord Combermere takes his title of Baron from the place. The chapel of Burley Dam, in the parish of Wrenbury, stands in the township, and is a neat structure, founded by Sir Lynch Salusbury Cotton, Bart. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £350, of which £325 are payable to the vicar of Audlem, and £25 to the vicar of Acton; and the impropriate tithes for £368. 1.

DODDENHAM (ST. ANDREW), a parish, in the union of MARTLEY, Lower division of the hundred of

DODDINGTREE, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Worcester; containing 260 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south and west by the river Teme, and comprises 916*a.* 24*p.*, whereof 336 acres are arable, 306 meadow and pasture, 127 woodland, 34 in hop-yards, 30 in houses and gardens, 21 common, 11 river, and 18 road and waste. The greater portion of the land is a strong red marl of average quality, and the whole is undulated and highly picturesque. Ankerden Hill rises from the valley of the Teme to a considerable height, and affords a very beautiful prospect of the surrounding country. Apple and pear trees grow here to a large size. There are quarries of red sandstone, and of a strong grey gritstone, very durable in buildings; coal, also, was found some years since on the side of Ankerden Hill, but not being deemed of sufficient value, the pit was filled up. Some of the cottagers' wives and daughters are employed in sewing gloves at their own homes, for the Worcester manufacturers. The road from Worcester to Bromyard passes through the parish for about two miles. The living is consolidated with that of Knightwick: the church is a plain building with a wooden spire, is very small, and in a bad state of repair. Fossil shells are found on Ankerden hill; and there is a natural Artesian well of fine water, springing through an opening in the sandstone rock; it rises in a small basin, and discharges a considerable volume both in summer and winter, at a temperature of about 50 degrees.

DODDERHILL (*St. AUGUSTINE*), a parish, in the union and parliamentary borough of DROITWICH, Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, E. division of the county of WORCESTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N.) from the town of Droitwich; containing, with the township of Elmbridge, 2130 inhabitants. It is intersected by the river Salwarp and the road from Droitwich to Bromsgrove, and comprises 3437 acres of a rich and highly productive soil, and about 100 acres of common or waste; the produce is principally wheat and beans: the surface of the land is rather hilly. Two miles from Droitwich, on the Bromsgrove road, is the pleasant village of Wichbold. The Birmingham canal, and the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, pass through the eastern part of the parish. The living is a vicarage, endowed with part of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £12. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £500; patron, the Rev. John Jackson, M.A., the present vicar: several individuals have the impropriation of the remainder of the rectorial tithes. The church is a curious edifice, originally built in the year 1175; it was partly destroyed in the parliamentary war, but was rebuilt, and now consists of the north transept of a Norman church, with a chancel of later date, and a south transept, upon which the tower stands; the nave has been entirely destroyed. From the hill on the summit of which the church is seated, the parish derives its name; it commands a pleasing view of the town and neighbourhood of Droitwich. At Elmbridge is a chapel of ease; also a school, with an endowment; and several small benefactions are distributed among the poor. A free chapel, or hospital, was founded in the 13th of Edward I., and dedicated to St. Mary, by William de Dover, for a master and poor brethren, who were under the government of the prior of Worcester, and whose lands, at the suppression of free chapels in the reign of Edward VI., were valued at £21. 11. 8. The

remains are the property of Charles Pumfrey, Esq., solicitor, of Droitwich, but are about to be removed, to make way for the Stoke branch of the Oxford and Wolverhampton railway.

DODDERSHALL, a hamlet, in the parish of QUAIN-TON, union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Aylesbury; containing 37 inhabitants.

DODDINGHURST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ONGAR, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, 5 miles (W.) from Ingatestone; containing 419 inhabitants. The lands consist of 1800 acres by computation, and are generally fertile; 120 acres are wood, and of the remainder one-third is grass and the rest arable: the greater portion of the soil is a deep rich loam. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 9.; net income, £539; patron, W. Manbey, Esq. The church is a small ancient edifice.

DODDINGTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of NORTH WITCHFORD, Isle of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from March, on the road to Chatteris; containing, with the chapelries of Benwick and March, and the hamlet of Wimblington, 8648 inhabitants. The manor was one of the ancient estates of the church of Ely, and was alienated by Bishop Heton to the crown in 1600; it soon afterwards became the property of the Peytons, who appear to have been settled here nearly a century before, as lessees of the bishop. John Peyton was created a baronet in 1660, and dying without issue, his next brother, Algernon, was advanced to the same dignity in 1666. The title again becoming extinct in 1771, on the death of Sir Thomas Peyton, who was the last male heir of the family, Henry Dashwood, Esq., whose father had married a daughter of Sir Sewster Peyton, succeeded to the estate, took the name of Peyton by act of parliament, and was created a baronet in 1776. The parish is the most extensive in the county, and one of the most extensive in the kingdom, containing 38,000 acres of rich land. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of Sir H. Peyton: the tithes have been commuted for £9956. There are chapels of ease at Benwick and March. In 1847 an act was passed for dividing the parish and rectory into three parishes and rectories. The sum of £500 given in 1719 by Lionel Walden, Esq., a native of the parish, for the erection and endowment of a free school, having for many years remained unappropriated, had accumulated in 1837 to £1817. 17. 8. three per cent. consols., producing a dividend of £54. 10. 8., in support of the school. In this parish is situated the union workhouse.

DODDINGTON, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of WYBUNBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Nantwich; containing 41 inhabitants. In a mutilated tower which formed part of Doddington Castle, erected by Sir John Delves in 1364, are preserved statues of Lord Audley and his four squires, who fought under the Black Prince at Poitiers: near it stood the old Hall, which was made a parliamentary garrison in the civil war, taken for the king by Lord Byron in Jan. 1644, and retaken shortly after. The district comprises 549*a.* 12*p.*, of a clayey soil. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the family of Delves-Broughton: the church is in the early English style,

with a campanile turret. The tithes have been commuted for £55, of which £36 are paid to an impropiator.

DODDINGTON (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of FAVERSHAM, hundred of TEYNHAM, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Sittingbourne; containing 473 inhabitants. It comprises 1918 acres, of which 452 are in wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £138; patron, the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church, principally in the early English style, is 600 years old, and when it was in course of repair, a full-length portrait of Henry III., in fresco, was discovered in good preservation; on the glass of the eastern window is an ancient painting representing the Flight into Egypt. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

DODDINGTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTEVEN, union and county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Lincoln; containing 220 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2000 acres, and the hamlet of Whisby, which is attached to it, about 1635. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 6.; net income, £180; patron, Col. Jarvis, who has endowed a school. The glebe contains nearly 100 acres, and there is a glebe-house attached to the benefice.

DODDINGTON, a parish, in the union and E. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 941 inhabitants, of whom 441 are in the township of Doddington, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Wooler. This place was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Chatton, from which it was separated in 1725, and constituted a distinct parish. It includes the townships of Earl or Yeard-Hill, Ewart, Humbleton, and Nesbit, and comprises about 9110 acres of fertile land, chiefly of a light sandy soil; the surface is generally level, but diversified with hills at Humbleton and Earl, and to the east and north of Doddington and Nesbit. Coal is wrought, and excellent freestone obtained in abundance. The township of Doddington is the property of the Earl of Tankerville, and part of the haugh lands within it, and in the township of Ewart, are equal to any tillage land in England in point of fertility. The village is pleasantly situated between two branches of a small rivulet which falls into the Till about a mile south-south-west of the church, and near it is a considerable spring, which turns a corn-mill. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland, and has a net income of £180; impropiators, the landowners of the several townships. The church was enlarged by the rebuilding of the chancel in 1838, at a cost of £456; it is a neat structure with a campanile turret, and contains 210 sittings, of which 150 are free: there are some handsome monuments to the St. Paul family.

DODDINGTON, DRY (*St. JAMES*), formerly a parish, now a township in the parish of WESTBOROUGH, in the union of NEWARK, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Grantham; containing 215 inhabitants. The living was a vicarage, which has long been united to the first mediety of the rectory of Westborough: the tithes were commuted for land in 1770.

DODDINGTON, GREAT (*St. LUKE*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of HAMFORDSHOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Wellingborough; containing 474 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Nene, and comprises 1515a. 3r. 16p., of a highly productive soil: there are quarries of stone, which is used for building and for the roads. The Blisworth and Peterborough railway traverses the meadows below the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £155, arising from 102 acres of land assigned in lieu of tithes in 1766: there is a small glebe-house, but in a ruinous state. The church is a spacious edifice, with a tower. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a national school has been erected. £5 per annum, arising from a piece of meadow-land, are appropriated to the poor.

DODDISCOMBSLEIGH (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of St. THOMAS, hundred of EXMINSTER, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, 6 miles (S. W.) from Exeter; containing 378 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Teign, and comprises by admeasurement 2500 acres; it is rich in mineral wealth, and three mines of manganese have been opened, and are in full operation, affording employment to 150 persons. It is also celebrated for its cider, which is esteemed the finest in the county. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 6. 5½., and in the gift of the Rev. J. Buckingham: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises 112 acres, with a glebe-house. Some of the windows of the church are embellished with very handsome stained glass, representing scriptural subjects.

DODDLESTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, partly in the county of FLINT (North Wales), but chiefly in the Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER; the English part containing, with the township of Lower Kinnerton and the hamlet of Gorstella, 371 inhabitants, of whom 298 are in the township of Doddleston, 5 miles (S. W.) from Chester. At Balderton bridge, in the parish, Hugh Cyvelioc, Earl of Chester, defeated the Welsh with great slaughter, and raised a rampart of the heads of the slain. During the siege of Chester, in 1645, the old mansion-house was fortified and garrisoned by the parliamentary general, Sir William Brereton, who here fixed his head-quarters. The parish comprises about 4000 acres, of which 1677 are in the township of Doddleston; of the whole area one-third is arable, and the rest pasture: the soil is chiefly marl or stiff clay; and the surface is varied. The Shrewsbury and Chester railway passes through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 2½., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Chester: the tithes have been commuted for £625, and the glebe contains 36¾ acres, with a glebe-house. The church contains the remains of Thomas Egerton, Baron Ellesmere, Viscount Brackley, lord keeper of the great seal to James I., who occasionally resided here; he died in London in 1617. A school was erected at the expense of the late Marquess of Westminster.

DODFORD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of FAWSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 1½ mile (W. by N.) from

Weedon; containing 228 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the London and Birmingham road, and comprises by admeasurement 1350 acres of a highly productive soil; the village lies in a narrow and well-watered valley. About 30 females are employed in making pillow-lace. The Grand Junction canal passes along the east side of the parish, and the London and Birmingham railway runs through it. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £233; patron and impropiator, T. R. Thornton, Esq.: the glebe contains 143 acres, with a glebe-house. The church is in the early English style, and has a circular carved font, of very ancient construction; among some interesting monuments of marble and brass, is one of a Knight Templar. A school was established here in 1804, and endowed in 1809 with £500 by Mr. Joseph Cooke.

DODINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Lower division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Chipping-Sodbury; containing 143 inhabitants, and consisting of 1450 acres. Stone of good quality for building and for the roads is quarried. The river Frome has its source in the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and lately in the gift of Sir C. B. Codrington: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church is a small edifice in the Grecian style, with a tower. Urns, bones, and Roman coins have been discovered in Dodington Field.

DODINGTON, a township, in the parish and union of WHITCHURCH, Whitchurch division of the hundred of BRADFORD (NORTH), N. division of SALOP, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (S.) from Whitchurch; containing 1010 inhabitants, and comprising 2866 acres, of which 626 are common or waste.

DODINGTON, a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Bridgwater; containing 114 inhabitants. This parish takes its name from the ancient family of Dodington, to whom it belonged for several centuries; it is situated on the road from Bridgwater to Minehead, at the foot of the Quantock hills, and comprises 555a. 1r. $32\frac{1}{2}$ p. Copper-ore is to be found, and there is a mine in the parish, but not in operation; limestone is quarried, chiefly for burning into lime, and the stone is replete with very beautiful red and white madrepore. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the gift of Sir P. P. F. P. Acland, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £90, and the glebe comprises 20 acres, with a glebe-house. The church is a handsome edifice in the later English style.

DODWORTH, a township, in the parish of SILKSTONE, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Barnsley; containing 1474 inhabitants. In the earlier part of the reign of Henry VIII., two brothers of this place, Richard and William, sons of Ulf de Doddewr-da, gave to the convent of Pontefract, "for the love of God, and the salvation of their own souls, all the men they had on the land, with their houses and chattels for ever." The township is on the road between Doncaster and Saltersbrook, and comprises 1909 acres, of which about 1100 are arable, 560

pasture, 216 wood, and 33 road; the soil is fertile, the substratum chiefly coal, and the surrounding scenery pleasingly varied. The weaving of linen by hand-loom affords employment to about 500 persons. A church of a modernised Norman style of architecture, with a fine tower at the west end 70 feet in height, was erected in the village in 1844, at a cost of £1400, raised by subscription, aided by grants from the Incorporated and Pastoral Aid Societies, and towards which Mr. Thornely contributed £250: the living is in the Vicar's gift. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school is endowed with £11 per annum, and a house and garden for the master.

DOGDYKE, a township, in the parish of BILLINGHAY, union of BOSTON, First division of the wapentake of LANGOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 11 miles (E. N. E.) from Sleaford; containing 217 inhabitants, and comprising 1241a. 3r. 7p.

DOGMERSFIELD (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, hundred of ODIHAM, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Odiham; containing 305 inhabitants. It comprises 1606a. 36p.: the soil varies from a loose sand to a stiff clay; the surface is pleasingly undulated, and ornamented by Dogmersfield Park, a handsome residence. The South-Western railway passes at the distance of about a mile and a half; and the Basingstoke canal runs through the parish, in which also is a lake covering 36 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Lady St. John Mildmay: the tithes have been commuted for £329. 3., and the glebe comprises 6 acres, with a glebe-house. The church was erected about forty years since. Foundations, supposed to be the remains of a palace of the archbishops of Canterbury which stood here so early as the twelfth century, were discovered a few years ago.

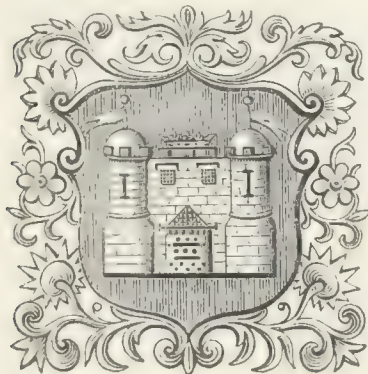
DOGS, ISLE of, or STEPNEY-MARSH, in the parish of STEPNEY, union of POPLAR, Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. This isle, which is situated in the river Thames, between Limehouse and Blackwall, is supposed to have obtained its present appellation from its having been the place where the king's hounds were anciently kept. It comprises an area of about 836 acres, and at the south-eastern point is a ferry over the Thames to Greenwich. A ship canal was constructed across the isle from Limehouse to Blackwall, with a view to shorten the passage of vessels, by avoiding the circuitous curve of the river between those places; but the project was not attended with success, and the canal now forms an appendage to the West India docks. There are mills for extracting oil from linseed, and for making oil-cake for fattening cattle; a manufactory for iron steam-boats and chain-cables, and another for the making of smelling salts. The site of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Mary, is now occupied by a farmhouse, called the chapel-house. There is a place of worship for Independents. St. Edward's Roman Catholic chapel, at Millwall, was consecrated, with much pomp, in Sept. 1846; it accommodates 4000 persons.

DOGSTHORPE, a chapelry, in the parish of St. JOHN THE BAPTIST, soke and union of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N.) from

Peterborough; containing 514 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Botolph.

DOLTON (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union of **TORRINGTON**, hundred of **NORTH TAWTON**, South Molton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Hatherleigh, and on the new road from Exeter to Bideford; containing 922 inhabitants. The parish is much frequented by various species of rare birds, among which are the heron, the bittern, and the quail; it contains by computation 2914 acres, of which 2023 are arable, 304 meadow, 225 coarse pasture, 74 orchard, and 256 woodland. Fairs were formerly held on the Wednesday before March 25th, and on October 1st. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 16. 8.; net income, £305; patrons, the family of Johnson.

DOMINICK, ST., a parish, in the union of **LISKEARD**, Middle division of the hundred of **EAST, E.** division of **CORNWALL**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Callington; containing 825 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Tamar, and comprises 2668 acres, of which 120 are common or waste; the surface is pleasingly diversified with hills. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Rev. F. L. Bazeley; net income, £318. On the glebe estate are vestiges of a Roman intrenchment called Berry, and at Baber the remains of a monastery. At Halton was born, in 1579, Francis Rous, a distinguished politician in the time of Cromwell, and provost of Eton College.



Arms.

DONCASTER (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the N. division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH AND TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the townships of Langthwaite with Tilts, Balby with Hexthorpe, and Long Sandall with Wheatley, 11,245 inhabitants, of whom 10,455 are in the borough of Doncaster, 33

miles (S. by W.) from York, and 162 (N. N. W.) from London. This place was the *Danum* of Antoninus, a Roman station on the river Don, and was by the Saxons called *Dona Ceastre*, from which its present name is obviously derived. The great Roman road, the Ermin-street, which crossed the river here, may still be traced in several parts of the vicinity; and numerous coins, fragments of urns, and other relics of Roman antiquity, have been discovered on the south side of the town, among which was a votive altar, dug up in 1781. In the time of the Saxons, the place was a royal vill, and the occasional residence of the kings of Northumbria, of whom Edwin, on his conversion to Christianity by Paulinus, after founding a church at York, erected another at this town. In 633, Penda, the pagan king of Mercia, with Cadwaladr, King of Wales, having slain Edwin in a sanguinary battle at Hatfield, turned his victorious arms against Doncaster, which he so completely laid waste that the kings of Northumbria never attempted its restoration. In 750, according to Camden, the town was destroyed by lightning; and the castle, of which the founder and the period of its erection are equally un-

known, is supposed to have shared the same fate. At the Conquest, the manor was granted by William, with numerous other lands, to his brother, the Earl of Morton, by whose son and successor they were forfeited in the reign of Henry I. After passing through various owners, the manor and soke were sold to Henry Percy, second earl of Northumberland, on the death of whose son, at the battle of Towton, they again became forfeited to the crown; but the estates were subsequently restored, with the exception of the lordship of Doncaster, which was bestowed by charter of Henry VII. upon the corporation of the borough, to be held at a fee-farm rent of £74. 13. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. During the insurrection in the reign of Henry VIII., called the "Pilgrimage of Grace," Aske, the leader, at the head of 30,000 men, marched to this place; but a party of the royal army, consisting of 5000 men, defended the bridge, and successfully opposed their entrance into the town. The insurgents encamped on Scawsby Lees, where they held a parley with the Duke of Norfolk, which terminated in a petition to the crown; and on the 6th of Dec. 1536, a conference was held here, when the king granted a general pardon, and the insurgents dispersed their forces and abandoned the enterprize. In 1642, Charles I. visited the town on his route to Nottingham, and attended divine service in the church; and after the battle of Marston-Moor, the Earl of Manchester established his head-quarters here, while besieging the royal garrison of Pontefract.

The town is pleasantly situated, chiefly on the south bank of the river Don, and consists of several streets, of which the High-street, about a mile in length, is spacious and handsomely built; it is generally considered to be one of the finest streets on the whole line of the road from London to Edinburgh. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas, at the expense of the corporation, under whose direction also the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from works near Friar's-bridge, High-street, the expense being defrayed by a rate. On an eminence called Hall-Cross Hill, is an elegant cross, which superseded a more ancient structure of the kind, removed in order to widen and improve the carriage-road into the town. A public library and a newsroom, for which an appropriate building was erected in 1821, are supported by subscription; in the former is an excellent portrait of the late Henry Bower, Esq., F.S.A., president of the institution. The theatre is a handsome building, erected at the expense of the corporation, in 1774, and is generally opened for six weeks, the season commencing at the time of the races. The races, which have long been celebrated for their superior attraction, and are attended by a large portion of the families of rank in the north of England, are held in September, and continue for five days. The course, which has been adapted to the purpose at a great outlay, is about a mile from the town; and a very elegant and commodious stand has been erected at the expense of the corporation, who for many years gave an annual plate of £50, and a subscription of £42 towards the stakes, subsequently increased to about £400, and in 1841 to £1000, per annum, apportioned to various stakes by the stewards: there is also Her Majesty's plate of £105. A betting-room was erected in 1826; it is of the Ionic order, 90 feet in length, and 22 feet broad, lighted in the day-time by spacious domes, and at night with gas introduced

into three brilliant chandeliers of richly cut glass. A new club-room connected with the races, an elegant building in the Italian style, was erected in 1841.

But little either of **TRADE** or **MANUFACTURE** is carried on here: there are two or three iron-foundries, a sacking and twist factory, but not on a very extensive scale, and a flax-spinning factory. The traffic arises chiefly from the situation of the town, in the midst of a fine rural plain, on the line of the great thoroughfare from London to Edinburgh; and though the Midland railway, which passes within five miles of the place, has much impaired the latter source of gain, Doncaster has compensating advantages, namely, the almost total absence of manufactures, and its position in a district abounding with pleasing and richly diversified scenery, which combine to render it the favourite residence of numerous opulent and highly respectable families. Over the Don are, Friar's-bridge, erected by the corporation in 1614, and since widened, and ornamented with handsome iron balustrades; and the Mill-bridge, which was rebuilt in 1782. From both of these a long causeway has been constructed, to obviate the inconvenience arising from the occasional overflow of the waters. The river is navigable to Sheffield, and affords facilities of conveyance for articles of commerce in vessels of from 50 to 60 tons' burthen, to Hull, London, and other towns, from which timber, grocery, and other supplies are received in return. A canal from Isabel-Wath to Docken-Hill, with an iron bridge in French-gate, was formed in 1843. The great railway from London to York will pass by the town. The market is on Saturday, and is abundantly supplied with corn and with provisions of all kinds; there is also a market for wool, which commences on the second Saturday in June, and is continued every succeeding Saturday till the 6th of August. Fairs are held on Feb. 2nd, April 5th, Aug. 5th, and Nov. 16th, for cattle, horses, sheep, and woollen-cloths. The market-place occupies a spacious area, nearly in the centre of the town; and the market for poultry, eggs, butter, and also for vegetables and fruit, is held in an octagonal building, erected also by the corporation: new market-buildings were commenced in 1846. A covered corn-market was built in 1843.



Corporation Seal.

The **BOROUGH** was first incorporated by charter of Richard I., which was confirmed and enlarged by several subsequent monarchs, of whom Charles II., in the 16th of his reign, granted a charter vesting the government in a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four capital burgesses, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. By the

act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., the governing body now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors: the borough is divided into three wards; the number of magistrates is eight. The freedom is inherited by birth, with restriction to the eldest son; or obtained by seven years' apprenticeship within the borough. The total value of the corporate property was estimated, in 1730, at £26,823, and in 1830 at £312,428. The recorder, who is appointed by the crown, holds

quarterly courts of session for the trial of all offences not capital, and a court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount. The sessions for the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill are held here at Christmas; and there is a court of petty-sessions for the borough every Monday by the borough magistrates, and every Saturday by the county magistrates for the lower division of the wapentake. The powers of the county debt-court of Doncaster, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Doncaster. The mansion-house, erected in 1748 at an expense of £8000, enlarged in 1800 at an additional cost of £4000, and further improved afterwards, is an elegant structure of the composite order; the front is embellished with duplicated columns rising from a rustic basement, and supporting an entablature and cornice, above which is an attic surmounted by the municipal arms in the centre, and urns on each side. The principal room is decorated with a full-length portrait of George III. in his coronation robes, and with portraits of the third Earl Fitzwilliam and the Marquess of Rockingham, in their parliamentary robes, presented by the earl to the corporation; in the dining-room is a well-painted portrait of Edward Chorley, M.D., in his robes of office as mayor. The old town-hall, lately pulled down, occupied the site of the ancient church of St. Mary Magdalene, of which the nave and chancel were in 1575 converted into rooms for holding the courts. The first stone of a new town-hall was laid in February 1847; the edifice is of the Corinthian order, is built of stone, and is 63 feet wide in front, with a depth of 152 feet. The borough gaol built in 1778 has been also removed, and a new one erected on the radiating principle.

The parish comprises 8351 acres, whereof 328 are common or waste. The **LIVING** is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £32. 19. 9.; net income, £150, with a good glebe-house; patron, the Archbishop of York, whose tithes, as appropriator, have been commuted for £1805. 2., and who has a glebe of 40 acres. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, and, with the exception of the chancel, which is of great antiquity, is in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts to the height of 151 feet, crowned with pinnacles, and strengthened by buttresses enriched with canopies of elegant design. The whole of the exterior is highly enriched: the west window, of large dimensions, is filled with beautiful tracery; and the south porch is of peculiar elegance, and richly sculptured. The interior is less elaborately embellished: the nave is lighted by a range of nine clerestory windows, and the roof supported on octangular columns; the window of the chancel is ornamented with figures of the prophets and apostles in stained glass, inserted at a cost of £1000, by T. J. L. Baker, Esq. In the transepts were several chantries, and there are numerous altar-tombs and monuments in various parts of the church, several of which were mutilated during the time of Cromwell, when the ancient stained glass was broken, and many of the sculptures destroyed: in the area under the tower are the monuments of Robin of Doncaster, and Thomas Ellis, five times mayor of the borough, and founder of the hospital of St. Thomas. Christ-church was erected in 1829, at the expense of the late J. Jarratt, Esq., who gave £10,000 for its erection, and £3000 towards its endowment; it

is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by a slender and graceful spire, which, being injured by lightning in 1836, was partially taken down and rebuilt by subscription. The edifice contains 1000 sittings, of which 300 are free; and is situated in an area of about two acres. The living is a district perpetual curacy; net income, £198; patrons, the Trustees of Mr. Jarratt. At Balby is a third incumbency. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Unitarians, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

The free grammar school was founded soon after the dissolution of monasteries, and the endowment considerably augmented by Aldermen Ellis and Symkinson with property vested in the corporation, who pay the master a salary of £120: there is a scholarship of £10 per annum in Jesus College, Cambridge, belonging to the school, the master of which is appointed by trustees. St. Thomas's Hospital was erected in 1588, for the support of six poor housekeepers, by Thomas Ellis, who endowed it with an estate then yielding £10, but now £400, per annum. The savings' bank, built in 1843, is a chaste structure of rotunda form. The poor law union comprises 54 parishes or places, with a population of 32,400: a commodious workhouse, a plain brick building with pointed gables, was erected in 1840, near the site of the ancient hospital of St. James. Mr. Quintin Kay, of Ludgate-hill, London, in 1804 bequeathed £2000 three per cent., and £6000 four per cent., Bank annuities, producing £300 per annum, which are chiefly applied to the relief of reduced housekeepers above 50 years of age, and in apprenticing children. Among the religious establishments of this place were the hospitals of St. James and St. Nicholas, founded in the reign of Henry III. for lepers; a house of Grey friars, established in 1315, the foundations of which have been recently discovered in excavating for a canal; and a house of Black friars, of which the founder is unknown.

DONHEAD (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of TISBURY, hundred of DUNWORTH, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Shaftesbury; containing 900 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Don, from which it takes its name; and comprises 3540*a.* 3*r.* 13*p.*, whereof about 1400 acres are arable, 1000 meadow, 300 woodland, and the remainder down and common. There are quarries of grey sandstone, of good quality for building, and from which was raised the stone for the erection of the church. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. William Dansey. The tithes have been commuted for £725, of which the rector of Donhead St. Mary receives £33; the rector of this parish receives also £52 for land in the parish of St. Mary. The glebe comprises 167 acres. The church, a handsome structure in the decorated English style, has been partly rebuilt. There is a school in union with the National Society, endowed with £11 per annum by the Rev. William Bowles, a former rector. On the western side of the village, on the summit of Tittle-path hill, is an old earthwork called Castle Ring, inclosing an area of 15½ acres.

DONHEAD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TISBURY, hundred of DUNWORTH, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from Shaftesbury;

containing 1596 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Don, and on the road from London to Exeter; and comprises 5538*a.* 3*r.* 3*p.*, whereof 101 acres are common or waste: there are quarries of sandstone, of which most of the houses in the parish are built. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30. 14. 4½., and in the gift of New College, Oxford, with the exception of the next presentation, retained for his son by the incumbent, the Rev. Richard Blackmore, to whom the whole patronage previously belonged: the tithes have been commuted for £1050, and the glebe is 70 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style. A chapel of ease, dedicated to St. John, has been built by subscription, aided by grants from the Incorporated Society, to replace a chapel supposed to have been built during the heptarchy. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Primitive Methodists. Donhead Hall was the residence of Sir Godfrey Kneller, the celebrated portrait-painter, who was born and buried here; and also of Judge Jeffries.

DONINGTON (*ST. MARY AND THE HOLY ROOD*), a market-town and parish, in the union of SPALDING, wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 32 miles (S. E. by S.) from Lincoln, and 108 (N.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Northorpe, 2026 inhabitants. This was the scene of a memorable battle between the royalists commanded by Col. Cavendish, and the parliamentarians, in 1643, when the former obtained a signal victory. Donington is situated in the Fen district, through which passes a road from Bridge-End, in the parish of Horbling, to this town, between which places the low lands were usually inundated; it was originally raised by the Romans, and is now the turnpike-road to Bourn and Grantham. The town has a clean and cheerful appearance, and consists principally of three streets, meeting in a spacious market-place. Two canals, navigable for barges, and called respectively Blacksluice and Hammond-Beck, intersect the parish, and in their course drain more than 63,000 acres of land. The market is on Saturday: fairs are held on the 26th of May and 17th of October, for horses, horned-cattle, pigs, and toys; and there is another fair, for cattle only, on the 4th of September. The parish comprises 5469*a.* 1*r.* 22*p.*; the soil is in some parts a very rich loam, in others inclining to clay, and the surface is generally level.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 17. 3½.; net income, £126; patron, the Rev. J. Wilson: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1785. The church is in the later English style, with a highly enriched tower, crowned with embattled pinnacles, and surmounted by a lofty and elegant octagonal spire; the whole forming an interesting and conspicuous object. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists and Wesleyans. In 1721, Mr. Thomas Cowley bequeathed 734 acres of land and the manor of Wyke, now producing more than £1300 per annum, for the endowment of a school, to be under the management of eleven trustees, and for other charitable uses. There are at present schools for children of five years of age, and others for boys and girls of more advanced age; they are open to all the children of the parish, 60 of the boys and girls are clothed, and on leaving school some boys are placed out as apprentices: the schoolrooms are handsome buildings. On the same

foundation are seventeen old pensioners, who receive each a weekly allowance of six shillings, and a suit of clothes and a chaldron of coal annually; and 52 three-penny loaves are distributed every Sunday after divine service to the poor. There are some smaller charitable bequests.

DONINGTON, a parish, in the union of SHIFFNALL, Shifnall division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, S. division of SALOP, 8 miles (N. W.) from Wolverhampton; containing, with the extra-parochial district of Boscobel, 398 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Wolverhampton to Newport and Chester, and contains by admeasurement 2684 acres, including 50 woodland. The soil is generally light, gravelly, and rocky, but there are some portions of a stiffer quality; the former is of the first class for turnips and barley, and the latter produces excellent wheat and beans. The ground is in general flat, in some parts relieved by beautiful undulations; the air is salubrious, and there are many instances of longevity. The district of Boscobel and White Ladies is regarded as within the cure of this parish. Of the monastery of White Ladies nothing remains but the ruins of the chapel, consisting of the nave, choir, and transepts; at one of the doors is a fine Norman arch, and one or two of the windows display traces of the same style. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patron, the Duke of Sutherland. Under the provisions of an inclosure act, in 1771, lands were allotted in lieu of tithes, and with the exception of 944 acres, the proprietors of which refused to concur in the act, the whole of the parish is tithe-free; a commutation of the tithes of the 944 acres for a rent-charge of £200 has taken place under the recent Tithe act. The glebe lands contain 257 acres, valued at £465 per annum. The church is a handsome structure, principally in the decorated English style, which, through all the subsequent alterations and repairs, has been preserved with due care. Below the rocky site on which the church is built is St. Cuthbert's Well.—See BOSCOBEL.

DONINGTON, CASTLE (*St. EDWARD*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Ashby-de-la-Zouch; containing 3508 inhabitants. This place derives the prefix to its name from an ancient castle, of which there are still some remains, seated on an eminence near the village. An hospital was founded in the reign of Henry II., by John de Lacy, constable of Chester, for a master and thirteen brethren and sisters, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; its revenue at the Dissolution was estimated at £3. 13. 4., and some vestiges of the buildings may be traced. The parish is situated on the river Trent, by which it is bounded on the north-west, and comprises by admeasurement 3573 acres: the soil in the higher grounds is clayey, and in the meadows light and fertile. Fairs are held on March 18th, Whit-Thursday, and the 29th of September. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £223; patron, the Marquess of Hastings; impropiator, Mr. Bateman: the glebe contains about 84 acres, with a glebe-house. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. £30 per annum, two-thirds of a bequest by Thomas Gray to this parish and that of Melbourne, are appropriated to the apprenticing of children, and the distribution of clothing and bread to the poor.

DONINGTON-UPON-BAIN (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, N. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Louth; containing 344 inhabitants. The parish is situated upon the Bain, a small stream remarkable for fine salmon and trout, and comprises by measurement 1700 acres: building-stone of a greyish colour is dug occasionally, and many fossil shells are found imbedded in it. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 12. 2.; net income, £173; patron, Lord Monson. The tithes were commuted for 211 acres of land at the inclosure, and there are $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of old glebe. The church is a very ancient edifice, and appears to have been originally much larger than it is at present. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. Thirty-five acres of land were bequeathed in 1669, producing £32 rent, for the poor.

DONISTHORPE, an ecclesiastical district, 'in the union of ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, partly in the parish of NETHER SEAL, W. division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, and partly in the parishes of CHURCH-GRESLEY, MEASHAM, and STRETTON-EN-LE-FIELDS, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Ashby-de-la-Zouch; containing about 1700 inhabitants, of whom 344 are in the hamlet of Donisthorpe. The district includes Oakthorpe and Moira; the Moira baths are celebrated for the cure of rheumatism, and there is a convenient hotel for the accommodation of visitors. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield; net income, £150, with a parsonage-house. The impropriate tithes of Donisthorpe have been commuted for £87. The church, dedicated to St. John, was built and endowed in 1838, at an expense of £6000, chiefly by three maiden ladies of the name of Moore; it is a neat edifice, with a tower and pinnacles. A national school was built in 1840, by Sir John Cave Browne Cave, Bart., by whom, also, it is supported.

DONNINGTON, a tything, in the parish of SHAW, union of NEWBURY, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, 1 mile (N.) from Newbury. Donnington Castle, built by Sir Richard de Abberbury, who was guardian to Richard II. in his minority, stood upon a declivity, at the foot of which runs the river Kennet. It was garrisoned for Charles I., and withstood two sieges during the civil war, in the first of which three of its towers were demolished, and in 1644 it was almost battered down by Colonel Dalbier, from whom a field in the vicinity, in which he planted his cannon, is still named. The only remains of this once impregnable fortress consist of a gateway flanked by two towers, a great portion of the ruins having been removed for the erection of a house near the site. A friary of the order of the Holy Trinity was also founded by Sir Richard de Abberbury, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was valued at £20. 16. 6. per annum. An hospital, called God's House, is supposed to have been founded, in 1392, by the same individual, who endowed it with lands for a minister and certain poor persons: upon the petition of the Earl of Nottingham it was rebuilt, in 1570, and restored under the title of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, for a minister and twelve poor brethren.

DONNINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish and union of STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, Upper division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Stow; containing 189 inhabitants. A battle was fought here in 1645, in which the royalists under Lord Aston were defeated by Colonel Morgan; this victory occasioned the surrender of the king's garrison at Oxford.

DONNINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of LEDBURY, hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Ledbury; containing 100 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the borders of Gloucestershire, and intersected by the roads from Ledbury to Gloucester and Newent, and comprises 800*a.* 3*r.* 34*p.*, about half of which is pasture-land, and a large portion of the rest orchards. The surface is undulated, and agreeably interspersed with wood, principally oak and elm; the soil is a strong clay, producing rich pasturage and grain, and cider is made in considerable quantities. The Gloucester and Hereford canal passes at the west end of the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 9. 9., and in the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Lander: the tithes have been commuted for £193, and the glebe comprises 28 acres, with a glebe-house.

DONNINGTON, with HUGGLESCOTE, a chapelry, in the parish of IBSTOCK, union of ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Ashby; containing 864 inhabitants, of whom 187 are in Donnington. The manors of Donnington and Hugglescote were held in 1463 by William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf, on whose attainder they were granted by Edward IV. to William, Lord Hastings. The chapelry comprises about 2470 acres of land; the soil is in some parts clay, and in others a light loam. The two villages lie on the road from Ashby to Leicester. The chapel is dedicated to St. James. The tithes have been commuted for £229. 12. 10. There are several chalybeate springs.

DONNINGTON, a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of BOX and STOCKBRIDGE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Chichester; containing 206 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Chichester to Selsey, and on the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester; improprator, General Sir John Crosbie. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £316. 13. 5., and the impropriate for £224. 3. 6.; there is a glebe of 15 acres. The church is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower; at the west end of the north aisle is a small sepulchral chapel belonging to the Page and Crosbie families, in which are several handsome monuments.

DONNINGTON-WOOD, a chapelry, in the parish of LILLESHELL, union of NEWPORT, Newport division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Wellington; containing 2367 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £147; patron, the Duke of Sutherland. The chapel, dedicated to St. Matthew, was lately erected at the sole expense of the duke. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists, and a school is supported by subscription.

DONYATT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CHARD, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Ilminster; containing 525 inhabitants. It is watered by the river Isle, over which are four bridges within its limits; and comprises 1261*a.* 2*r.* 2*p.*, whereof 156 acres are arable, 655 pasture and meadow, and 448 in Donyatt Park. Several of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of earthenware, for which there are three potteries. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 15., and in the gift of R. T. Combe, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £131, and the glebe comprises 31 acres, with a glebe-house. John Dunster, citizen of London, founded in 1625 an almshouse for six men and women, with an endowment now producing £48 per annum.

DONYLAND, EAST (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, Colchester division of the hundred of LEXDEN, N. division of ESSEX, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Colchester; containing 793 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Colne, which here receives the water of the Romn. It is about 5 miles in circumference, and comprises 1065 acres, of which 31 are common or waste; the lands, except some portions in a low situation, are light, consisting of a loamy soil intermixed with sand and gravel, but generally produce good average crops. At the time of the Norman survey, the manor belonged to Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, from whom it passed into the hands of various proprietors, of whom Daniel Gausel, Esq., effected numerous improvements in the ancient mansion-house, which he surrounded with tastefully-disposed grounds and a fine park. Row Hedge, a hamlet in the parish, is on the western side of the river; and great numbers of oysters are there preserved in pits, for the Cambridge, London, and other markets. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of P. Havens, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £220, and the glebe contains 42 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice.

DONYLAND, WEST, ESSEX.—See BERECHURCH.

DORCHESTER, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of ST. GEORGE, Dorchester division of DORSET, 120 miles (S. W. by W.) from London; the town containing 3249 inhabitants. The early existence of the old town is evident from the etymology of its Roman names, *Durno-varia* and *Durinum*, "a place on or near the *Varia*," which was the British appellation of the Frome. Ptolemy describes it as the chief town of the Durotriges, and calls it *Dunium*; it was named by the Saxons *Dorn-ceaster*, whence the modern *Dorchester* is derived. In Athelstan's charter to Milton Abbey, dated here, Dorchester, which then belonged to the crown, is called *Villa Regalis*, to distinguish it from Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, which was styled *Villa Episcopalis*. The Roman station stood on the *Via Iceniana*, and the remains of its ancient walls, the several vicinal roads



Seal and Arms.

leading from it, and the discovery of coins and other relics of antiquity, evince it to have been of great importance. In the Saxon age, two mints were granted to the place by Athelstan. In 1003, it was besieged and burnt, and its walls thrown down by Sweyn, King of Denmark, in revenge for the attempt of Ethelred to extirpate the Danes by a general massacre.

In the reign of Elizabeth, several Roman Catholic priests were executed here; in 1595, the ravages of the plague were very extensive. In 1613, a fire consumed several houses, together with the churches of the Holy Trinity and All Saints: the damage amounted to £200,000. A second conflagration took place in 1662, and a third in 1775. During the civil wars, according to Lord Clarendon, Dorchester was considered one of the strongest holds of the parliament; it was fortified in 1642-3, but on the approach of the Earl of Carnarvon, with 2000 men, the town was immediately relinquished, and the governor fled by sea to Southampton: the Earl of Essex afterwards took possession of it. In 1645, an action took place here between General Goring, at the head of 1500 cavalry, and about 4000 of the parliamentary troops under Cromwell, in which the latter sustained a defeat, but kept possession of the town. In 1685, on the occasion of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, the assizes were held here, before Judge Jeffries, when 29 out of 30 persons tried in one day were found guilty and condemned; on the following day, 292 pleaded guilty and were condemned, of whom 80 were executed: on the morning of trial, Jeffries ordered the court to be hung with scarlet.

The town is pleasantly situated on elevated ground rising from the river Frome, by which it is bounded on the north-west. It occupies an area of about 80 acres, and consists principally of three spacious streets diverging from an area called Cornhill, in the centre, where the corn-market is held, and terminating severally in the roads to London, Weymouth, and Exeter: from West-street, in a northern direction, is the road to Bath. The town is well paved, and kept remarkably clean: a company was formed in 1834 for lighting it with gas, for which, and for its general improvement, an act was obtained. The adjacent scenery, which consists of extensive downs, sloping hills, and fertile inclosures, watered by branches of the Frome, forms a picturesque landscape. A small theatre was erected in 1828, which has since been converted into a masonic lodge; and races are held in September. Surrounding the town is a large tract called Fordington Field, partly meadowland, and partly in tillage, without any inclosure, seven miles in circumference; it belongs to the duchy of Cornwall, and is held by the owners on lives, with a widowhood. Six-hundred thousand sheep were formerly computed to be constantly fed within a circuit of six miles, and that number is now exceeded: the high estimation of Dorchester mutton is attributable to the sweet herbage of the soil; and the water, which springs from a chalky bed, is particularly favourable for brewing beer, which is here made to a great extent, and of a superior quality. During the reigns of Elizabeth, Charles I., and James I., there was a flourishing cloth-manufactory; but this branch of business has greatly declined, there being only a little blanketing and linsey now manufactured, in addition to the spinning of worsted-yarn. In 1845 an act was passed for the for-

mation of a railway from Weymouth, by Dorchester, to the counties of Somerset and Wilts; and a railway to Southampton was completed in 1847, which is 62 miles in length, including a branch of two miles to Poole. The principal market day is Saturday, and there is an inferior market on Wednesday. The fairs are on Candlemas-day, St. John the Baptist's and St. James' days (O. S.), and Oct. 25th; the three last are principally for sheep and lambs.

Dorchester claims to be a BOROUGH by prescription. Edward III. granted a charter, which was confirmed by succeeding sovereigns, as also did Richard III., but no specific form of municipal government was established until the charter of James I. Another charter was bestowed by Charles I., and under this the corporation consisted of a mayor, two bailiffs, six aldermen, and six capital burgesses, assisted by a high steward, recorder, town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, &c. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; the mayor, and late mayor, are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is seven. The borough has returned two members to parliament since the 23rd of Edward I. By the determination of a committee of the house of commons, on a petition in 1790, the elective franchise was resolved to be in the inhabitants paying church and poor rates in respect of their personal estates, and in persons paying church and poor rates in respect of their real estates, whether resident or not. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the former non-resident electors, except within seven miles, were disfranchised, and the privilege was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising 572 acres, which was substituted for the ancient borough, which included only 67 acres: the mayor is returning officer. There is a court of record, as under the old charter; a court leet is held on the first Monday after New Michaelmas-day, at which four constables and other usual officers are appointed; and petty-sessions of the mayor and justices are held every Monday. The powers of the county-debt court of Dorchester, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Dorchester and Cerne. The town-hall was erected by the corporation in 1791; underneath is the market-house. The shire-hall is a plain and commodious edifice of Portland stone, containing court rooms where the assizes and quarter-sessions for the county are held: the corporation have a right to use the hall for all public purposes. The county-gaol was erected near the site of the old castle, between 1789 and 1795, at an expense of £16,179, on the plan of the benevolent Howard, and comprises a gaol, sheriffs' ward, penitentiary, and house of correction; the exterior is handsome, and the interior is divided into various departments for the classification of prisoners, having four wings, which, though detached, communicate with the central building by cast-iron bridges. Dorchester is the place of election for the knights of the shire.

The town is divided into three PARISHES, viz., All Saints', commonly called All Hallows, containing 692; St. Peter's, 1203; and the Holy Trinity, 1354, inhabitants. The living of *All Saints'* is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4.4.7.; net income, £84; patrons, the Trustees of the late Rev. C. Simeon. The church was rebuilt after the great fire. The living of

Trinity parish is a rectory, to which the rectory of Froome-Whitfield adjoining was united by act of parliament in 1610, valued in the king's books at £17. 8. 6½., and in the patronage of the Feoffees of the free school and almshouse, who were incorporated by the same act: the tithes have been commuted for £350, and there are 25½ acres of glebe. The church, erected nearly on the site of an ancient edifice pulled down in 1821 in consequence of its dilapidated state and its protruding so far into the street, is an elegant and commodious structure, ornamented with beautifully painted glass. The living of *St. Peter's* is a rectory not in charge, with a net income of £184: the present rector was appointed by the crown, but it has been made a question whether the patrons of Holy Trinity are not entitled to the patronage of *St. Peter's* also. The church is in the later English style, and consists of a chancel, nave, and aisles, with an embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, 90 feet in height. It contains several ancient and curious monuments, including one to the memory of Denzil, Lord Holles, of white marble, with his effigy in a recumbent posture, and the handsome tomb of Sir John Williams, of Herringstone, Knt., and his lady. In the north aisle, on a stone coffin lies the effigy of a knight, cross-legged, and completely armed in a coat of mail and helmet, with belt, spurs, and shield, but without armorial devices; and there is a similar figure in the south window: they are supposed to represent two crusaders belonging to the family of Chidiok, founders of the neighbouring priory, and to have been removed hither on the demolition of the priory church. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. A free grammar school was founded in the year 1579, by Thomas Hardy, and endowed by him with an estate of about £20 per annum: it has an exhibition of £5 per annum, at any college in either university; in addition to which there are two exhibitions, of £10 per annum each, at *St. John's College*, Cambridge, for scholars from *St. Paul's school*, London, or this school. A second school was refounded by the corporation, about 1623, having existed prior to the establishment of the grammar school; the management is vested in six trustees. A handsome almshouse, founded by Sir Robert Napier, in 1615, for ten men, adjoins the grammar school. Near the priory is another, founded and endowed previously to 1617, by Matthew Chubb, one of the representatives of the borough, for nine women; and in the vicinity of All Saints' church are Whetstone's almshouses, for the maintenance of four persons, or four couples, at the discretion of the six trustees of municipal charities. The poor law union of Dorchester and Cerne comprises 59 parishes or places.

There are some probable remains of the wall and fosse by which the town was surrounded while in the possession of the Romans. The wall, which is six feet thick, and in some parts twelve feet high, is founded on the solid chalk rock, and is built of ragstone, laid obliquely and covered with mortar; every second course, in the Roman manner, running the reverse way, and there being occasional horizontal ones for binding, intermixed with flint: the remains appear to be only the grout-work, or interior part of the wall, the facing having been long removed. A great part of the fortifications was levelled and destroyed in making the walks which partially surround the town, particularly in 1764, when

87 feet of wall were pulled down, and only 67 feet left standing. A castle, probably of Roman origin, stood here, the site of which is placed by tradition in a large field near the county prison, still called Castle Green; but there are not the slightest traces of the building. A friary of the Franciscan order was built with the materials, a little eastward from the castle, by a member of the Chidiok family, some time previously to the 4th of Edward III. The conventual church was pulled down at the Reformation, and the house altered by Sir Francis Ashley for his own residence; it contains many of his armorial bearings and insignia. Here Denzil, the celebrated Lord Holles, died; after which the mansion was converted into a Presbyterian meeting-house, and so continued till 1722. Opposite to it, on the north, are the priory close and meadow. Several British tumuli are scattered round the town. In 1725, a large tessellated pavement was discovered, at the depth of three or four feet, in a garden near South-street; and in 1747, a brazen image of some Roman deity, probably of Bacchus, was found at the depth of five feet. In preparing the foundations for the gaol, a great number of Roman coins were dug up, including some of Antoninus Pius, Vespasian, Constantine, Carausius, Valerian, Valens, and Gallienus. In the immediate vicinity of the town are some interesting remains of a supposed British amphitheatre, a Saxon earthwork called Poundbury, and the intrenched residence now called Maiden Castle.

DORCHESTER (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of DORCHESTER, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Wallingford; containing, with the hamlets of Burcott and Overy, 1078 inhabitants. This place, which is of very remote antiquity, was a city of some importance in the time of the Britons, by whom it was called *Caer Dauri*, or "the city on the water," probably from its position near the confluence of the Thame and Isis. It was subsequently a station of the Romans, and is identified by Richard of Cirencester as the *Dorcina* of that people, situated on the great Roman road, leading through the centre of the island. Of its occupation both by the Britons and the Romans many memorials remain, among which are a pure gold coin of Cunobeline, found in the adjoining fields in 1824, and numerous Roman coins of the Lower Empire (including one of Carausius), a Roman altar, and other relics, which have been discovered at various times; also the remains of an earthwork, evidently of Roman origin. On its occupation by the Saxons, it obtained the name of *Dorci Ceastre*, of which the modern *Dorchester* is a contraction. Under that people it continued to flourish, and was the first episcopal see erected in the kingdom of the West Saxons, by Cyneigils, who, having been converted to Christianity by Birinus, an Italian missionary, was baptized at this place, and, on the establishment of the see, appointed Birinus bishop. Birinus, having presided over the see for fourteen years, died, and was interred in his own church: he was succeeded by Agilbert, a native of Gaul, who was appointed bishop by Kenwalch; but the same monarch, having founded a church at Winchester, removed the see to that place, from which, however, in 670, it was again transferred to Dorchester. The town suffered materially during the frequent ravages of the Danes, but still retained its importance as the head of a see, during the continuance of

the Saxon heptarchy. King Athelstan held a great council here in 938, when he granted a charter to the abbey of Malmesbury, dated from this place, which is there styled the celebrated city of *Cornacestre*. At the time of the Conquest, William passed through Dorchester, with his army, on his route to Oxford, and, being soon afterwards quietly seated on the throne, appointed Remigius, of Feschamp, in Normandy, bishop of the see, which, subsequently on the removal of the sees to fortified cities, was transferred to Lincoln. With the removal of the see this place lost its importance, and decayed so rapidly that William of Malmesbury, who wrote about the year 1140, describes it as small and thinly inhabited; its market has long been discontinued, and it is at the present time only an inconsiderable village.

The parish comprises 1925*a*. 1*r*. 30*p*., nearly equally divided between pasture and arable land. The village is situated on the banks of the river Thame, over which is a stone bridge, at a short distance to the north of the confluence of the stream with the Isis; it retains many characteristics of its former importance, and the surrounding scenery is richly varied. A fair is held on Easter-Tuesday. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, General Burrows: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1775. The church, formerly the church of the priory, is an ancient and highly-interesting structure of various periods, combining every variety of style, from the later Norman to the later English, with a tower at the west end: the interior possesses many features of elegance and beauty. There are several monuments to the Segrave family and others, a spirited effigy of a crusader, and a recumbent figure of the Stonor family, supposed to be that of Judge Stonor, in the reign of Edward III.; and the floor of the chancel is inlaid with brasses to some of the abbots of Dorchester. The ancient font, partly of lead on a stone pedestal, sculptured with intersecting Norman arches, and with the history of Birinus, is still preserved; and near the south porch is a cross. A grammar school, founded in 1656 by John Fettiplace, of Swinbrooke, has an endowment of £10 per annum.

A priory of Black canons was founded here in 1140, by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, and dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Birinus: it flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £219. 12. The remains include part of the church, incorporated with the present parish church, and part of the conventual buildings, appropriated to the use of the grammar school; but the principal portion is at a small distance to the north of the church, consisting of the foundations of massive walls, indicating the site of a spacious quadrangle, round which were ranged the conventual buildings, now converted into barns of curious and picturesque character. The only military work remaining is that called Dyke Hill, which by some antiquaries is supposed to be Roman, and to have been raised to defend the passage of the rivers Thame and Isis; and by others to be only the outworks of the fortification on Long Witenham Hill, on the other side of the river, in the county of Berks. A few years since, a Roman altar of stone, three feet high, and two feet nine inches broad, was found some feet under ground, bearing an inscription. A pure gold ring was found in 1736, in

the garden behind the church, with a cornelian, on which was engraved a mitre above an altar, and on the inside of the ring was the date 636, when Birinus was consecrated bishop. Dorchester gives the title of Baron to the family of Carleton.

DORE, a chapelry, in the parish of DRONFIELD, union of ECCLESALL-BIERLOW, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 5 miles (S. W.) from Sheffield; containing 575 inhabitants. It is situated on the roads to Bakewell and Manchester. The scenery, particularly that of the moorlands, which abound with game, is remarkably beautiful, and is ornamented by the course of the river Sheaf, which rises in the moors, and gives motion to several mills between this place and Sheffield. Stone for building and for the roads is quarried; a small coal-mine is in operation, and the population is partly employed in making scythes, handles for saws, and fire-bricks. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam; impropiator, the Duke of Devonshire. A neat church with a tower was erected in 1828, upon a more convenient site than that of the ancient edifice; it contains 460 sittings, of which 294 are free. A parsonage-house was built in 1841, on a site given by the Duke of Devonshire, who contributed £75, and the Earl Fitzwilliam £300, towards its erection. The Rev. Robert Turie, in 1720, gave a small endowment for a school, which the Duke of Devonshire and other benefactors have, by various bequests and donations, raised to £37. 18. per annum.

DORE-ABBEY (*THE HOLY TRINITY AND ST. MARY*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, 12 miles (S. W. by W.) from Hereford; containing 542 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from its situation on the river Dore, and from an abbey of White or Cistercian monks, founded here in the reign of Stephen, by Robert, son of Harold, Lord of Ewyas, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Edmund. King John enlarged the endowment by a grant of all the lands between the river Dore and the rivulet called the Trivelbrook; and many of the abbots were highly distinguished for their learning and the important offices they held. Among them was Caducus, or Cadwgan, who in the reign of John was promoted to the see of Bangor; and Edward I., on his accession to the throne, issued a commission empowering the abbot of Dore to receive in his name the oath of allegiance from Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, the last native prince of Wales. Edward III., in the 8th of his reign, appointed the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Abbot of Dore, and Sir William de Clayton, his especial ministers, to treat with Philip, King of France; and in the following year the same abbot was associated with the Bishop of Norwich, in a similar negotiation. The monastery continued till the Dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £118. 0. 2.: the only remains are the present parish church. James I. was entertained at Morehampton, in the parish, by Serjeant Hoskyns, on which occasion a morris-dance was performed before the king, by ten old men, whose united ages amounted to 1000 years.

The parish is situated about two miles west of the Abergavenny road, and comprises by admeasurement 5220 acres, of which 2382 are arable, 2176 meadow and pasture, and 606 woodland: the surface is undulated,

and the wood with which it is thickly set consists principally of oak; the soil is a stiff clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Coheirs of the late Duchess of Norfolk: the tithes have been commuted for £678. 16., and the glebe contains about 8 acres. The church was presented to the parishioners by Lord Scudamore, the proprietor of the site and remains of the abbey, and re-consecrated in 1660; it has been repaired, and retains much of its pristine character and elegance. There is a small school, with an endowment of £7. 8. per annum, and a cottage and garden. The poor law union of Dore comprises 29 parishes or places, of which 27 are in the county of Hereford, and 2 in that of Monmouth.

DORKING (*St. MARTIN*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Second division of the hundred of WOTTON, W. division of SURREY, 12 miles (E.) from Guildford, and 23 (S. S. W.) from London, on the road through Epsom to Worthing, Bognor, and Brighton: containing 5638 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Dorchinges*, appears to have derived its name from its situation in a valley abounding with springs of water. It was probably founded by the Saxons, and, after its destruction by the Danes, was rebuilt, and had become a town of some importance prior to the Norman Conquest, at which period it was held in royal demesne, and had a church and three mills. In the reign of Edward I., it obtained the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair, and was endowed with many privileges. In a survey of the manor, in 1649, the town is stated to have considerably improved, and to have been pitched with large pebble stones. The summer assizes for the county were held here in 1699, but from what particular cause does not appear; the quarter-sessions used also to be held here occasionally.

The PARISH comprises 10,020*a.* 38*p.*, of which about 3940 acres are arable, 2630 meadow, 1819 woodland, and 1344 common or waste; the soil is luxuriantly fertile, and the heights command magnificent views. In the environs are several gentlemen's seats, of which the splendid mansion of *Deepdene*, immediately adjoining the town, *Denbies*, and *Bury Hill*, are the principal. *Betchworth Castle*, which has been pulled down, occupied the site of an ancient fortress of that name, on the western bank of the river Mole, and was beautifully situated in an extensive park (now thrown into the demesne of *Deepdene*), celebrated for the stateliness of its fine chesnut-trees, some of which are seven yards in girth, and produce fruit equal to the Spanish tree. There were two other ancient fortresses in the parish, called *Benham* and *Ewtons Castles*, which are stated to have been demolished by the Danes: vestiges of the moat that surrounded each are still apparent, and the former has given name to a meadow in which it stood. *Box Hill*, about a mile from the town, a picturesque eminence planted with box-trees in the reign of Charles I., by the Earl of Arundel, commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, and is a place of resort for summer excursions from London. The vale beneath *Box Hill*, called *Holmdale*, was for several ages the retreat of the ancient Britons, in their conflicts with the Romans, and afterwards that of the Saxons, when the county was harassed by the Danes. In the reign of Charles II., it was celebrated for red deer, which the Duke of York, afterwards James II., preserved for his

own sport; it was subsequently noted for the production of immense quantities of strawberries, which were conveyed to market in horse-loads.

The TOWN is situated towards the south side of a sandy vale, on a stratum of sand-rock, in which excellent cellars are excavated: a small stream flowing into the river Mole intersects the vale, which is sheltered on the north by a ridge of chalky downs, extending from Farnham on the western side of the county into Kent, and abounding with picturesque scenery. The principal street is spacious, and the footpaths were paved a few years since; the houses are in general well built, and of neat appearance. The town is lighted with gas, and supplied with water brought from a spring by water-works, the property of a private individual, who has constructed baths adjoining them for the public accommodation. A library and reading-rooms are supported by subscription. Lime is dug in the vicinity, of very superior quality; there are also several breweries: but the town owes its chief support to the resident gentry, and visitors who frequent the place on account of the great salubrity of the air. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway from Epsom, by Dorking, to Portsmouth; and another act, for a railway from Reigate, by Dorking, to Guildford and Reading. Poultry, of which a particular species having five claws, stated to have been brought hither by the Romans, and known as Dorking fowls, is sold in large quantities for the supply of London. The market is on Thursday; on the second Thursday in every month is a large cattle-market, and a fair is held in May, the day before Ascension-day. The county magistrates hold petty-sessions here for the division; and a court leet and court baron are held in October, under the lord of the manor: the powers of the county debt-court of Dorking, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Dorking.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 11½.; patron, the Duke of Norfolk; impro-priators, W. Coleman, Esq., and others: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £540. The present church, a handsome structure in a mixed style, with a lofty tower surmounted by a spire, was, with the exception of the chancel, erected in 1837, at a cost of about £10,000, defrayed by subscription, and a grant of £500 from the Incorporated Society; it contains 1800 sittings, of which 675 are free. There are several neat monuments in the chancel, and at the east end of the nave is an elegant tablet erected by subscription to the memory of the Earl of Rothes, who died suddenly in 1817, while hunting in *Betchworth Park*. A district church, dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen*, was erected in 1838, at *Holmwood*, 3 miles south from Dorking, on the road to *Horsham*; it is a neat building containing 274 sittings, 218 of which are free, and cost about £1000. Mrs. Arnold contributed liberally towards its erection, and also partly endowed it. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester, with a net income of £120. A parsonage-house in the Elizabethan style has been erected near the church, by subscription. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Wesleyans, and Independents. An almshouse, containing eighteen apartments, was founded on *Cotmandane common*, and endowed by Mrs. *Susannah Smith* with land, producing £40. 10. per annum. The rents of an estate purchased with a sum of money

left for that purpose by Mrs. Margaret Fenwicke, in 1725, are distributed in marriage-portions to servant-maids, and apprentice-fees to poor children. About £200 are yearly received from Henry Smith's charity. The Rev. Samuel Cosin left 23 acres of marsh-land, in Chisleth, Kent, now producing £81 per annum; and there are other bequests for the relief of the poor, besides several to the almshouses on Cotmandane common. The union of Dorking comprises eight parishes or places, and contains a population of 10,968.

Traces of the Roman Stane-street, which passed through Dorking, are frequently discovered in digging the ground in the churchyard; and on the summit of a hill three miles and a half from the town, is Anstie Bury, a Roman encampment inclosing more than eleven acres, defended by a triple intrenchment, and having the entrance on the east side, where the works have been levelled by the plough. On Winterfield farm, near this camp, a wooden box was discovered in 1817, about ten or twelve inches below the surface of the ground, containing 700 Anglo-Saxon coins, the uppermost of which were firmly cemented together by an incrustation formed by the decomposition of the metal used as an alloy to the silver. These coins were purchased on the spot by Robert Barclay and George Dewdney, Esqrs., who presented them to the trustees of the British Museum, in order that they might select such as might be found requisite to complete their series. Many curious fossils have been found in the chalk-pits; and within two miles of the town is Mag's Well, the water of which is slightly impregnated with sulphate of magnesia and iron, and closely resembles the Malvern water, being used as an alterative. Jeremiah Markland, the learned critic, who resided at Milton Court, in the parish, and died in 1763; and Abraham Tucker, author of the *Light of Nature*, who resided at Betchworth Castle, were buried in the chancel of the church; and John Hoole, translator of *Tasso* and *Ariosto*, was interred in the churchyard. The Rev. John Mason, author of a treatise on Self-knowledge, lived for several years in the town.

DORMINGTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the hundred of GREYTREE, union and county of HEREFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Hereford; containing, with the chapelry of Bartestree, 164 inhabitants. It consists of 1410 acres, about 1000 of which are in Dormington exclusively of Bartestree: the river Lug flows through it from north to south, and is here crossed by a bridge on the road from Hereford to Ledbury. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, with the perpetual curacy of Bartestree united, and valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 8.; net income, £284; patron, E. F. Foley, Esq. The tithes of Dormington have been commuted for £139, and the glebe consists of seven acres.

DORMSDEN, a hamlet, in the parish of BARKING, union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Needham-Market; containing 61 inhabitants. Here is a chapel dedicated to St. Andrew.

DORMSTON, a parish, in the union, and Upper division of the hundred, of PERSHORE, locally in the Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Alcester; containing 115 in-

habitants. It comprises 765 acres: the soil is chiefly a stiff blue and yellow clay, of inferior quality, with some portions of greater fertility; the surface is interspersed with hills. The living is a perpetual curacy exonerated; net income, £53; patron, Thomas Bowater Vernon, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1790. The church is an ancient stone edifice, capable of seating 60 persons.

DORNE, a hamlet, in the district chapelry of ASTON MAGNA, parish of BLOCKLEY, union of SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR, Upper division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Blockley and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Moreton-in-the-Marsh; containing 47 inhabitants. This small place lies on the west of the road from Moreton-in-the-Marsh to Shipston. Tradition relates that it was once a city of importance; and this is confirmed by the discovery of ancient foundations, with some Roman and British coins.

DORNEY (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of ETON, hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Eton; containing 324 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Thames, by which it is bounded on the south and west; the scenery is generally pleasing, and in many parts picturesque. It comprises 1425 acres, of which 75 are common or waste; the soil in the lower part is rich, lying on gravel, but in other parts less fertile. There are several gentlemen's seats; and the remains of Burnham Abbey, with the abbot's house, form an interesting feature. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10. 5.; present net income, £68; patron and impropiator, John Palmer, Esq. The church has a handsome tower.

DORRINGTON, or DIRRINGTON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Sleaford; containing 379 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 9.; net income, £94; patron, Sir G. Heathcote, Bart.; impropiators, the families of Thacker and Todkill. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1787. An allotment of 14 acres under an inclosure act produces £19, making, with other donations, £36 per annum, of which £20 are distributed in coal and £6 in clothes, and the remainder is applied to the support of a school.

DORRINGTON, a township, in the parish of MUCKLESTON, union of DRAYTON, Drayton division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from the town of Drayton; containing 188 inhabitants.

DORSETSHIRE, a maritime county, bounded on the south by the English Channel, on the west by the county of Devon, on the north by Somerset and Wilts, and on the east by Southampton. It extends from $50^{\circ} 30'$ to $51^{\circ} 4'$ (N. Lat.), and from $1^{\circ} 48'$ to $3^{\circ} 6'$ (W. Lon.), and contains 1005 square miles, or 643,200 statute acres: within its limits are 34,576 inhabited houses, 2019 uninhabited, and 299 in the course of erection; and the population amounts to 175,043, of whom 83,554 are males, and 91,489 females.

Prior to the invasion of Britain by the Romans, this county was inhabited by a native tribe, called by them *Durotriges* or *Morini*, names derived from British roots, and signifying "dwellers on the sea-shore:" by the

Saxons it was styled *Dor satta*, which has a similar meaning, implying "dwellers by the water." The Romans included it in the division called *Britannia Prima*, and the Saxons in the kingdom of *Wessex*. It was successively under the jurisdiction of the see of Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, of that of Winchester, and of that of Sherborne; and after the last was united to the see of Salisbury or Sarum, it remained part of that diocese till the 31st of Henry VIII., when it was included in the newly-constituted bishopric of Bristol, by patent, June 4th, 1542. On the union of the dioceses of Bristol and Gloucester, the county was again transferred to the diocese of Salisbury, of which it now forms part, under the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77. The archdeaconry of Dorset comprises the whole of the county, in which are five deaneries, *viz.*, Bridport, Dorchester, Pimperne, Shaston, and Whitchurch, containing 258 parishes. The shire includes the town and county of the town of Poole; the borough and market towns of Bridport, Dorchester, Lyme Regis, Shaftesbury, Wareham, and the united boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis; the decayed borough of Corfe-Castle, which has no market, and by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, was deprived of the elective franchise; and the market-towns of Beaminster, Beer Regis, Blandford-Forum, Cerne-Abbas, Cranborne, Sherborne, Stalbridge, Sturminster-Newton, Swanage, and Wimborne-Minster. Of the above, Bridport, Lyme Regis, Poole, Wareham, and Weymouth, are likewise sea-ports. Under the act above named, three knights of the shire are sent to parliament: Bridport, Dorchester, and Poole, continue to return each two representatives; and the number sent by Weymouth and Melcombe Regis has been reduced from four to two by the same statute, which also restricts the representation of Lyme Regis, Shaftesbury, and Wareham, to one each. The county is included in the Western circuit: the assizes were anciently held sometimes at Sherborne, and sometimes, though rarely, at Shaftesbury; but have been generally in later times, and are now always, held at Dorchester, where the shire-hall, county gaol, and county house of correction, are situated. The Epiphany quarter-sessions were till within the last few years held at Blandford, the Easter at Sherborne, the Midsummer at Shaftesbury, and the Michaelmas at Bridport; but all the quarter-sessions are now held at Dorchester.

The SURFACE is much diversified with hills: among its most remarkable features are the elevated tracts of chalky downs, which form the western portion of the extensive chalk districts stretching hence in two branches to the eastern coasts of the island. An elevated range of hills, of indurated chalk, extends from east to west through the peninsula called the Isle of Purbeck; and the same range continues westward, with some interruptions. On the south-western side of the county are many vales of great luxuriance; but on the south-eastern there is much waste land, dreary and barren. The COAST is very irregular, and presents various picturesque features. From Lyme Regis, at its western extremity, it turns gradually to front the south-west, terminating, far to the south, in the huge rocks of Portland Island, a tract no longer insulated, being connected with the main land near Abbotsbury by the extraordinary beach of pebbles called the Chesil Bank, about seventeen miles in length, and in some places

nearly a quarter of a mile in width, which, by some amazing effort of nature, has been raised some distance in advance of the more ancient line of coast, between which and the bank a salt-water creek extends its whole length. The bay of Weymouth opens immediately below Portland, to the north; while the tract called the Isle of Purbeck stretches out on the opposite side, to the south-east, and terminates in St. Alban's Head; the range of cliffs which bound this coast, as well as the shoals called the Race of Portland, are extremely dangerous to shipping, and in stormy seasons wrecks are very frequent. To the north-east of Purbeck is the wide bay of Studland, or Poole, which extends eastward beyond the termination of the Dorsetshire coast, and forms the approach from sea to the great expanse of Poole harbour. The harbour penetrates far into the eastern part of the county; it is studded with several islands, and forms the northern boundary of the Isle of Purbeck. The superior pleasantness and fertility of the county have procured for it, from a remote period, the appellation of the "Garden of England," a distinction which it also partly owes to the mildness and salubrity of its climate, which, notwithstanding its vicinity to the sea, is likewise dry.

The SOIL is naturally divided into three principal classes, namely, chalky loams, gravelly sand, and clay, or various soils having a clay basis. The produce is chiefly corn, butter, cattle, sheep, wool, flax, and hemp: the chalky district produces a great quantity of barley, principally converted into malt, the abundance and good quality of which have occasioned Dorsetshire to become noted for its strong ale. The quantity of *Grass-land* is very great; the pastures, meadows, and common and down lands, being estimated to form about three-fifths of the entire surface of the county. In no part of the kingdom does the practice of irrigating meadows so extensively prevail as in Dorsetshire, particularly in the chalky district, where the irrigated meadows comprise an extent of about 6000 acres, the works for watering which are chiefly of ancient construction. The principal dairy tract is formed by the low pastures of the chalky district, besides those of a similar description in Purbeck, and along the coast to the confines of Devonshire: the dairy grounds are called "cow leases," and are let by the farmers to dairymen. In general all the cream is made into butter, which, being salted in tubs, is chiefly sent to the London and Portsmouth markets: from the skimmed milk is made an inferior sort of cheese, called in ridicule "Double Dorset." The open downs and the most elevated of the inclosed lands, are depastured by sheep during the summer, particularly in the tracts around Dorchester. Dorsetshire seems to have been long in the possession of a breed of *Sheep* remarkable for supplying the metropolis with house lamb at a very early period of the season. It is estimated that about 800,000 sheep are constantly kept within the county, and that more than 150,000 are annually exported. In the Isle of Portland is a very small breed, of which some flocks are also kept in Purbeck; and this is said by many to be the original breed of the county. The extent of land occupied by *Orchards* is estimated at 10,000 acres, and a great quantity of cider is made. This is not a well-wooded county, native *Timber* being in general scarce and dear. The Vale of Blackmoor is said to have formerly contained extensive woods, and it is still

one of the best wooded districts, though it has little timber except that growing in the hedge-rows. Timber-trees have been planted by many of the principal proprietors, chiefly different kinds of fir; and on wet land, plantations of osiers have been made. The *Waste lands* are very extensive. The south-eastern part of the county, from Piddletown, Beer Regis, and Wimborne-Minster, to the Purbeck hills, is for the most part a dreary tract of heath, whereof the portions that have been inclosed are such as have been planted with fir-timber, that being the only improvement of which the higher parts are susceptible: the total extent of these heaths, including the ground now occupied by fir plantations, is estimated at about 50,000 acres. Cranborne Chase, on the northern verge of the county, is a free warren, and was granted by the crown to Lord Rivers.

The most valuable MINERAL production is the excellent stone for building, &c., quarried for exportation on the shores of Purbeck and Portland Isles. *Portland* is wholly based on beds of freestone, the produce of which is said to have been first brought into use and reputation in the time of James I., when it was employed in the erection of the Banqueting-house at Whitehall. After the great fire of London it was much used by Sir Christopher Wren, in the construction of different public edifices; and its beauty and durability have since procured for it a constant demand, for similar purposes, in various parts of the kingdom. There is only one bed of good stone in Portland, but it extends under the whole isle, at the depth of only a few feet, and is from ten to twelve feet in thickness; it is worked in various quarries, the most extensive of which are those called the King's, at Kingston, where upwards of 6000 tons are shipped annually. About 50 vessels, of from 30 to 140 tons' burthen, are employed in the conveyance of this stone; and the quantity exported annually is estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000 tons. The quarries of *Purbeck* have shared the reputation acquired by those of Portland: their produce is composed chiefly of a concretion of marine shells, and the hills in which they are worked extend nearly east and west, and at the cliff are 400 or 500 feet high; the only kind nearly resembling the Portland stone is that called "Purbeck Portland," dug to the south of Swanage, but which is of harder texture. The quantity of stone exported annually from Purbeck amounts to nearly 40,000 tons, chiefly flag-stones for paving: some of the stones are cut into small squares for pitching, and the produce of these quarries is said to be harder and more durable than that of any other in the kingdom. At Swanage is a white stone full of shells, which takes a polish, and looks like alabaster; and at Dunshay, and in its vicinity, was formerly dug marble of various colours, blue, red, spotted, and grey, but chiefly the last: it is a conglomeration of shells, and was in great repute for gravestones and monuments. In the northern part of Purbeck, and in the vicinities of Wareham and Morden, is found a stone of an iron colour, called firestone.

At Long Burton, near the Vale of Blackmoor, in the north-west of the county, is a quarry of stone which bears a polish, and resembles the marble of Derbyshire; it is much used in the county for chimney-pieces. A considerable stratum of potter's-clay is found at various depths in several parts of the sandy district, in the vicinities of Wareham, Poole, and Corfe-Castle; and a vast

quantity of it is dug at Norden, near the last-named place, and conveyed on a railway, constructed for the purpose, to Poole harbour, where it is shipped to Liverpool, to the amount of from 16,000 to 20,000 tons annually, chiefly to be forwarded to the potteries in Staffordshire. There are 4000 tons of an inferior kind annually exported to London and Bristol, where it is used in making brown stone-ware. Thin veins of coal, unfit for use, exist in various places; and iron is found in the sandy district: marl is procured in a few spots; and some of the strata of clunch at Kimmeridge, in the south of Purbeck, are so highly bituminous as to have obtained the name of "Kimmeridge coal:" a similar substance is found in the Isle of Portland and other places. The fossil remains are numerous and interesting: in the quarries on the north-western side of Portland are found numerous petrified shells, of which the most common are those of the cockle, the muscle, the oyster, and the turbinated kinds. Here, as well as in Purbeck and various other parts, *cornua ammonis* are very common; and the quarries, shores, and cliffs on the south side of the Isle of Purbeck, afford an inexhaustible fund of natural curiosities.

The manufacture of flax and hemp into all kinds of fine string, twine, packthread, netting, sailcloth, cordage, ropes, and cables, is carried on at Bridport and Beaminster, and in the adjacent country. At Shaftesbury and Blandford, and in the surrounding villages to the distance of seven or eight miles, is a manufacture of shirt-buttons of various kinds, affording employment to a great number of women and children; and at Shaftesbury a sort of flannel, or coarse white woollen-cloth, is likewise made; but the chief manufacture of this kind is at Sturminster-Newton and Lyme Regis. Worsted stockings are knit for sale, in great abundance, at Wareham, Corfe-Castle, Wimborne, and intermediate places. At Sherborne, Stalbridge, and Cerne-Abbas are silk-mills. Malting and brewing are carried on at Wareham, Dorchester, &c., in some instances for exportation; and there are various manufactures of minor importance in different parts. The mackerel-fishery has not been so productive of late years as formerly, and the exposed situation of the coast renders it uncertain even in the best seasons: it is still, however, of considerable importance, great quantities being taken near Abbotsbury, and along the coast from Portland to Bridport. The commerce of the county is of inferior extent: the exports consist of the produce of its manufactures, quarries, and agriculture; and the imports are principally coal, culm for burning limestone, cod, salmon, oil, seal-skins, &c. The chief rivers are the Frome, the Stour, the Piddle, and the Ivel or Yeo; the Frome and Piddle empty themselves into Poole harbour, and the latter in its lower reaches affords a navigable access to Wareham. The only railway for passengers yet opened is that from Dorchester to Southampton; it takes a course due east to the town of Wareham, and then proceeds in a north-eastern direction, by Poole, to Wimborne-Minster, a few miles from which it quits the county for the county of Southampton.

The REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY are various, and many of them interesting. In the north-eastern part of the county are several ditches and valla, which Dr. Stukeley thinks were successively made by the Belgæ, during the progress of their conquest in this part of Britain. The

remains supposed to be Druidical are, the remarkable rock of Agglestone near Studland, a circle of stones near Pokeswell, a cromlech near Portisham, the temple near Winterbourne and a segment of a circle of stones near it, a large group of barrows near Corfe, and a labyrinth at Leigh, in the parish of Yetminster. The Roman stations were, *Durnovaria*, at Dorchester, and *Vindogladia*, at Wimborne; to which Dr. Stukeley adds, with some probability, *Iberrum*, at Beer Regis. Near Dorchester are vestiges of walls, and of an amphitheatre which is computed to have been capable of accommodating nearly 10,000 spectators; and coins and tessellated pavements have been found both here and in other places. A large Roman intrenchment may be traced on Woodbury Hill, in the parish of Beer Regis. In the Chorography of Ravennas are mentioned the following places, the sites of which are here stated as conjectured by Baxter: *Londinis*, at Lyme Regis; *Canca Arixa*, at Charmouth; *Dolocindo*, or *Dololindo*, at Dorchester, or at Winterbourne St. Martin's, where are traces of an encampment; *Clavinio*, at Weymouth; *Morinio*, at Wareham; *Bolbelaunia*, or *Bolnelaunia*, at Poole; *Aranus*, at Sherborne; *Anicetis*, at Sturminster-Newton; *Moiezo*, at Hameldon Hill, where there is an intrenchment; *Iberrum*, at Blandford; and *Bindogladia*, at Wimborne-Minster. Vestiges of Roman camps may also be traced at Abbotsbury, Badbury, Banbury, near Okeford-Fitzpaine, Bulbarrow (in the parish of Stoke-Wake), Catstock, Chilcomb, Cranborne, Crawford, Dudbury (in the parish of West Parley), Duntich (in that of Buckland-Abbas), Eggardon (in Litton), Howersbarrow (in East Lulworth), Hod-Hill (in Stour-Pain), Kingston-Russell, Knowlton, Lambert Castle (on Coney Hill), Milbourn-Stileham, Melcomb-Horsey, Poundbury (in Fordington), Pilsdon Hill, Shaftesbury, and Toller-Fratrum. The principal of the *Roman roads* which crossed the county is that called the Ikening or Ikeneld way, which to the west of Dorchester takes the name of the Ridge-way, and is distinctly visible in different parts of its course: portions of several vicinal ways may also be traced. Numerous barrows, or tumuli, some of which are relics of the remotest period of British antiquity, are scattered over the county, especially upon the downs and in their vicinity.

Prior to the Reformation, there were twenty-nine *Religious Houses* (including one commandery of the Knights Hospitallers) and eight hospitals: the principal remains of the former are, those of the Benedictine monastery at Cranborne, of Cerne and Milton abbeys, the monastery at Shaftesbury, and some parts of the cloister and domestic buildings of the abbey of Sherborne. The remains of *Castles* are numerous; the most considerable are those of Corfe-Castle, Brownsea Castle, and Portland Castle. Numerous elegant *Seats* are dispersed over the county, of which Bryanston House, Lulworth Castle, Milton Abbey, Came, Sherborne Castle, and Kingstone House, claim distinction for elegance, and beauty of situation. Of the *Mineral waters*, Mr. Hutchins remarks that "they are chalybeate at Farringdon, Aylwood, and Corfe; sulphureous at Sherford, Morden, Nottingham, and Sherborne; saline at Chilcomb; and petrifying at Sherborne, and Bothenwood near Wimborne-Minster." Some of the smaller streams in the chalky districts are dried up, or nearly so, in summer, and hence have received the name of "Winter-bournes:" so great is the

deficiency of water on some of the high lands, that artificial ponds are formed, with bottoms composed of rammed clay covered with stones, &c., for the purpose of catching and preserving rain. Dorset gave the title of Duke to the family of Sackville, till the death of the 5th duke in 1843, when the title became extinct.

DORSINGTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-ON-AVON, Upper division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (S. W.) from Stratford; containing 141 inhabitants. The manor was held at the Domesday survey by Roger de Belmont, from whom it descended to his eldest son, afterwards Earl of Warwick. The parish comprises about 1200 acres, chiefly arable: the soil is a stiff clay; the surface is generally level, and a spring of remarkably pure water, called Udwell, supplies the whole of the district. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 19. 2.; patrons, E. H. Fielden and Wm. Lawrance, Esqrs. The tithes were commuted for land in 1776; the glebe altogether comprises 230 acres, valued at £199 per annum. The church was burnt down in 1754 by an accidental fire, which also destroyed the greater part of the village; and was rebuilt of brick, with a small tower: the chancel has a painted window, presented by the Rev. R. Lawrance, the rector, who has also repaired the glebe-house.

DORSINGTON, LITTLE.—See BICKMERSH.

DORSTONE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of HAY, hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Hay; containing 539 inhabitants, and comprising 3787 acres, of which 550 are common or waste. Fairs for horned-cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs, are held on April 27th, May 18th, Sept. 27th, and November 18th. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the greater portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 10.; patron, the Rev. Thomas Prosser. The great tithes have been commuted for £120. 10., and the vicarial for £402. 10.; the glebe contains 26 acres, with a glebe-house. The Rev. Meredith Maddy, in 1643, bequeathed certain rent-charges, producing in the aggregate £63 per annum, for the support of a school, which is open to children of the parishes of Dorstone, Clifford, and Michael-Church. A castle formerly stood within the parish, at Snowdhill; some remains are still visible.

DORTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of THAME, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 5½ miles (N. N. W.) from Thame; containing 151 inhabitants. This place is situated near the bases of three hills, whereof the principal is Brill. It is supposed to have derived its name from the celebrity of its mineral springs, which, though they afterwards fell into neglect, and for many years remained unnoticed, are said to have been well known to the ancient Britons, and to have obtained for the place the appellation of *Dwr-ton*, or "the town of the waters." That it is of considerable antiquity, is evident from the site of an encampment on the summit of a hill on the southern border of the parish, and which, though neither its precise form nor extent can now be distinctly traced, appears to have been of British or Roman origin. The parish comprises 1400 acres. Dorton House, erected by Sir John Dormer, Knt., and modernised and greatly improved by Sir John Aubrey, Bart., in 1784, has a very interesting appearance: the park, situated in the north-

eastern part of the parish, and formerly an inclosure for deer, is contiguous to Bernwode Forest, and was once probably a part of it. In the grounds is the chalybeate spring, the efficacy of which in the cure of many disorders has, within the last few years, attracted a progressively increasing number of visitors; a pump-room and baths have been erected on an extensive scale, with which are connected a reading-room and a ball-room, and 12 acres of the park as a pleasure-ground. The spring issues from a small orifice in the upper grounds of Dorton Park; the iron absorbed by the water amounts to more than one-fifth part of its solid contents, which is a far greater proportion than is contained in any other chalybeates in this country. The neighbourhood abounds with objects of interest; there are many pleasing rides, and in the village of Brill adjoining are ample accommodations for visitors. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to that of Ashendon: the church is a plain edifice, with a tower, and a spire of wood surmounted by a cross covered with lead.

DOSTHILL, a hamlet, in the parish of KINGSBURY, union of TAMWORTH, Tamworth division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 miles (S.) from Tamworth. Here is a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Kingsbury.

DOTTON, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON; containing 17 inhabitants. It comprises 214 acres of land.

DOUGHTON, with DUNTON.—See DUNTON.

DOUGLAS, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of ECCLESTON, union of CHORLEY, hundred of LEYLAND, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Wigan. This district is formed of part of the township of Wrightington, and the whole of the township of Parbold, and lies on the north side of the river Douglas, where the scenery is very beautiful. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Eccleston, with a net income of £134. The church is an ancient structure, supposed to have been built in the 10th century; it was restored and repaired in 1845, and has a campanile tower. There is a Sunday school.

DOULTING (*St. ALDELME*), a parish, in the union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of WHITESTONE, E. division of SOMERSET, 2 miles (E.) from Shepton-Mallet; containing 666 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Frome to Wells, and comprises by measurement 3449 acres: the land abounds with freestone of excellent quality for building, which is extensively wrought, and from which some stone is said to have been raised for the erection of the cathedral of Wells. The living is a vicarage, with the livings of East and West Cranmore and Downhead annexed, valued in the king's books at £29. 12. 6.; patron and impropiator, Col. Horner. The great tithes of the parish have been commuted for £190, and the vicarial for £410; the glebe contains 72 acres, with a glebe-house. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, with an octagonal tower and spire rising from the intersection, and stands on the site of a chapel or oratory, erected by the monks of Glastonbury, in honour of St. Aldelme, who was distinguished for his learning and piety, and died Bishop of Sherborne in 709: in the churchyard is a singularly perfect cross, upon which are carved all the emblems of the Cruci-

fixion. In digging the foundations of the parsonage-house, numerous skeletons were discovered, indicating its having been the cemetery belonging to the ancient chapel. There is a fine spring, formerly called St. Aldelme's Well.

DOVENBY, a township, in the parish of BRIDEKIRK, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Cockermouth; containing 246 inhabitants. This place was called also Dolphinsby, from Dolphin, son of Alward, whose descendants were seated here till the reign of Henry III. The township comprises 1720 acres, of which 141 are common or waste. Sir Thomas Lamplugh, in 1609, endowed an hospital for four widows with the tithes of Redmain, now worth £50 per annum, £4 of which, for reading prayers at the hospital, are paid to the master of a grammar school founded by the same individual, and endowed with land and tithes producing £33 a year. The school was built in 1708, by voluntary contributions: the buildings of the hospital have entirely fallen into decay, and nothing remains but the site. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £108, and the vicarial for £35. The Rev. Thomas Harvey, an eminent divine, and author of a translation of the Old Testament with Hebrew notes, still preserved among his manuscripts, was born here in 1740.

DOVER-COURT.—See HARWICH.

DOVERDALE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DROITWICH, Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Droitwich and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Droitwich; containing 54 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from the British words *Dur*, water, and *Dal*, a valley, which are faithfully descriptive of its situation in a well-watered vale. The parish comprises by measurement 739 acres; the soil is chiefly a stiff clay, with some beds of marl at a small depth below the surface. The substratum is mostly red sandstone, of which a quarry is wrought for building purposes. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. $6\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Mr. and Mrs. Curtler: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 39 acres, with a glebe-house. The church is a small ancient edifice without tower or spire, pleasantly situated in a plain, among orchards; it was repaired, and a gallery erected, in 1832, at the expense of the rector, patron, and chief landowners.

DOVERHAYS, a hamlet, in the parish of LUCKHAM, union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 203 inhabitants.

DOVERIDGE (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of UTTOXETER, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E. by N.) from Uttoxeter; containing 816 inhabitants. This manor, which had belonged to Edwin, Earl of Mercia, was held by the prior of Tutbury, under Henry de Ferrers, at the time of the Domesday survey; and in 1275 the priory obtained the grant of a market to be held here, but it has been long discontinued. In 1552 the manor and Doveridge-Holt were granted to Sir William Cavendish. In 1792, Sarah, the lady of Sir Henry Cavendish, was created Baroness Waterpark, of the kingdom of Ireland, which title, with the baronetcy and the Doveridge estate, were inherited by her eldest son, Richard, Baron

Waterpark. The PARISH is situated on the river Dove, and comprises 4266 acres of fertile land; about 57*a.* 2*r.* are on the west side of the Dove, which has in several places changed its course. The Churnet, from Staffordshire, has its confluence with the Dove in the hamlet of Eaton. The noble mansion of Doveridge Hall, built about 1770, occupies a bold ridge above Dovedale, and commands an extensive view towards Staffordshire, with the town of Uttoxeter: about a mile distant is Lord Waterpark's farming establishment of Upwood House. Clownholme is a handsome residence, picturesquely seated above the vale.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 2. 1., and in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire: the tithes belonging to the living have been commuted for £366. 7. The church stands on an eminence above the Dove, and has a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower and spire; considerable portions are in the early English style: it was repaired and improved in 1842. In the churchyard are part of an ancient cross, and a curious old yew-tree. The vicarage is a large and beautifully-situated mansion, south of the church. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. Isaac Dance, in 1786, bequeathed 40*s.* a year towards the support of a school, which annuity is vested in Lord Waterpark, who contributes £30 in addition annually: a schoolroom was built in 1787, when Sir Henry Cavendish gave £100. Several small charities are appropriated to the poor.



Arms.

DOVOR, or DOVER, one of the cinque-ports, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the lathe of St. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 15 miles (S. E. by S.) from Canterbury, and 71 (E. S. E.) from London; containing 13,872 inhabitants. The ancient British name of the town was *Dwyr*, derived

from *Dwfyrrha*, a steep place; by the Romans it was called *Dubris*, and by the Saxons *Dofra* and *Dofris*, which in Domesday book are softened into *Dovere*. In the time of the Romans Dovor was a sea-port, and at one period was surrounded by walls having ten gates. It is supposed that Julius Cæsar first endeavoured to effect a landing here, and that, finding the coast dangerous, and the cliffs covered with warriors, he landed about eight miles eastward. The Romans attached much importance to this position, and the celebrated Roman Watling-street, which passed over Barham Downs to Canterbury, in its course towards the western part of the kingdom, commenced here. At a very early period the Saxon invaders made themselves masters of the castle, and constructed works which are yet in existence. *Edward the Confessor* granted the town a charter of privileges, and in his reign the institution of the cinque-ports is supposed to have taken place, Dovor being one of them. Earl Godwin was governor of the castle, and considerably strengthened its fortifications. After the battle of Hastings, many of the natives fled to Dovor Castle, as an impregnable fortress, which was however taken by the *Conqueror*, who put the governor to death,

and destroyed the town by fire. According to Domesday book, Dovor equipped 20 vessels annually for the king's service, in consideration of being exempt from all tolls and taxes, and of various other privileges. It has been ascertained, beyond doubt, that *King John* resigned his crown to Pandulph at a small house of the Knights Templars on the western heights of Dovor, and afterwards retired to Swingfield: the foundations of the house are still to be seen, and in a fine drawing by Harry Lee, taken in or about 1530, and preserved among the Cotton manuscripts in the British Museum, the walls of the building are shown. In 1216, Louis the Dauphin, having landed at Stonar, near Sandwich, and captured several strong places, besieged Dovor Castle, but was unable to take it; and in the reign of *Edward I.* a great part of the town, with some religious houses, was burnt by the French, who were nevertheless soon driven back to their ships. According to the town records, Dovor, in the reign of *Edward II.*, was divided into 21 wards, each of which was compelled to provide, at its own charge, a ship for the king's service, and in return the town had the exclusive privilege of a licence for a packet-boat, to convey passengers to and from France.

In 1382, Anne, daughter of the Emperor Charles IV., and afterwards consort to Richard II., arrived here. When the Emperor Sigismund disembarked at Dovor, in 1416, on a visit to his cousin, *Henry V.*, he was formally met at the water's edge by the Duke of Gloucester and several of the nobility, with drawn swords, in order to oppose his landing, should the object of his visit be of a hostile nature. In 1520, the Emperor Charles V. was met here by *Henry VIII.*, when both monarchs proceeded to Canterbury, and there kept the festival of Whitsuntide. Henry, aware of the importance of Dovor, then called the "key of the kingdom," contributed £80,000 towards the erection of a pier, which was completed in the reign of *Elizabeth*, when the harbour likewise underwent improvements. Its more effectual preservation is to be ascribed to the charter of *James I.*, under which were appointed eleven commissioners (the lord warden of the cinque-ports, the lieutenant of the castle, and the mayor of Dovor, being the principal), as special conservators of the port, under the title of "Warden and Assistants of the Port and Harbour of the Port of Dovor." The powers of the commissioners have been repeatedly enlarged by acts passed in subsequent reigns: their jurisdiction extends one mile east of the mouth of the harbour. In 1814, on the restoration of Louis XVIII. to the French throne, his Majesty *George IV.*, then Prince Regent, accompanied that sovereign to Dovor; and in the same year, Alexander, Emperor of Russia, and Frederic William, King of Prussia, with the veteran Blücher and other distinguished foreigners, landed here on a visit to the Prince Regent: at this place also they embarked on their return. In 1835, on the King and Queen of the Belgians embarking hence, Her present Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, walked down to the quay from the Ship Hotel, and bade them adieu on board the packet.

The town is built in a semicircular form, in a fine valley between stupendous cliffs of chalkstone, from the summits of which the view of the sea in front, with the opposite coast of France, is very beautiful. That part of it called the New Town, which is chiefly for the recep-

tion of visitors, is situated just above high-water mark, between the castle and the pier; the old part of the town is irregular, and the streets are narrow, but tolerably well paved, and lighted with gas, under an act passed in the 3rd of George IV. A theatre and assembly-rooms were erected in the year 1790. On the parade are warm, cold, and shower baths of salt water, with every accommodation for sea-bathing; also good libraries and reading-rooms; and a very excellent museum was established about 1837, in the old Guildhall. Many respectable families frequent the town, it being a watering-place of great celebrity; the environs are delightfully picturesque, and there are several fine views.

The CASTLE is of very ancient foundation, being attributed by vulgar tradition to Julius Cæsar, and by respectable antiquaries to Claudius. It is situated on a lofty eminence, about half a mile northward from the town, approached by a bold ascent, and occupies a site of 30 acres; it consists at the present time of two courts, defended by wide ditches, and communicating with the towers within by means of subterraneous passages. The lower court, excepting on the side next the sea, is surrounded by an irregular wall called the curtain, and flanked at unequal distances by numerous towers of different shapes and dates, which, during the lapse of years, have all undergone very considerable alterations. That which Godwin erected, in the time of Canute, has long been removed, nor was its site known for ages, until recently discovered in making a new road. *Chilham*, or *Caldescot* Tower is the third from the edge of the cliff, and at the back of it was a postern upon the vallum which joined the Roman and Saxon works, with a subterraneous passage into the castle, through which Stephen Pinchester is said to have led the reinforcement that enabled Hubert de Burgh successfully to withstand the Dauphin, in the reign of John. This tower was built by Fulbert de Lucy, whose family came over with the Conqueror, and was originally named after the manor of Chilham, the possessors of which are still bound to keep it in repair: *Caldescot* having succeeded to the command, it subsequently went by his name. It is the debtors' prison for the cinque-ports: all writs from the superior courts at Westminster are directed to the lord warden, as constable of Dovor Castle, and persons taken thereon are committed to this prison, in which the Bodar or keeper resides. *Fiennes* or *Newgate* Tower, called also the *Constable's* Tower, has been used ever since the Conquest as the governor's apartments, and was occupied some months by their late Majesties, then the Duke and Duchess of Clarence. It stands upon the site of a more ancient tower, said to have been built after a design by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, who was employed by the Conqueror in making designs for castles, and superintending their erection. *Crevignor*, *Craville*, or *The Earl of Norfolk's* Tower is opposite the north entrance of the quadrangle of the keep, and near it is a subterraneous passage leading to a vault which is sufficiently capacious to contain a large garrison, and is protected by a draw-bridge, moat, and round tower: the tower in the ditch, and the adjoining subterraneous works, are supposed to have been constructed in the reign of John, by Hubert de Burgh, then constable of the castle, who bravely defended it, in 1216, against the aggressions of the French. *Fitzwilliam's*, or *St. John's* Tower is the next in order; it was named after Adam

Fitzwilliam, who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and who received from that monarch the scarf from his own arm at the battle of Hastings, as a reward for distinguished bravery. *Avianches*, or *Maunsel's* Tower stands in an angle formed by the curtain wall, and is one of the noblest relics of the Norman towers; it was named after two constables, or governors, the latter of whom was lord warden in the reign of Henry III. The first floor was a kind of vault, arched with stone, and open in front; and in the wall, which is very thick, is a gallery or passage ascended by stone steps, where archers could range one above another, and through small apertures command the ditch on either side, as also the approaches to it from the curtain. Through the gallery is an ascent to the platform over the top of the vault, partly surrounded by a wall, and having a spiral stone staircase, which leads to the summit of the tower. Near the entrance denominated the Palace Gate, is a stately fabric, named in the reign of Edward IV., *Suffolk* Tower, from De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk; adjoining is the old arsenal tower, and further on were the king's kitchen and other offices. All this side of the castle presents a modern appearance, the back part having been cased over, and the front being hid by barracks erected in 1745. The *Keep*, or *Palace* Tower, built after a design by Gundulph, stands near the centre of this court. The entrance, originally on the east, is now on the south side; it opened by a grand portal, now walled up, into the state apartments, which were in general lofty and spacious, and, as was usual in castles in earlier days, on the third story. The staircase has two vestibules, and was guarded at different heights by three strong gates. Ascending by the vestibule on the right hand, is a room apparently designed for the warden of the first gate, and opposite is another, probably the chapel, adorned on every side with beautiful arches, richly embellished with zig-zag and other work. Above this is a third, similarly ornamented, and under the chapel and the first vestibule is the dungeon, in which at different times persons of distinction have been confined. In the walls of the keep are galleries with holes, through which an enemy might be fired at, but so constructed as to protect the defenders. The second floor was intended for the use of the garrison, and the ground floor for stores. Part of Dovor Castle is used for a gaol. In the north angle a well, for ages arched over, has been lately found, which is probably that which Harold, before his accession to the throne, promised on oath to deliver up to William, Duke of Normandy; there are four other wells, each 370 feet deep, within the Saxon lines of defence.

The more recent works are, batteries mounted with heavy ordnance, casements in the chalk rock, magazines, covered ways, and subterraneous passages, the last having accommodations for 2000 men, light and air being admitted through holes cut in the chalk, and other apertures extending to the front of the cliff. The old road to Deal having become so hollow as to afford protection to an enemy approaching the castle from the town, a new one was constructed under the direction of the Board of Ordnance, to the top of the hill. Near the edge of the cliff is a curious piece of brass ordnance, twenty-four feet in length, cast at Utrecht in 1544, and called Queen Elizabeth's pocket-pistol, having been presented to her by the states of Holland: it carries a

twelve-pound shot, and it has been affirmed that, if loaded well and kept clean, it would carry a shot to the French shore. Dovor Castle was formerly extra-judicial, but as several of the franchises are lost or in disuse, the civil authorities have of late years exercised a jurisdiction within its limits, independently of the lord warden: it is still extra-parochial. During the war with France, the western heights of the town were strongly fortified upon the modern system; the works are so admirably arranged, and the position so advantageous, that, whilst a small garrison would suffice for its defence, a large army can be disposed of within the walls. There are three entrances to the heights, one by Archcliff Fort, another by the New Military road, and the third from the centre of the town, by a staircase of very peculiar construction, called the Grand Military Shaft. The immediate entrance to the harbour is protected by Archcliff Fort, westward of the pier, and Amherst Battery, to the east of the north pier head. The whole line of defence round the town is complete, from the castle to Shakspeare's Cliff, so called from the sublime but somewhat exaggerated description given by the great dramatist, in his tragedy of *King Lear*. There is a military hospital of recent erection at the west side of the town. An hospital of ancient foundation, called the *Maison Dieu*, was converted into a victualling-office in 1555: this was purchased by the late corporation, and converted into a spacious common-hall, with a sessions-house, jury-rooms, and other suitable offices; underneath which is the prison, capable of containing from 70 to 80 prisoners. The common-hall is embellished with various portraits of kings and queens of England, and wardens of the cinque ports, and with a splendid portrait of the Duke of Wellington.



Seal of the Harbour.

As a PORT, Dover derives its chief importance from its proximity to the continent, and, at a large annual expenditure on the harbour, receives and protects ships not exceeding 500 tons' burthen. This expenditure is defrayed out of revenue applicable to the reparation and improvement of the harbour, arising from land granted by royal charter, or devised by will, and let on lease; and from the duty paid on tonnage, &c. During the war, the port supplied the service with many cutters and some transports; the docks are well constructed, and there are several good storehouses and a custom-house. Some works for the enlargement of the harbour were completed in 1846. The passage to and from the continent, especially Boulogne, is a lucrative source of employment to the inhabitants; steam-packets sail daily. The foreign trade is very trifling, but the coasting somewhat considerable, and many vessels are employed in the fisheries. A large quantity of grain is shipped for the London market, and there are several corn-mills in the vicinity; at Buckland and River, near the town, are paper-mills, and some business is done in the tanning of leather. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, and there is a fair on Nov. 23rd. The South-Eastern railway has its terminus here: the line diverges from the

London and Brighton railway at Redstone Hill, Reigate, and proceeds south of Tonbridge, by Ashford, Hythe, and Folkestone, to Dover; the whole line from Redstone Hill being $60\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, and from London $87\frac{1}{2}$. In the construction of this work, much difficult labour was encountered. At Shakspeare's Cliff is a double tunnel, 1430 yards long, 12 feet wide, and 30 feet high, with a solid wall of chalk 10 feet in thickness between the apertures: it has 7 shafts, 180 feet in depth from the surface, and 6 feet in diameter; and 7 galleries, each 400 feet in length, leading from the tunnel to the face of the cliff. The line, after leaving this tunnel, is continued in the direction of Folkestone by an embankment three-quarters of a mile in length, and sixty feet above the sea.

Corporation Seal.



Obverse.

Reverse.

The first charter of INCORPORATION was bestowed by Edward I.; another was offered by Charles II., but not accepted. The old charter was probably surrendered to Charles II., and in 1684 a new one was granted, according to the provisions of which, the corporation consisted of a mayor, deputy-mayor, recorder, twelve jurats, thirty-six common-councillmen, a chamberlain, town-clerk, and other officers. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the government is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The borough was formerly divided into twenty-one wards, afterwards altered to thirteen, and finally, by the above-mentioned act, reduced to three: the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are co-extensive. The recorder, mayor, and late mayor, are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is nineteen. The town returns two members to parliament: the right of election was in the freemen at large, upwards of 2300 in number; but by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the former non-resident electors, except within seven miles, were disfranchised, and the privilege was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising 1319 acres, and now forming the borough. A court of record of unlimited extent was granted, by charter of confirmation in the 20th of Charles II., to Dover, as well as to the rest of the cinque-ports: the recorder is sole judge; the town-clerk issues the processes. Sessions for the town and liberties are held four times a year, in the new sessions-house: the criminal jurisdiction of Dover, as one of the cinque-ports, extends to Margate, St. Peter's, Birchington, and the vill of Wood, in Thanet, and Ringwould, near Deal. Petty-sessions are held weekly. The powers of the county debt-court of Dover, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Dover.

The town formerly consisted of the PARISHES of St. James the Apostle, St. Mary the Virgin, St. John, St. Martin the Greater, St. Martin the Less, St. Nicholas, and St. Peter; of these, the five last no longer exist, and the churches have been demolished. The parish of St. James the Apostle contains 3057 inhabitants, and that of St. Mary the Virgin 10,159. The living of *St. Mary's* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £287; patrons and impropriators, the Parishioners. The church was built by the convent of St. Martin's, in the town, and has some portions in the Norman style: the old churchyard where Churchill, the poet, was buried, was sold in 1846 for £145. The living of *St. James'* is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 6.; net income, £145; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church belonged to the castle, and to this day the courts of Loadmanage, for the appointment and regulation of the pilots, and the court of admiralty for all the cinque-ports and their members, are held in it. According to tradition, Lucius, the first Christian British king, built a church within the castle, and endowed it with the duties of the port. Of this edifice, the chapel is demolished; but the steeple, in which several Roman bricks are visible, and the principal parts of the external walls, forming the body of the church, are yet standing: it was dedicated to St. Mary, and subsequently called "the Lady of Pity's Chapel." There is still a chapel in the castle, for the garrison. *Trinity* district church is in the later English style, with two turrets and spires; it is situated in Stroud-street, in the parish of St. Mary, was built at an expense of £6250, and consecrated in Sept. 1836: the living is in the gift of the Archbishop. There are places of worship for General and Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. Among the schools is one for the maintenance and education of forty-five boys and thirty-four girls, founded in 1789, and supported by voluntary contributions, in addition to an endowment of £900 five per cent. stock. An endowment of about £150 per annum is applied to the relief of poor invalid persons. The union of Dovor comprises 23 parishes or places, and contains a population of 24,522. A priory of Secular canons was founded here in the seventh century, which, in 1140, was changed into a Benedictine priory; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was £232. 1. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$. The remains of a preceptory of the Knights Templars at Swingfield, near Dovor, afterwards occupied by their successors, the Knights of St. John, are now a farmhouse; the eastern or oldest part was the chapel, the east wall of which has three windows of early English architecture, and three Norman ones above them: various other fragments of the original edifice are still apparent, and the remains of foundations to a considerable extent may yet be traced in different parts of the farmyard. Dr. White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough, who died in 1728; and Earl Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of England, who died in 1764, were natives of the town. Dovor gave the title of Baron to G. J. W. Agar Ellis, only son of Viscount Clifden, who was raised to the peerage in 1831, and died in July 1833, leaving male issue.

The CINQUE-PORTS, or five havens, *viz.*, Hastings, Sandwich, Dovor, Romney, and Hythe, so named from their supremacy over the other ports opposite the coast of France, still retain that designation, although two

other ports, Rye and Winchelsea, have been added. They are not mentioned collectively in Domesday book, but Dovor, Sandwich, and Romney, only as privileged ports, whence it has been inferred that at that period there was no community in them; yet John, in his charter to the cinque-ports, expressly refers to charters in the possession of the barons, granted by various kings, from the time of the Confessor. Hastings, which, together with Hythe, was added by William the Conqueror, has always been esteemed the first port in precedency; Rye and Winchelsea were added after the Conquest, but more in the character of appendages than principal ports, and are designated "the two Ancient Towns." Most of the coast from the north side of the Isle of Thanet to Hastings is within the jurisdiction of the cinque-ports. They had two great courts: the less one, called the Court of Guestling or Brotherhood, was held annually on the Tuesday after St. Margaret's day, at New Romney, and consisted of seven delegates from each of the cinque-ports, including Winchelsea and Rye, with a speaker and other officers; the summons is still issued annually, but a full court has not been held for many years. The great court for all the ports and members, called that of Shepway, was held by the king's summons before the lord warden at Shepway Cross, near Hythe, but is now only formally convened on the election of a new warden. The offices of lord warden of the cinque-ports and constable of Dovor Castle are now invariably united. The warden has a right of warren over a very considerable tract, called the Warren, and appoints warreners to preserve the game. The freemen of the cinque-ports are styled "Barons," and in former times enjoyed great dignity, being ranked amongst the nobility of the kingdom. Before the formation of the two houses of parliament, the members were called over in the following order, *viz.*, on the first day the lower class, as burgesses and citizens; on the second, the knights; and on the third, the barons of the cinque-ports and the peers; whence it may be concluded that the barons ranked with the peers, and above the knights, and that these two superior orders, previously to the investiture of knights and citizens with legislative authority, composed the national council. The barons of the cinque-ports have the honour of bearing canopies over the king and queen at the coronation, where none but noblemen (except certain of the royal domestics) and privileged persons form part of the procession; and at the feast after the coronation, they dine at a table on the right hand of the sovereign.

Although the services rendered by the cinque-ports have ceased with the alteration in naval affairs, yet for a long period they were eminently useful. During several reigns they fitted out fleets which formed a great portion of the royal navy, and were engaged in many renowned actions. By their aid John, who had been obliged to flee to the Isle of Wight, recovered his kingdom; and soon afterwards Hubert de Burgh, with "forty tall ships" belonging to the ports, defeated a French fleet of eighty ships, carrying reinforcements for Louis the Dauphin. In the reign of Edward III., the shipping of the ports conveyed the armies of that warlike prince to France, and guarded our coasts; and in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., the "Ports' Navy" was frequently employed on similar services. The records which mention the number of vessels that were, or

ought to have been, furnished by the cinque-ports and their appendant members, vary; but the general number (before large ships were introduced into the navy) which these ports furnished was fifty-seven, manned and equipped at their own cost, for the space of fifteen days, and if their services were needed longer, they were victualled and paid by the king. Hastings provided twenty-one ships, armed and manned with twenty-one men each, besides a boy; Dover the same number; Sandwich, five ships; New Romney, five ships; and Hythe, five ships; all equipped as above; making the whole number of mariners 1254. The last charter granted to the cinque-ports was in the 20th of Charles II., who not only confirmed the preceding charters, but conferred on the freemen additional privileges. This was confirmed by James II., and under it the ports are now governed.

DOWDESWELL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **NORTHLEACH**, hundred of **BRADLEY**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Cheltenham; containing 249 inhabitants. It comprises 2000 acres, which are arable, with the exception of about 400 acres of woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the family of Rogers: the tithes have been commuted for £416. 4., and the glebe comprises 21 acres, with a glebe-house. The church is a cruciform structure, built in 1577, with a tower and spire rising from the intersection. There are remains of several ancient fortifications, and some leaden coffins have been found. Near Andover's Ford a battle was fought between Charles I. and the parliamentary forces.

DOWLAND, a parish, in the union of **TORRINGTON**, hundred of **NORTH TAWTON**, South Molton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Hatherleigh; containing 244 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1362 acres, of which 435 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £76; patron and impropriator, Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart., whose tithes have been commuted for £125.

DOWLES (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **KIDDERMINSTER**, hundred of **STOTTESDEN**, S. division of **SALOP**, 1 mile (N. by W.) from Bewdley; containing 80 inhabitants. It comprises 680 acres: coal is found, and there is a mine of excellent fire-clay. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4, and in the gift of the Heirs of the late Samuel Skey, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £136.

DOWLISH-WAKE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **CHARD**, hundred of **SOUTH PETHERTON**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. E. by S.) from Ilminster; containing 374 inhabitants. This parish, including that of West Dowlish, with which it was consolidated in 1828, comprises 1232a. 3r. 8p.; and contains extensive quarries of limestone, which is raised both for building and for burning into lime. A canal has been formed, to open a communication with Chard, and thence to the Bristol Channel. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of West Dowlish annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. $9\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of W. Speke, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £360, and the glebe comprises 34 acres. The church was repewed, and a gallery erected, in 1837, at the expense of the parishioners; it contains a monument to the family of Wake.

DOWLISH, WEST (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **CHARD**, hundred of **ABDICK** and **BULSTONE**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 1 mile (S. E. by S.) from Ilminster; containing 31 inhabitants. The living is valued in the king's books at £3. 7. 6.: the church has been demolished, and the inhabitants attend the church of Dowlish-Wake.

DOWN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **CREDITON**, hundred of **NORTH TAWTON**, South Molton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Bow; containing 407 inhabitants. It comprises 1858 acres, of which 327 are common or waste: the soil is partly a stiff clay and partly of lighter quality, on a substratum of rock; the surface is very hilly, and the low lands are watered by the river Yeo. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4.; net income, £233; patron, B. Radford, Esq. The church has a Norman doorway, and some curiously carved oak seats, and some ancient tiles in the same style.

DOWN, a parish, in the union of **BROMLEY**, hundred of **RUXLEY**, lathe of **SUTTON-AT-HONE**, W. division of **KENT**, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Farnborough; containing 444 inhabitants. It comprises 1654 acres, of which 254 are in wood. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with the small tithes; net income, £105; patron and appropriator, the Rector of Orpington. The church contains various memorials of the Petlees, lords of the manor from Edward III. to Henry VIII., and whose sumptuous mansion has been converted into a farmhouse. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists.

DOWN-AMPNEY.—See **AMPNEY**, **DOWN**.

DOWN, EAST (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **BARNSTAPLE**, hundred of **BRAUNTON**, Braunton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Barnstaple; containing 473 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3159 acres, of which 62 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 3. 9.; net income, £346; patron, Charles Chichester, Esq. At a place called Norcote are several stones, probably commemorative of British heroes slain in battle; or, according to some, a Druidical monument.

DOWN-END, a hamlet, in the parish of **HORSLEY**, union of **STROUD**, hundred of **LONGTREE**, E. division of **GLOUCESTERSHIRE**; containing 274 inhabitants.

DOWN, WEST (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of **BARNSTAPLE**, hundred of **BRAUNTON**, Braunton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Barnstaple; containing 637 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 9.; net income, £190; patron, the Bishop of Exeter; impropriators, G. Langdon, Esq., and others. The church contains a monument to the memory of Sir J. Stowford, a justice of the common pleas in 1343, for the welfare of whose soul the prior of Wells founded a chantry, and endowed it with a stipend for the maintenance of a priest.

DOWNALL-GREEN, county of **LANCASTER**.—See **ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD**.

DOWNHAM (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and Isle of **ELY**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Ely; containing 2140 inhabitants. This was one of the principal residences of the bishops of the diocese, who had a palace here of con-

siderable magnificence; but since the arrest of Bishop Wren by order of the parliament, in 1642, it has been deserted, and suffered to fall into decay. There are still considerable remains of the building, and the offices have been converted into a farmhouse. The parish is situated on the road to Wisbech, and comprises 10,145 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 2. 1., and in the gift of the Bishop of Ely: the tithes have been commuted for £1280, and the glebe comprises 134 acres, with a glebe-house. There are places of worship for Baptists and Methodists.

DOWNHAM (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of **BILLERICAY**, hundred of **BARSTABLE**, S. division of **ESSEX**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Billericay; containing 254 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the hundred of Chelmsford, and on the west by the parish of Ramsdon-Bellhouse; and comprises 2234 acres, of which 71 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 2. $8\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £402; patron, R. B. Berens, Esq. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a handsome embattled tower, and contains some interesting monuments. There are the remains of a castle, occupying a quadrangular area near the church, and supposed to be Roman.

DOWNHAM, a chapelry, in the parish of **WHALLEY**, union of **CLITHEROE**, Higher division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Clitheroe; containing 567 inhabitants, of whom 368 are in the township of Downham. The manor is carried up to a period before the Conquest, when it was possessed by Aufray, or Alfred, a Saxon. It was granted by the Lacys to Ralph de Rous, and afterwards to Peter de Cestria; and by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, to John de Dyneley, a member of the Cliviger family. After the dissolution of Whalley Abbey, in which the fee vested, it was sold to Richard Assheton; and Downham Hall, existing in 1308, but rebuilt in 1775, became the seat of the Asshetons. The chapelry comprises 2900 acres, nearly all tithe-free, and of which 1870 are in the township of Downham: fine limestone, containing a great variety of fossil remains, is abundant, and there are quarries of superior gritstone, used for building. About thirty persons are employed in the manufacture of druggets and counterpanes. The Roman road called Broad-street, extending from Ribchester to Ilkley, runs through the township. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £129, with a house; patrons, the Trustees of the Hulme Exhibition, Manchester. The chapel, with the exception of the tower, which is ancient, was rebuilt by Lady Assheton in 1800; it is in the later English style, and dedicated to St. Leonard. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school has been erected. Ralph Assheton, by will, gave £110 to be laid out in land for the support of a school; the income is £18.

DOWNHAM, a township, in the parish of **WYMONDHAM**, incorporation and hundred of **FOREHOE**, E. division of **NORFOLK**; including the north end of the town of Wymondham, and containing 1286 inhabitants.

DOWNHAM-MARKET (*St. EDMUND*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **CLACKCLOSE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $42\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Norwich, and 85 (N. by E.) from London; containing 2953 inhabitants. This place, called in ancient records, from its situation on a navigable

river, *Downham Port*, derives its name from the Saxon *Dune*, a hill, and *ham*, a dwelling. In the reign of Edgar the town was bestowed upon the abbey of Ramsey, in the county of Huntingdon, the monks of which, in the time of Edward the Confessor, obtained for the inhabitants the grant of a weekly market, and subsequently, in the reign of John, permission to hold an annual fair. Near the bridge was a hermitage, and adjoining the church was in early times a Benedictine priory, subordinate to the abbey of Ramsey, to the abbots of which Henry III. granted very extensive privileges, including the power to execute felons on their gallows of Downham.

The town is pleasantly situated on an acclivity, about a mile to the east of the river Ouse, commanding an extensive view of the Fens on the west, with which it is connected by an ancient bridge of wood; it consists mainly of two streets, well paved and lighted, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. Considerable improvements have been made under the provisions of an act procured in 1835, for paving, lighting, and watching; several houses have been removed, and a spacious area has been obtained, forming a commodious market-place. There was once an extensive foundry for casting church bells; and within a mile of the town is a considerable manufactory for mustard, and for the preparation of linseed-oil. The making of butter, for which this place has for ages been celebrated, was formerly carried on to a vast extent, and on the average not less than 90,000 firkins, annually purchased by factors, were sent by the Ouse to Cambridge, and thence by land carriage to London, where it was sold under the appellation of Cambridge butter. This trade was some years since transferred to Swaffham, and has been replaced by a gradual increase in the cultivation of corn, and the trade in cattle and wool. In 1847 a railway was completed from Lynn, by way of Downham, to Ely. The market, which is amply supplied with corn and provisions of all kinds, is on Saturday; and fairs are held on the 3rd of March, for horses, May 8th, for cattle, and Nov. 13th, for cattle and toys; the fair for horses being one of the largest in the kingdom, and attended by numerous dealers from London and other towns: statute-fairs are also held, in the week preceding and the week following Old Michaelmas-day. The powers of the county debt-court of Downham, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Downham. There are petty-sessions every Monday under the magistrates for the division, and a court baron held quarterly by the lord of the manor.

The parish comprises 2490a. 2r. 24p., of which 1600 acres are arable, 626 pasture, and 64 woodland; the soil near the town is light and sandy, in other parts a loamy clay, and in some places marsh and fen. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of W. Franks, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises $29\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a glebe-house. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a low embattled tower surmounted by a small spire: the interior is remarkable for the dissimilarity of the arches that support the roof; the font, which is octangular, has at each angle a shield bearing the arms of St. Edmund. The churchyard is approached by a flight of steps on the north-west, and by a fine avenue of lime-trees on

the south. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. Dr. Buchcroft, in 1660, bequeathed £100, which have been vested in land producing a rent of £39, for distribution among the poor; and the parish is entitled to a portion of £60 per annum, rent of an allotment under the Downham Drainage act: there are also 30 acres of land worth £118. 10. per annum, for repairing the church. The union comprises 34 parishes or places, containing a population of 19,200 persons.

DOWNHAM, SANTON.—See SANTON-DOWNHAM.

DOWNHEAD, a chapelry, in the parish of DOULTING, union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of WHITE-STONE, E. division of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Shepton-Mallet; containing 207 inhabitants. It comprises 1525 acres, of which 25 are common or waste. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Doultling: the great tithes, belonging to Lord Portman, have been commuted for £85, and the vicarial for £114; there are 7 acres of glebe belonging to the impropiator, and 7 to the vicar. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints.

DOWNHOLME (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of RICHMOND, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK; consisting of the townships of Downholme, Ellerton-Abbey, Stainton, and Walburn; and containing 248 inhabitants, of whom 121 are in the township of Downholme, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Richmond. The parish comprises by computation 6330 acres, of which about 1400 are in the township, extending northward to the Swale river. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 15. 10., and in the patronage of T. Hutton, Esq. (the impropiator), with a net income of £75. The church, which stands in the dale below the village, is an ancient edifice. There is a school endowed with £15 per annum by the Rev. E. Ellerton.

DOWNSIDE, a hamlet, in the parish of BACKWELL, union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of HARTCLIFFE with BEDMINSTER, E. division of the county of SOMERSET; containing 178 inhabitants.

DOWNSIDE, a tything, in the parish of MIDSOMER-NORTON, union of CLUTTON, hundred of CHEWTON, E. division of SOMERSET; comprising 616 inhabitants. A district church dedicated to Christ has been erected, containing 272 sittings, of which 216 are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £250 towards the expense: the living is in the gift of the Vicar. Downside College, a Roman Catholic establishment in connexion with the University of London, in which young men are taught the different branches of literature and science, is a handsome building in the later English style, with a library and a chapel.

DOWNTON (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of LUDLOW, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Leintwardine; containing 104 inhabitants. It is situated on the banks of the Teame, and comprises 1194 acres. The soil is light and shallow, resting upon solid rock; the surface is undulated, except in the immediate vicinity of the river, and ornamented with oak, elm, and ash. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £4. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £146: the glebe contains 28 acres, with a glebe-house. The church, a

small low edifice in a dilapidated state, has some ancient carved work which is much admired.

DOWNTON, a township, in the parish of LACEY-STANTON, union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 3 miles (N.) from Ludlow; containing 90 inhabitants. This place lies on the east side of the river Corve; it comprises 550 acres of rich pastureland, with a small portion of arable, and is well wooded. Good stone is obtained for building purposes. Downton Hall, the seat of Sir William Rouse Boughton, Bart., to whom the whole property belongs, is a handsome mansion, approached by a beautiful avenue two miles in length, on a gradual ascent, from which the scenery is extensive, romantic, and mountainous, embracing the Titterstone and the Clee hills. The wooded grounds are particularly fine around the Hall, and the air of the township is very salubrious.

DOWNTON (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, and formerly a borough, in the union of ALDERBURY, hundred of DOWNTON, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Salisbury, and 88 (S. W.) from London; comprising the tythings of Charlton, Church, Downton, East Downton, Hamptworth, Wick with Walton, and Witherington; and containing 3648 inhabitants, of whom 743 are in Downton, and 1785 in East Downton. It appears to have been anciently of importance, and gave name to the hundred. Here was a castle, whose intrenchments may still be traced at the south-east extremity of the town; and in the centre of them is a large conical mount, upon which the keep is supposed to have stood. King John is said to have had a palace at this place; and in taking down part of an old building called the Court House, or King John's Stable, were found two wooden busts, probably of that monarch and his consort. The town consists principally of one long irregular street, extending from east to west, and having three bridges over the Upper Avon, which is here divided into three channels. On the river are some paper and grist mills; there is also a large tan-yard; malting is carried on, and several persons are engaged in a branch of the silk manufacture, and in making straw-plat. A market was held on Friday, which has been discontinued; there is a fair on April 23rd, for cattle, and another on October 2nd, for sheep and horses. Downton was a borough by prescription: it first sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., and continued to exercise that privilege down to the 38th of Edward III., after which there was only one return (in the 1st of Henry V.) till the 20th of Henry VI., from which period it continued regularly to send representatives until its disfranchisement in the 2nd of William IV. The right of election was vested in persons having a freehold interest in burgage tenements, holden by a certain rent, fealty and suit of court to the Bishop of Winchester, who is lord of the borough, and paying reliefs on descent and fines on alienation.

The parish comprises by admeasurement 12,023 acres, of which 3230 are common or waste land. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20; patrons and impropiators, the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College. The great tithes have been commuted for £1612, and the vicarial for £929. 5.; there are $126\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe belonging to the impropiators, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ to the vicar. The church is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, aisle, transept, and chancel, with a central

tower, which in 1791 was raised 30 feet higher, at the expense of the Earl of Radnor, who also largely contributed to the cost of some subsequent repairs in the body of the church; more recently, a neat organ and gallery have been erected by subscription. At Nunton is a chapel of ease; and a district church has been erected at Redlynch, by subscription, aided by a grant of £275 from the Incorporated Society; it is a neat edifice, containing 400 sittings, of which 350 are free, and was consecrated on July 24th, 1837. The living is in the gift of the Vicar. There are places of worship for General and Particular Baptists, and Wesleyans. A free school was founded in 1679, by Sir Joseph Ashe, Bart., and endowed with rents, &c., producing £40 per annum. In 1784, Mrs. Emma Noyes left by will £200, to be placed in the funds, and the interest applied in teaching children. In 1627, William Stockman gave Chadwell farm, in Whiteparish, now producing between £40 and £50 per annum, for the benefit of poor persons of Downton "surcharged with children." Here is an ancient cross, called the borough cross, on account of its having been the place for elections, except when a poll was demanded: in 1797, it was repaired at the expense of the burgesses. About two miles from Downton is Standlinch or Trafalgar House, bestowed by the nation, as a token of gratitude for distinguished services, on Admiral Lord Nelson.

DOWSBY (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Bourne; containing 232 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have been the scene of a sanguinary battle between the Saxons and the Danes in the year 869; and near the north boundary of the parish are eight tumuli, thought to have been raised over the bodies of the slain. The parish is situated on the road from Bourne to Boston, and bounded on the east by the South Forty-foot drain, which is navigable to the latter town. It comprises by measurement 1810 acres, whereof 1005 are upland and undulated, and well planted with ash and other timber, and 805 are fen, drained, inclosed, and planted; the soil is a dark loamy earth, resting on clay, and very fertile. Stone of good quality for the roads is quarried. There are some remains of an ancient decoy, which, in the winter of 1735-6, from October to April, produced 13,180 ducks, realizing to the proprietor £385. 18., at the rate of 7s. per dozen. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 19. 2., and in the gift of the Rev. K. Foster: the tithes have been commuted for £279. 12., and the glebe comprises 18½ acres, and a glebe-house. The church is an ancient massive structure, with an embattled tower in the early English style.

DOXFORD, a township, in the parish of ELLINGHAM, union of ALNWICK, S. division of BAMBROUGH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7½ miles (N.) from Alnwick; containing 56 inhabitants. It is situated one mile south from Preston, and east of the road between Alnwick and Belford; not far distant is a stream which runs into the North Sea. There is a good quarry of freestone, from which Doxford House, a commodious and well-built mansion, formerly the residence of the Taylor family, was erected.

DOYNTON (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Upper division of the hundred

of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, though locally in the hundred of PUCKLECHURCH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Bath; containing 529 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded by the river Boyd, comprises 1700 acres by computation, whereof two-thirds are pasture, and the rest arable and wood; the soil is partly a stiffish clay, resting on white lias, and in some places a good gravelly soil. The village is situated in a plain of about one square mile, entirely surrounded by hills. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £340, and there is a glebe-house. The body of the church is ancient, but the chancel was rebuilt about 1767. There is a place of worship for Independents. The Rev. William Langton, about 1668, gave money for the purchase of lands, now producing £30. 6. a year, for teaching and apprenticing children. On the summit of some lofty rocks between which runs the river Boyd, are intrenchments, supposed to be Roman.

DRAKEHOLES, a hamlet, partly in the parish of CLAYWORTH, and partly in that of EVERTON, union of EAST RETFORD, North Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 71 inhabitants.

DRAKELOW, a township, in the parish of CHURCHGRESLEY, union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Burton; containing 62 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Trent, and comprises by measurement 1400 acres, of which 100 are woodland and plantations, and of the remainder about one-third arable and two-thirds meadow and pasture; the soil is generally of a sandy quality. Here is one of the depôts on the line of the Chesterfield and Trent canal, which at this place passes through a tunnel 250 yards long.

DRAUGHTON (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the union of BRIKWORTH, hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 11 miles (N.) from Northampton; containing 208 inhabitants. It comprises about 1420 acres, in about equal portions of arable and pasture: freestone of good quality is quarried for building and other purposes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 2. 11., and in the gift of H. H. H. Hungerford, Esq., sole proprietor of the parish: the tithes have been commuted for £367. 10., and the glebe comprises nearly 5 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower, and neatly arranged interior. A school was built in 1841, and is supported by subscription.

DRAUGHTON, a township, in the parish and union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Skipton; containing 211 inhabitants. It is situated to the west of the river Wharfe, on the road from Skipton to Addingham, and comprises by computation 2660 acres, partly uninclosed. Far Berwick and Near Berwick farms are in the township.

DRA X (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of SELBY, Lower division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK; including the townships of Camblesforth and Newland; and containing 1161 inhabitants, of whom 364 are in the township of Drax, 7 miles (S. E.) from Selby, and 171 in that of Long Drax. The

parish is bounded on the east and north-east by the river Ouse, and on the south-east by the Aire, which empties itself into the former a little above Booth Great Ferry-House. It comprises by computation 6474*a.* 3*r.* 38*p.*, of which 4823 acres are arable, 1093 pasture, and 166 wood; the surface is level, and the situation is not very wholesome, though it has been much improved of late by drainage. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4, with a net income of £81; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown, and the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £1446. The church is a very ancient edifice. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free grammar school was built in 1669, by Charles Reed, and endowed by him with £2000; he also erected six almshouses, to be kept in repair from the same fund, for three aged persons of each sex. The whole endowment is now £924 per annum. This benefactor, when an infant, is said to have been discovered lying among some reeds, and to have been, from that circumstance, named Reed; having been brought up by the parish, he was put to the sea service at the age of sixteen, and, after fifty years' absence, returned opulent, and testified his gratitude to his preservers by the above benevolent acts. The story of his having been a foundling, is, however, by most persons deemed fabulous, and is disproved by his will, in which he bequeaths legacies to several relations. A priory of Black canons was founded in the time of Henry I., by William Paynell, to the honour of St. Nicholas; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was valued at £121. 18. 3.

DRAYCOT, a hamlet, in the parish of BOURTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR, union of RUGBY, Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Dunchurch; containing 142 inhabitants.

DRAYCOT-CERNE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPENHAM, hundred of MALMESBURY, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Chippenham; containing 181 inhabitants. The parish takes the distinguishing affix to its name from the family of Cerne, to whom the manor anciently belonged. It is situated on the Avon, and intersected by the Great Western railway, in a detached portion near the river; and comprises by measurement 970 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 11., and in the gift of the Earl of Mornington: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe comprises 52 acres, with a glebe-house. The church is an ancient structure. Weapons supposed to be Saxon have been found. Dr. Buckeridge, successively Bishop of Rochester and of Ely, was born here about 1562.

DRAYCOT-FOLIATT, a parish, in the union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of KINGSBRIDGE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS, 4½ miles (S. S. E.) from Swindon; containing 26 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8.; net income, £165; patron, A. Goddard, Esq. The church has long been demolished, and the inhabitants attend that of the adjoining parish.

DRAYCOT-FOLIATT, a chapelry, in the parish of WILCOT, union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Everley and Pewsey, and N. divisions of WILTS, 2¼ miles (N.) from Pewsey. The tithes produce £180.

DRAYCOT-IN-THE-MOORS (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of CHEADLE, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 7½ miles (N. E.) from Stone; containing 550 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Uttoxeter to Newcastle-under-Lyme, and intersected by the river Blyth; and comprises 3880*a.* 3*r.* 17*p.*, whereof 240 acres are wood, and 69 common or waste: the scenery is pleasing. Red sandstone is quarried for building; and the sinking of a shaft for coal was commenced, at Draycot Cross, in 1844. About half a mile to the east of the village is the hamlet of Totmonslow, which gives name to the hundred, and where the hundred court was formerly held; it is supposed to have been anciently a place of some importance. Sir Edward Vavasour, Bart., is lord of the manor. The late baronet introduced the allotment system, which greatly conduces to the comfort and prosperity of the poorer inhabitants: thirty-six allotments of land are at present let at a nominal rent; and further encouragement is afforded by a parochial agricultural society.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Sir E. Vavasour: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £423. 5. 3.; and the glebe contains 48 acres, valued at £130 per annum, with a glebe-house, almost entirely rebuilt in 1840. The nave of the church and upper part of the tower were rebuilt in 1735; but the rector's chancel and the patron's chancel (a mortuary chapel on the north) are very ancient. In the south side of the former chancel are a piscina and three sedilia, and a fine altar-tomb of the 16th century, with recumbent effigies, and small sculptured statues on the sides; and in the other chancel or chantry, are five altar-tombs, the earliest that of a Knight Templar. The church also contains some fine old monuments of the Draycot family; and in the churchyard is a pyramidal stone, similar to those stones with which the Danes marked the depositories of their deceased heroes. In 1839 a neat and commodious school-house, close to the church, was built by the Rev. E. C. Sneyd Kynnersley, the then rector, aided by the principal Protestant farmers in the parish; and a school is supported by Sir E. Vavasour, who, among other annual charities, gives the rent of the manor-mill to be distributed in flour to the poor. Painsley Hall, in the parish, was a place of some note in the civil wars; it was the manor-house of the Draycot family, and parts of the old building are still remaining: the present occupant, a few years since, filled up the moat by which it was surrounded. This Hall seems to have been a refuge for Roman Catholics in times of religious peril, and one of its rooms was used by them for the celebration of mass, which was secretly performed with closed doors. Joseph Rees, a shepherd, of Totmonslow hamlet, lived to the age of 127 years; and Hannah Barnes, of Draycot village, who died in 1777, lived to 100 years.—See the article on CRESWELL.

DRAYCOTT, a liberty, in the parish of WILNE, union of SHARDLOW, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 6½ miles (E. S. E.) from Derby; containing 895 inhabitants. It comprises 1380*a.* 25*p.*, whereof two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture, with a little woodland: the surface generally is level, but hilly towards the north; and the soil various, in some parts clay, and in others a light

loam. In 1800 the late Mr. Towle established a cotton-mill here; the present factory was erected in 1814, and enlarged in 1818. The Messrs. Towle have also works for the manufacture of lace; and a second cotton-mill, erected in 1831. The village, which is populous and well built, is contiguous to the river Derwent, and to the Derby canal, and Midland railway. The Primitive Methodists and the Wesleyans have places of worship; and a school is partly supported by subscription.

DRAYCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of ICKFORD, union of THAME, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD; containing 12 inhabitants.

DRAYCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of LIMINGTON, union of YEOVIL, hundred of STONE, W. division of the county of SOMERSET; containing 50 inhabitants.

DRAYCOTT, a hamlet, partly in the parish of CHEDDER, union of AXBRIDGE, and partly in that of RODNEY-STOKE, union of WELLS, hundred of WINTER-STOKE, E. division of the county of SOMERSET, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from the city of Wells; containing 590 inhabitants.

DRAYCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of BLOCKLEY, union of SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR, Upper division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Blockley and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Moreton-in-the-Marsh; containing 193 inhabitants.

DRAYCOTT-IN-THE-CLAY, a township, in the parish of HANBURY, union of UTTOXETER, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from UTTOXETER; containing 431 inhabitants. The manor was included in the Conqueror's gift to Henry de Ferrers, and has for many ages been possessed by the noble family of Vernon. The village, which is scattered, lies on the Lichfield and Sudbury road, one mile west-by-north, of Hanbury. The tithes of the township, with those of Stubby-Lane and Moreton, have been commuted for £48 payable to the vicar, and £160 to the Bishop of Lichfield. In a meadow beyond Draycott mill are the ruins of an ancient mansion, surrounded by a moat.

DRAYCOTT-MOOR, a hamlet, in the parish of LONGWORTH, union of ABINGDON, hundred of OCK, county of BERKS, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Farringdon; containing 238 inhabitants.

DRAYTON, a parish, in the union of ABINGDON, hundred of OCK, county of BERKS, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Abingdon; containing 521 inhabitants. This place suffered severely from a fire that accidentally occurred in 1780, when more than thirty houses were destroyed. The parish comprises 1738 acres, the soil of which is partly gravel and partly a strong clay; the village is pleasantly situated, near the Wilts and Berks canal. The living is annexed to the vicarage of St. Helen's: the church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

DRAYTON, a township, in the parish of BRINGHURST, union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Rockingham; containing 148 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. James. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1804. George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, was born at this place in 1624.

DRAYTON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of St. FAITH, hundred of TAVERHAM, E. division of

NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Norwich; containing 372 inhabitants. The parish is traversed by the Fakenham road, and comprises 1292 acres. In the village, which is pleasantly situated in the vale of Wensum, are the remains of an ancient cross, that had an inscription in French, offering pardon to all who would pray for the souls of William de Bellemont and Joan his wife. A place called "Blood's Dale," is said to have been the scene of a battle in Saxon times. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Hellesdon united, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. 9., and in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich: the tithes of Drayton have been commuted for £253, and the glebe contains 18 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower. At the inclosure, in 1813, 50 acres of land were allotted to the poor for fuel.

DRAYTON, a hamlet, in the parish and union of DAVENTRY, hundred of FAWSLEY, county of NORTHAMPTON, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N. W. by W.) from Daventry; containing 388 inhabitants. A Roman pavement was discovered near this place in 1736.

DRAYTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, hundred of BLOXHAM, county of OXFORD, 2 miles (N. W. by W.) from Banbury; containing 206 inhabitants. It comprises 856*a.* 1*r.* 32*p.*: the soil is a light loam of reddish colour, and the surface is hilly. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 0*½*.; net income, £316; patron, Earl Delawarr. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1801. The church, which has been renovated, is pleasantly situated in the vicinity of the well-wooded park of the Ladies North, at Wroxton; near the north door is an ancient stone coffin, on which are sculptured three stars entwined with tendrils and foliage.

DRAYTON (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of ABINGDON, hundred of DORCHESTER, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (N.) from Wallingford; containing 327 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford, whose tithes here have been commuted for £325; a payment of £16. 5. is made to certain impropiators.

DRAYTON (*St. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET, 2 miles (S. W.) from Langport; containing, with the tything of Middeney, 469 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Parret, and comprises by measurement 2201 acres: there are quarries of stone for building and for burning into lime. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £97; patron and impropiator, R. T. Combe, Esq., as lessee of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, whose tithes have been commuted for £330: there are nearly six acres of glebe. The church has an embattled tower at the west end, and a fine south porch of Norman architecture.

DRAYTON, a tything, in the parish and hundred of BARTON-STACEY, union of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 46 inhabitants.

DRAYTON, a township, in the parish and union of PENKRIDGE, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. by E.) from Penkridge. This is a hamlet and manor of 700 acres, situated on the west side of the river Penk. The road from Penkridge to Stafford passes through.

DRAYTON, a hamlet, in the parish of OLD STRATFORD, union of STRATFORD, Stratford division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Stratford; containing 20 inhabitants.

DRAYTON-BASSETT (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of TAMWORTH, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Tamworth; containing 404 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Tame, and comprises 3189a. 1r. 28p. of land, in about equal portions of arable and pasture. The Birmingham and Fazeley canal passes on the east, and the Birmingham and Derby railway has a station at Wilnecote, about two miles distant. A mill is worked for spinning cotton-yarn, and making tapes and laces. The manor formerly belonged to the Weymouth family, but is now held by Sir Robert Peel, Bart., who is proprietor of two-thirds of the parish, the remaining third being the property of Sir Francis Lawley, Bart. A splendid mansion, in the Elizabethan style, has been erected by Sir Robert Peel, who had the honour of entertaining Her present Majesty, the Dowager Queen, Prince Albert, and the court, within its walls, from the 28th of November to the 1st of December 1843: a magnificent portrait gallery, attached to the south-east angle of the mansion, was completed in 1846. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £209. 12. 6., and the glebe consists of 25 acres, with a glebe-house. The church is a modern edifice, with an ancient tower.

DRAYTON-BEAUCHAMP (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Tring; containing 231 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 7., and in the patronage of W. Jenney, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £304. 15., and the glebe comprises 28 acres.

DRAYTON, DRY (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHESTERTON, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Cambridge; containing 478 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2389 acres, nearly all arable; the soil is generally a strong clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 1. 3.; net income, £320; patron, the Rev. Dr. Smith. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1809. A school has an endowment of about £7. 17. per annum.

DRAYTON, EAST (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, South-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (N. E.) from Tuxford; containing 212 inhabitants, and comprising 1520 acres. The living is a vicarage, with the livings of Askham and Stokeham annexed, valued in the king's books at £9. 3. 4.; net income, £165; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of York.

DRAYTON, FEN (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ST. IVES, hundred of PAPWORTH, county of CAMBRIDGE, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from St. Ives; containing 381 inhabitants. The living is a rectory; net income, £100; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, whose tithes here have been commuted for £426, and whose glebe contains $42\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In 1838, an act was passed for inclosing the common.

DRAYTON, FENNY (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of ATHERSTONE, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Hinckley; containing 127 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £278; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Samuel Bracebridge Heming.

DRAYTON-IN-HALES, or MARKET-DRAYTON (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, chiefly in the Drayton division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of the county of SALOP, but partly in the N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; comprising the townships of Betton, Drayton Magna and Parva, Longslow, Sutton, and Woodeaves, in Salop; and Alington, and Bloore-in-Tyrley with Hales, in Stafford; the whole containing 4680 inhabitants, of whom 1699 are in Drayton Magna, and 1462 in Drayton Parva, $19\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Shrewsbury, and $159\frac{1}{2}$ (N. W. by N.) from London. Nennius endeavours to identify this place with the *Caer Draithon* of the Britons, enumerating it as one of the principal cities belonging to that people; and the correctness of his opinion has not been arraigned by any succeeding writer. It is evident from the discovery of the foundations of several houses in the adjoining fields, that the town anciently occupied a more extended site than it does at present. In the record of Domesday it is mentioned by the name *Draitune*. The manor was successively in the possession of the abbot of St. Ebrulph, in Normandy, and the abbot of Combermere, in Cheshire; the latter, in 1246, received the grant of a market to be held at Drayton on Wednesday, and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary. During the parliamentary war, the neighbourhood was the scene of a skirmish, on the 25th of Jan., 1643, when Prince Rupert routed the enemy, who were commanded by Sir Thomas Fairfax.

The town stands on the north-western bank of the river Tern; it is clean, and moderately well paved, and the houses present a neat appearance. There are manufactories for paper, and for hair-cloth for chair bottoms, and some business is done in malting; but the trade, which was once very considerable, has declined in consequence of the construction of the Grand Trunk canal. The market is on Wednesday. There are fairs for horned-cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and hempen and woollen cloth, on the Wednesday before Palm-Sunday, Wednesday before June 22nd, on Sept. 19th, and Oct. 24th; and fairs have been lately established, which are held on the last Wednesday in November, and the first Wednesday in February, May, and August. The petty-sessions for the Drayton division of the hundred are held here: the powers of the county debt-court of Drayton, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Drayton. The parish comprises 7741 acres of arable and pasture land, the soil of which is rich and fertile; the vicinity abounds with interesting objects. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 10. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Trustees of Sir C. Corbet, the impropiators: the great tithes have been commuted for £1305. 19. 10., and the vicarial for £279. 19. 6.; the glebe comprises about one acre. The church was built, with the exception probably of the steeple, in the reign of Stephen, and consists of a nave, aisles, chancel, and square tower supported by buttresses

and adorned with battlements and pinnacles : the whole of the building, except the tower, was thoroughly repaired in 1787. In 1846-7 a church was erected in Little Drayton ; it is in the lancet style, with a tower, and will accommodate 600 persons, on the ground floor. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. A free grammar school was founded in 1554, and endowed with a rent-charge of £22 by Sir Rowland Hill, and £10 per annum by Sir Thomas and Lady Lake. The Rev. Richard Price in 1730 left property now producing upwards of £40 per annum, for teaching children, and other purposes ; and John Bill bequeathed £240, for teaching and apprenticing boys. There are various other benefactions for apprenticing poor children, (among which is one by Elizabeth Watenhall, producing £38. 18. per annum,) and for other charitable purposes, amounting in the whole to about £200 per annum. The union of Drayton comprises 11 parishes or places, and parts of 2 others, 10 being situated in the county of Salop, 2 in that of Stafford, and 1 in that of Chester ; and the union contains a population of 13,950.

DRAYTON-PARSLOW (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of WINSLOW, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Winslow ; containing 526 inhabitants. It comprises 1681a. 1r. 28p. : the Birmingham railroad passes within about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12 ; net income, £248 ; patron, the Rev. Samuel Wright. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1797 ; the glebe contains 350 acres, and there is a commodious and excellent glebe-house, lately put into complete repair.

DRAYTON, WEST (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of UXBRIDGE, hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Colnbrook ; containing 802 inhabitants. The Grand Junction canal passes through the parish ; and here is a station of the Great Western railway, which passes a short distance to the north of the church. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Harmondsworth, and valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8. : the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1824. The church has an embattled tower at the west end, and contains a font curiously sculptured in compartments.

DRAYTON, WEST, a chapelry, in the parish of EAST MARKHAM, union of EAST RETFORD, South-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Tuxford ; containing 109 inhabitants, and comprising 612 acres. Henry Walter, in 1688, bequeathed a rent-charge of £25 towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster.

DREGG (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BOOTLE, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Raven-glass ; containing, with the township of Carleton, 429 inhabitants, of whom 286 are in the township of Dregg. The parish anciently abounded with oaks, from which it seems to have derived its name ; *Derigh*, or *Dergh*, signifying, in the Celtic tongue, oak. It is intersected by the river Irt, and bounded on the south by the Mite, and on the west by the Irish Sea, near the shore of which is a powerful chalybeate spring. The living is a perpetual curacy ; net income, £88 ; patron, S. Irton, Esq. ; impropiator, Lord Muncaster. The tithes were

commuted for land and a money payment in 1820. A school built in 1828, by the Rev. William Thompson, a native of the parish, is endowed with £1400 three per cent. Bank annuities.

DREWS-TEIGNTON.—See TEIGNTON, DREWS.

DREWTON, with EVERTHORP, a township, in the parish of NORTH CAVE, union of HOWDEN, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by W.) from South Cave ; containing 184 inhabitants, of whom 85 are in the hamlet of Drewton. The township is formed of two manors, and is intersected by the road from Beverley to Howden ; it comprises by computation 1390 acres of land. The manor of Drewton, the name of which is supposed to be a corruption of Druids' town, is a romantic district of scattered houses : the Hall stands in a secluded valley in the south-western hills of the Wolds, where many British and Roman antiquities, and human bones, have been found. Everthorp is distant from Drewton about two miles.

DRIBY (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Alford ; containing 97 inhabitants. It comprises 1338 acres, and is distinguished by a bold line of hills belonging to the chalk formation of the county, and forming part of its eastern escarpment towards the sea. The living is a discharged rectory, united in 1774 to that of South Ormsby, and valued in the king's books at £8. 19. 4.

DRIFFIELD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of CROWTHORNE and MINETY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Cirencester ; containing 148 inhabitants. It is situated about midway between the road from Cirencester to London, and that from Cirencester to Cricklade ; and comprises 1214 acres, of which 650 are arable, 500 pasture, and 60 woodland. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £8. 2. $3\frac{1}{2}$. ; net income, £270 ; patron, George Bengough, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn rent in 1799 ; the glebe contains 180 acres, with a glebe-house. The church was built about a century since by Lord Coleraine, several of whose family, including the well-known George Hanger, were buried here. A school was founded in 1825, by Arthur Vansittart, Esq., and the family of Cumberland, the former giving a messuage and garden, and the latter the sum of £300.

DRIFFIELD, GREAT (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 29 miles (E. by N.) from York, and 193 (N.) from London ; containing, with the chapelry of Little Driffeld and the township of Emswell with Kelleythorpe, 3477 inhabitants, of whom 3223 are in the town. This place is pleasantly situated at the foot of the Wolds, and near the confluence of several streams, which, uniting their waters, flow south-eastward to Frodingham, where, receiving numerous tributaries, they form the river Hull. It consists of one spacious street extending nearly north and south, in a direction parallel with the principal stream, and of two small streets of inferior houses irregularly built, one on the east, and the other on the west, side of the main street. The streets are

lighted with gas, from works established in 1835 at an expense of £1800, raised in shares of £10 each; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water. A mechanics' institute was founded in 1837, and a branch of the Hull savings' bank has been opened. The various streams abound with fine trout and other fish, of the former of which, one weighing seventeen pounds was taken a short time since. The Driffeld Anglers' Club was established in 1833, and is under the management of a president and a committee of seven members, with a secretary who is also treasurer; each member contributes £5 yearly towards the expense of preserving the fishery, and the club holds an annual meeting on the first Tuesday after the 19th of April. The air is pure and salubrious, and the environs remarkably pleasant, abounding with varied scenery, and affording every attraction to the sportsman. The principal business is in corn, of which the surrounding district affords an abundant supply; and from the central situation of the town, and the great facilities of conveyance, the trade is rapidly increasing. A neat building, containing a corn-exchange and public rooms, has been erected by subscription, at an expense of £2000, raised in £10 shares. The manufacture of carpets, linen, and sacking, is carried on to a moderate extent; and an iron-foundry, and a very extensive tannery, afford employment to a considerable number of persons. There are corn-mills on the streams in the town and neighbourhood; and at the head of the Driffeld canal are two mills for crushing bones, and several commodious wharfs and warehouses. This canal was constructed under an act of the 7th of George III., and extends along the side of the principal stream to the river Hull, a little below the bridge at Frodingham. The Hull and Bridlington railway, opened in 1846, has a station here; and an act has been passed for a railway to Malton. The market is on Thursday, and large cattle-fairs are held at Little Driffeld, *which see*. The powers of the county debt-court of Driffeld, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Driffeld.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, with that of Little Driffeld annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 2½, and in the gift of the Precentor in the Cathedral of York, as prebendary of Driffeld. The perpetual curate's tithes have been commuted for £100, and his glebe consists of 37 acres. The church is an ancient and stately structure in the Norman and early English styles, with a lofty embattled tower of the decorated English style, strengthened by double buttresses at the angles, panelled and enriched with canopied niches, and crowned by eight crocketed pinnacles; it was built by a member of the Hotham family, and forms a truly magnificent feature in the landscape. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. The poor law union of Driffeld comprehends 43 parishes and townships, with a population of 16,829; the workhouse, situated in the town, was erected in 1838, and contains accommodation for 200 inmates, and a court-room in which the petty-sessions for the division are held every Thursday. At Danesdale, a hamlet in the parish, are numerous tumuli called the "Danes' Graves," supposed to have been raised over the bodies of the Danish chiefs who fell in a battle said to have taken place in the immediate vicinity.

DRIFFIELD, LITTLE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of GREAT DRIFFIELD, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 1 mile (W.) from Great Driffeld; containing 154 inhabitants. It is on the Malton road, and comprises by computation 400 acres. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Aug. 26th, and Sept. 19th, for horses, cattle, and sheep. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Great Driffeld, and valued in the king's books at £5. 3. 4. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was taken down and rebuilt in 1807: the ancient structure was celebrated as the burial-place of Alchfrid, a brother of Alfred, King of Northumbria, who died in 705, and to whose memory an inscription is still preserved against the south wall of the chancel.

DRINGHLINGTON, a township, in the parish of BIRSTAL, union of BRADFORD, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. E.) from Bradford, and 5½ (W. S. W.) from Leeds; containing 2031 inhabitants. That part of the township known as Adwalton, is memorable as the scene of a sanguinary battle which took place in the reign of Charles I., between the royalists, commanded by the Earl of Newcastle, and the parliamentary forces under Lord Fairfax, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss, and both Lord Fairfax and his son driven off the field. The township comprises by measurement 1098 acres, laid out in arable and pasture: the surface is elevated, and the substratum abounds in coal, several mines being in operation; stone is quarried, but it is of inferior quality, and used chiefly for field-fencing and inside walling. At the extremity of the township, towards Gildersome, is a mill for woollen goods, which affords employment to a small portion of the inhabitants; also two steam corn-mills, in one of which is a room for power-loom for the Bradford market. A market was formerly held at Adwalton, and also fairs for cattle, which were originally established by charter; the fat-cattle fairs have long been removed to Wakefield, but there are still good supplies of cows and horses on Feb. 26th, the Thursdays in Easter and in Whitsun week, Nov. 5th, and some other days. The village is pleasantly situated on the Whitehall road from Leeds to Halifax, and on that from Bradford to Wakefield; and commands, from its elevated position, an extensive view over the surrounding country. The chapel, a neat edifice with a campanile turret, was erected by subscription in 1786, and contains 345 sittings, of which 30 are free: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Messrs. Hague. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, and Wesleyans. The grammar school, free to a limited number of scholars, was founded in 1666, by Dr. James Margetson, Archbishop of Armagh, in Ireland, a native of this village, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £60, which is paid to three masters, the head master being appointed by Peterhouse College, Cambridge.

DRINGHOE, with UPTON and BROUGH, a township, in the parish of SKIPSEA, union of BRIDLINGTON, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 11 miles (E. by S.) from Driffeld; containing 190 inhabitants, of whom 82 are in Dringhoe. This place at an early period came into the hands of the family of Cance, and remained with them through a long period of years; the abbey of Meaux had also several grants of

land here, and held at the Dissolution 378 acres. The township comprises about 1700 acres, tithe-free, partly the property of Sir T. A. Clifford Constable: the road from Barmston to Brandsburton passes on the west. The Hall is now a farmhouse.

DRINGHOUSES, a chapelry, partly in the parish of the HOLY TRINITY, MICKLEGATE, partly in that of ACOMB, but chiefly in the parish of ST. MARY-BISHOPS-HILL-SENIOR, E. division of AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from York, on the road to Tadcaster; containing 156 inhabitants. This chapelry comprises 576 acres, of which two-thirds are meadow and pasture, and one-third arable: the surface is elevated, and the air bracing and salubrious; there are charming views of the city and cathedral of York, and of the celebrated race-course. Here are several hotels, with excellent stables for the race-horses, and every accommodation for persons attending the races. The York and North-Midland railway passes to the right of the place after leaving Hob Moor. The living is a donative; patron, the Rev. E. T. Leigh; the tithes have been commuted for £137. The chapel belongs to the Barlows, of Middlethorpe, to which family are several monuments. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

DRINKSTONE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of STOW, hundred of THEDWASTRY, W. division of SUFFOLK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Stow-Market; containing 505 inhabitants. It comprises 2172 acres, of which 67 are common or waste. Here is a handsome mansion, beautifully situated in an extensive and well-wooded park. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 17. 1., and in the gift of the Rev. Edgar Rust; the tithes have been commuted for £517, and the glebe comprises 85 acres. The church is in the decorated English style, with an embattled tower of brick, erected in 1694. The Rev. Richard Mosely, in 1804, bequeathed £700 for a school; and the poor have several other bequests.

DROINTON, a township, partly in the parish of COLWICH, and partly in that of STOWE, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD, 1 mile (E. S. E.) from Stowe; containing 162 inhabitants. It lies about a mile south of Chartley Park, and is chiefly occupied by persons engaged in agriculture.



Seal and Arms.

DROITWICH, an ancient borough and market-town, having exclusive jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Eastern division of the county of WORCESTER, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from the city of Worcester, and 118 (N. W.) from London; containing 2832 inhabitants. This place was an-

ciently denominated *Wich* or *Wiche*, from the wiches, or salt-springs, wherewith the neighbourhood abounds; and the prefix *Droit*, right or legal, is supposed to refer to some exclusive privilege for the manufacture of salt, obtained by the inhabitants. It appears to have been the town of the ancient Britons called by Richard of Cirencester *Salinæ*, from its saline

springs, situated on a British road, styled the Saltway. There is no evidence of its having ever been occupied by the Romans; but under the Saxon government it rose to importance, and seems to have given name to their province of *Wiccias*, of which Worcestershire constituted the principal part. During the war between Charles I., and the parliament, the inhabitants adhered steadily to the royal cause, and received a letter from that unfortunate monarch, acknowledging a due sense of their loyalty.

The town is situated on the river Salwarp, upon which are several corn-mills. The manufacture of salt existed here at the period of our history when the Romans held partial possession of the county, though it was not until the year 1725 that the strong brine, for which it is now famous, was discovered; the purity of the salt is considered superior to that of any salt obtained elsewhere, and the quantity produced amounts to about 50,000 tons a year. By charter of James I., the exclusive privilege of sinking pits within the borough was given to the corporation, who granted licences to others; but this was overthrown about 1690, by a legal decision in favour of an enterprising individual, who, by a breach of this supposed right, successfully encountered the opposition of the party claiming it. Pits then became numerous, and the trade was thrown open to competition, to the great advantage of the community. The principle or method of making the salt remained unvaried until lately, when several persons adopted other modes, and obtained patents for them, but afterwards resorted to the old practice. In 1841, Mr. Benjamin Smith received a patent (subsequently assigned to Mr. George Ellins) for "an improved apparatus for making salt from brine," whereby five large pans of brine are heated and made to produce salt, of a superior quality and grain, with the same quantity of fuel that was previously required for one pan only. The supply of brine is obtained by boring, upon the Artesian principle. Mr. Ellins sank a shaft of seven feet diameter to the depth of 200 feet, the last thirty being through a bed of rock-salt, and then formed a large cavity, into which a powerful spring of brine introduced itself, instantaneously filling it and rising to the surface. He afterwards sank another shaft equally deep, the water having burst in upon the first; but this, also, has been abandoned, as the fresh water could not be kept out; and Mr. Ellins has sunk another well in the neighbourhood of the old pits. It was always thought that the brine was confined to the valley between the High-street and Dodderhill church; but in 1847 Messrs. Walter and John Noak, natives of the town, after surmounting various difficulties, found a bountiful supply of brine of excellent quality, beneath the surface of a field called Covercroft, near the union-workhouse, on an eminence far removed from any other brine-pit.

An act was procured in 1767, for a canal from this town to the river Severn, which was begun in 1768, and completed in 1771, under the direction of Brindley, the celebrated engineer, at an expense of £25,000; it is navigable for vessels of sixty tons' burthen, and the junction takes place at Hawford. The Birmingham and Gloucester railway has a station a mile and a half eastward of the town; and an act was passed in 1845 for a railway from Oxford, by Droitwich, to Wolverhampton; with a branch of four miles from Droitwich to Stoke-

Prior, on the Birmingham and Gloucester line. A building called the Exchequer-house, where the payments from the persons who held licences to make salt, and the other profits derived by the corporation from the brine-pits, were made weekly, was erected about the year 1581; but it was taken down in 1826, and new court-rooms have been built near the spot on which it stood. At the same time an old market-house was pulled down, and a new one formed under the court-rooms; also a good prison. The hot and cold salt-water baths, here, were established in 1836, at the suggestion of Dr. Hastings, of Worcester, and are celebrated for their efficacy in cases of rheumatism, paralysis, asthma, and affections of the spine. Gas-works were erected in the same year. The malting-trade is carried on to a limited extent. The market is on Friday; and there are fairs on the Monday before the 20th of June, and the Wednesday before St. Thomas' day, during which a court of pie-poudre is held.

The town was originally incorporated by a CHARTER from John, conferring on the inhabitants various privileges, which were confirmed and increased by succeeding monarchs; and by the charter of the 22nd of James I., which refers to prior charters, the body corporate consisted of two bailiffs, a recorder, two justices, a town-clerk, burgesses, &c. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the government is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; and a commission of the peace has been granted by Her present Majesty to the borough, which has now nine magistrates. The powers of the county debt-court of Droitwich, established in 1847, extend over nearly the whole of the registration-district of Droitwich. The town returned two burgesses to the parliaments of Edward I., and to those held in the 2nd and 4th of Edward II., from which period the privilege ceased until 1554: it now sends only one member, having been deprived of the other by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. The right of election, according to a decision of the house of commons in 1690, was vested in the burgesses of the corporation of the salt-springs, in number about forty; but by the act just mentioned, the privilege was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising by estimation 22,656 acres: the mayor is returning officer. The town is the place of election for the eastern division of the county.

The ancient borough comprises the greater part of the united parish of St. Andrew and St. Mary-de-Witton, containing 790 inhabitants; the parishes of St. Peter-de-Witton, 703, and St. Nicholas, 588; and a small portion of that of St. Augustine-de-Wich, or Dodderhill, 686. The parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary were united by letters-patent of Edward VI., dated 4th of June, in the second year of his reign; and the union was confirmed by an act obtained in the 13th of Charles II. St. Andrew's contains 541 acres, St. Peter's 697, St. Nicholas' 307; and the liberties forming part of Dodderhill 22 acres. The living of *St. Andrew's* is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the family of Silvester for one presentation, and then of the Crown; the tithes have been commuted for £208, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church, which was rebuilt after its destruction by a casual fire in 1293, has some fine portions in the early English style, with additions

of later date; it is very neat in its interior, and has a good organ. The living of *St. Peter's* is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the gift of Earl Somers: the tithes have been commuted for £170, and the glebe contains half an acre. The church has a tower in the later English style, a handsome ceiling of carved oak, some fine decorated windows, and a small quantity of ancient stained glass: Dr. Nash, the historian of Worcestershire, and editor of a splendid edition of *Hudibras*, lies buried here. A chapel of ease stood on the bridge, but was taken down in 1763. The living of *St. Nicholas'* is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 9. 7.: the tithes until recently were wholly inappropriate, but one-half of them is now paid to the incumbent of St. Andrew's, who has the spiritual care of the parish; they have been commuted for £105. The church was greatly injured during the parliamentary war, and is now entirely demolished. There are places of worship for dissenters. A school is supported by an endowment from the Right Hon. Henry Coventry; and there is a national school, endowed with £20 per annum from the Oakley estate at Salwarp. A Sunday school for boys was founded in 1789, by N. G. Petre, who endowed it with £850 three per cent. consols.; there is also an infants' school. The Coventry hospital, in St. Peter's parish, was founded with a bequest by Henry, son of Lord Coventry, keeper of the great seal in the reign of Charles I.; who, previous to his death, in 1686, left £1000 for the erection of a workhouse, and also estates for its maintenance, which last were converted into a rent-charge of £473, and, with accumulations vested in the funds, produce an income of £1109 per annum. The poor law union of Droitwich comprises twenty-six parishes or places, and contains 17,465 inhabitants. Richard de Wich, Bishop of Chichester, a man of extensive erudition, and who was canonized by Urban IV., in 1262, nine years after his death, was born here: the inhabitants held his fame in great estimation, and were wont to celebrate an annual festival with games, &c., in honour of him. Serjeant Wilde, an eminent republican lawyer, who was made lord chief baron of the exchequer under the protectorship of Cromwell, was also a native of Droitwich, and was buried in St. Peter's church.—See DODDERHILL.

DRONFIELD (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, partly in the union of ECCLESALL-BIERLOW, and partly in that of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 6 miles (S.) from Sheffield; comprising the chapelries of Dore and Holmesfield, the townships of Coal-Aston, Dronfield, Totley, and Unstone, and the hamlet of Little Barlow; and containing 4583 inhabitants, of whom 1986 are in the township of Dronfield. This parish, called in the Domesday survey *Dranefield*, had formerly the privilege of a market. It is situated on the high road, about midway between Sheffield and Chesterfield, and comprises by admeasurement 4515 acres, of which about 2500 are arable and pasture, and a large portion of the remainder common. An act was passed in 1839 for inclosing lands in the manor and township of Totley, and also in the manor of Unstone; and in 1840, an act was obtained for inclosing the manor of Dronfield. The neighbourhood abounds with coal, which is extensively wrought and made into coke for the railroad,

affording employment to many of the population ; some quarries of stone for building, repairing roads, &c., are also in operation. There are manufactories for scythes, sickles, and edge-tools, and for various articles in iron-mongery and cutlery ; several foundries ; and some cotton-works. Fairs are held for cattle and cheese, on the 25th of April, the first Wednesday after the 17th of March, and the first Thursday after the 12th of October. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown ; net income, £224 ; impropiators, the Dukes of Devonshire and Rutland, Offley Shore, Esq., and Mrs. Cecil. The church has a tower and spire at the west end, opposite to which was once a chantry chapel, now an inn. There are chapels at Dore and Holmesfield ; also places of worship in the parish for Independents and Wesleyans. The grammar school was erected in 1579, by Thomas Fanshawe, in pursuance of the will of his father, dated 1567, by which it is endowed with lands now producing an income of £180. At Cowley is a sulphureous spring.

DROXFORD (*St. Mary and All Saints*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of BISHOP'S-WALTHAM, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Bishop's-Waltham ; containing, with the tythings of Hill, Shidfield, and Swanmore, 1942 inhabitants, of whom 479 are in Droxford-Street. The parish comprises 6986 acres, whereof 1465 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 19. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester : the tithes have been commuted for £1110. 14., and the glebe contains 23 acres, with a glebe-house. The church is an ancient structure in the early Norman style, with later details, among which are two fine arches of very handsome design. Two churches have been built at Shidfield, and a third at Swanmore. The poor law union of Droxford comprises eleven parishes or places, and contains a population of 10,282.

DROYLSDEN, a township and ecclesiastical parish, in the parish of MANCHESTER, union of ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 miles (E.) from Manchester, on the road to Ashton-under-Lyne ; containing 4933 inhabitants. It comprises 1570 acres, chiefly pasture and dairy-farms : the surface is in general rather flat, with distant views of the Derbyshire hills ; the subsoil mostly stiff clay, occasionally with sand and bog. In the vicinity of the river Medlock, which touches the boundary on the northern side, the land is considerably undulated, and prettily varied with wood. The Manchester and Ashton canal passes through. The population is chiefly employed in four cotton-mills, in some printing and dye works, and in collieries. The Clayton colliery, here, has been extensively worked for the last fifty years, and produces a good engine-coal ; the pits are from 200 to 300 yards deep : at Clayton, also, are two printing establishments, and a dye-house. Fairfield village, in the township, lies on the road from Manchester to Ashton, about three and a half miles eastward from the former place.

The ecclesiastical parish or district was formed in October 1844, under the 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37 : the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester and the Crown, alternately ; net in-

come, £150, with a house. The church was built in 1847, at a cost of £3100, and is in the early English style, with a tower surmounted with a spire. The tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Manchester. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans ; and at Fairfield is a Moravian establishment, founded in 1784. The ground plot of the settlement forms a spacious square area, the houses in which are neatly built of brick ; and as is usual with Moravians in their settlements, here is a large house for unmarried females, where beautiful needlework is executed ; also boarding-schools for the education of young ladies and young gentlemen, respectively : annexed to the chapel is a burial-ground. There is a school on the national system. Clayton Hall was the seat of Humphry Chetham, the founder of various charitable institutions in Manchester.

DRUMBURGH, a township, in the parish of BOWNESS, union of WIGTON, CUMBERLAND ward, and E. division of the county of CUMBERLAND, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Carlisle ; containing 470 inhabitants. This was the Roman station *Gabrosentum*, garrisoned by the *Cohors Secunda Thracum* : the ramparts are still very high, and the deep ditch incloses an area about 110 yards square, which has been converted into a garden to Drumburgh Castle, built out of the ruins of the fort, and with part of the remains of Adrian's wall. Two draw-wells, cased with fine ashlar work, were discovered about 1780. Here was formerly a chapel.

DRURIDGE, a hamlet, in the parochial chapelry of WIDDRINGTON, union of MORPETH, E. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.E. by E.) from Morpeth ; containing 58 inhabitants. The village is situated on the shore of a bay of the same name in the North Sea, about a mile to the east of Widdrington : the fine sands of the bay, being smooth, firm, and level, are well adapted for bathing.

DRYBECK, a township, in the parish of ST. LAWRENCE, APPLEBY, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Appleby ; containing 86 inhabitants.

DRY-DRAYTON.—See DRAYTON, DRY.

DRYPOOL (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of SCULCOATES, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK ; containing 3390 inhabitants, of whom 2223 are in the township of Drypool. The parish consists of the townships of Drypool and Southcoates ; it is bounded on the west by the river Hull, and comprises about 1100 acres of level land, of which 100 are in Drypool. The village is deemed a part of the town of Hull, to which it is contiguous. In the vicinity was the village of Frisneck, which was destroyed by an inundation of the Humber. The living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the Trustees of the Rev. C. Simeon, with a net income of £200, and a residence ; impropiator, H. Broadley, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1824, by subscription, aided by a grant of £500 from the Church Building Society, and is a neat plain edifice, containing nearly 1100 sittings, of which 722 are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

DUCKINGTON, a township, in the parish of MALPAS, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Malpas ; containing 85

inhabitants, and comprising 666 acres, of which 90 are waste. Of the tithes, £60 are payable to the impropiator, and £1. 1. to the rectors of the parish.

DUCKLINGTON (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of WITNEY, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Witney; containing, with the hamlet of Hardwicke, 541 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1886 acres, of which 1073 are arable, 640 pasture, and 170 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 10. 5., and in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford: the tithes, excepting those of Hardwicke, have been commuted for £466, and the glebe comprises 35 acres, with a glebe-house. The church is a highly interesting structure, partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a north and south porch of elegant design, and consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel; it has been repewed, and greatly improved and beautified, chiefly at the expense of the incumbent. There is a chapel of ease in Cokethorpe Park belonging to the hamlet of Hardwicke, an ancient edifice with a tower.

DUCKMANTON, DERBY.—See SUTTON.

DUDCOTE, or DIDCOTE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of MORETON, county of BERKS, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Wallingford; containing 203 inhabitants. The Great Western railway has a station here, from which the Oxford branch of ten miles sets out, in a northern direction. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 12. 6.; net income, £397; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford.

DUDDESTON *cum* NECHELLS, a hamlet, in the parish of ASTON, Birmingham division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK; adjoining the town of Birmingham, and containing 20,079 inhabitants in 1841, since when the number has considerably increased. This populous place, which is situated on the north-eastern side of the town, and included in the borough, comprises the suburb of Ashted, described under its own head. From its proximity to Birmingham, it participates largely in its trade and manufactures: there are three glass-houses, several flour-mills, pearl and button factories, and various other works, together with many wharfs on the line of the Birmingham canal. An act for improving the hamlet was passed in 1845. Duddeston Hall, formerly the residence of Mr. Galton, is now converted into a lunatic asylum of high respectability. A district church dedicated to St. Matthew was erected by the Birmingham Church Building Society, at a cost of about £3200, and consecrated on the 20th of October, 1840; it was endowed from the same source with £1000, which have been expended in the erection of a parsonage-house. The living is in the gift of Trustees. There are places of worship belonging to various denominations of dissenters; and good infants' and other schools, supported by subscription: the parochial schools of the district afford instruction to 1000 children.

DUDDINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, hundred of WILLYBROOK, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Stamford; containing 413 inhabitants. It is beautifully situated on the east bank of the river Welland, which separates it from Rutland; and comprises by admeasurement 1371 acres, of which about 112 are wood-

land, and the rest arable and pasture in nearly equal portions. The surface is hilly, and the wood, consisting chiefly of oak and ash, contributes greatly to the beauty of the scenery; the soil is partly clay, and partly a shallow rocky earth. The road from Stamford, through Kettering, to Northampton; and that from Wansford, through Uppingham, to Leicester; pass through the village. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Gretton: the vicarial tithes were commuted for 37 acres of land in 1774. The church is a very ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a school, endowed with £10 per annum.

DUDDO, a township, in the parish of NORHAM, otherwise NORHAMSHIRE, union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 276 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1650 acres, of which 1420 are arable, and 230 pasture: there are two farms in the township, and a colliery, to which a small portion of land is attached. A chapel of ease was consecrated in 1832. On the summit of a small rocky hill are the remains of Duddo Tower, and near it four rude stones of Druidical origin.

DUDDON, a township, in the parish of TARVIN, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Tarporley; containing 200 inhabitants. The manor was for many generations in moieties between the families of Bruen and Done; the first passed, with Bruen-Stapleford, to Mr. Wilbraham, and the other with the Utkinton estate to Mr. Arden. Duddon Hall, which continued to be the seat of a younger branch of the Dones long after the extinction of the elder branch, is now a farmhouse. The township lies on the road from Tarporley to Chester, and comprises about 600 acres, of a clayey and sandy soil. The tithes have been commuted for £44. 2. payable to the vicar, and £67. 7. to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. A church, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected in 1833, with a national school adjoining.

DUDLESTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of ELLESMERE, hundred of PIMHILL, N. division of SALOP, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ellesmere; containing 1030 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown; impropiators, H. Mainwaring and E. Kynaston, Esqrs.; net income, £238. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary, and has been enlarged. A school, now in union with the National Society, was endowed with a rent-charge of £10 by Frances Edwards.

DUDLEY, a borough, and the head of a union, in the Lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Dudley and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, though locally in the S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 26 miles (N. N. E.) from Worcester, and 118 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 31,232 inhabitants, of whom 17,077 are in the town. This place derives its name from Dodo, or Dudo, a Saxon prince, by whom it was owned at the time of the heptarchy, and who built a castle here about the year 700, which, during the contest between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, was garrisoned for the latter by Gervase Paganell, to whom the barony at that time belonged. Gervase having subsequently taken part in the rebellion of Prince Henry against his father, Henry II., his castle was demolished in the 20th year of that

monarch's reign. Roger de Somery, obtaining possession of the barony, began to convert his mansion into a castle, and for his firm adherence to Henry III. in his wars with the barons, was permitted by his sovereign to perfect the fortifications. The present keep, with the gateway and chapel, is of the architecture of the 13th century; the other buildings were erected by John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, in the time of Edward VI. In the early part of the civil war the castle was garrisoned by the royalists, and in 1644 defended by Colonel Beaumont with great bravery against the parliamentarians, who were compelled to raise the siege by the arrival of a detachment from Worcester; it was afterwards made untenable by order of the house of commons, and an accidental fire, which occurred in 1750, completed its demolition.

The castle was built on an elevated limestone rock, the summit and acclivities of which are richly wooded; the remains are extensive and highly interesting, and comprise the entrance gateway, leading to a court-yard of about an acre, on one side of which, overlooking the town, is the keep, consisting of four circular towers connected by a curtain, two of them in ruins, and raised on a lofty artificial mound. Further on are, the chapel, a curious specimen of architecture; the great hall, 75 feet by 56, approached by a colonnade of the Doric order; and the domestic apartments and offices, in the Elizabethan style. The postern tower and buildings connected with it, including an octagonal staircase tower, occupy a third side of the court-yard, the fourth being protected by a strong wall. A moat surrounded the whole, and additional protection was given by strong outworks. The castle and its precincts are extra-parochial; the grounds are very extensive, and have been beautifully laid out in shrubberies and walks, affording a succession of different views of this highly picturesque ruin. About half a mile from the town was a priory of Cluniac monks, founded about the year 1161 by Gervase Paganell, and dedicated to St. James, as a cell to the abbey at Wenlock; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was £36. 3. There are still considerable remains, mantled with ivy, forming a pleasing feature in the view from the Castle Hill; and near them the late Earl of Dudley erected a handsome building in the later English style, which, from its proximity to the ruins, is called the Priory.

The town is situated in a tract of country whose surface is finely varied, though in several places disfigured by mining operations, which are extensively prosecuted in the vicinity; the principal street is spacious, and of a gently bending form, terminated by the lofty spire of the parish church. The whole is lighted with gas conveyed by pipes; it is macadamized, and the High-street has a broad flagged pathway on each side. The houses are in general neat and well built, and many of them large and elegant; the inhabitants are supplied with water, under an act obtained in 1833: the Castle Hill is a favourite place of resort, and highly interesting to the botanist. A public subscription library, established in 1805, contains a large collection of books: a geological society was founded in 1842. The trade of Dudley arises chiefly from the geological character of the neighbourhood, which is remarkable for the variety and extent of its mines of coal and ironstone, lying on each side of a ridge of basaltic rock and

limestone. Between the different veins of coal are found immense beds of ironstone; and the produce of this singularly rich mineral district affords an abundant supply for numerous works. In Tividale are the coal-works of Messrs. Wagstaff and Skidmore. The iron manufacture is carried on to a very considerable extent; a large quantity of ore is smelted, and the metal is not only formed into pigs, bars, sheets, and rods, but in extensive foundries cast into water and gas pipes, cylindrical pillars, rafters, gates, hurdles, and other articles, and manufactured into spades, scythes, grates, fenders, vices, and indeed into implements of agriculture and tools of every description: the vicinity, for a circuit of several miles, abounds with nail manufacturers. The Withymoor works, for manufacturing scythes, spades and shovels, nails, chains, &c., have been carried on by the Griffin family for more than a century, and many of the articles made here are secured by patent. The Burnt-Tree works, belonging to Mr. Thomas Marsh, were established in 1827, and employ about 120 persons in the manufacture of grates, fenders, and fire-irons. The limestone, exclusively of what is consumed in the making of iron, to which, from its superior quality, it gives a high degree of perfection, is used for agricultural and architectural purposes, and is much admired for the beauty and variety of the fossils with which the stone abounds. The basalt is chiefly obtained in the adjoining parish of Rowley, and is well adapted for making and repairing roads, being little inferior to granite. The manufacture of flint glass is carried on extensively, and there are several cutting-mills. Here is a brewery, belonging to Messrs. Scholefield, Young, and Stephen; and the business done in malting is considerable. A canal tunnel, one mile and three-quarters in length, thirteen feet high, and nine feet wide, has been cut through the rock whereon the castle is built, for the conveyance of the limestone from the caverns under the Castle Hill, in which it is procured, to the iron-furnaces: it is in some places more than twenty yards below the surface, and communicates with the Birmingham and Stourbridge canals. An act was passed in 1845, authorising the construction of a railway from Oxford, by Worcester and Dudley, to Wolverhampton; and in 1846 two acts affecting Dudley were obtained, one for a line from Birmingham to the Oxford and Wolverhampton railway at Dudley, and the other for a line from the same town to the Liverpool and Birmingham railway at Bushbury, near Wolverhampton, with a branch to Dudley. An act has also been passed for a railway from Dudley to Walsall. The market is on Saturday: the fairs are on May 8th, for cattle, cheese, and wool; Aug. 5th, for lambs; and Oct. 2nd, for horses, cattle, cheese, onions, and wool. The town is under the superintendence of a mayor, bailiff, and other officers, appointed annually at the court leet of the lord of the manor; but they exercise no magisterial authority. It sent two members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., from which period it discontinued to exercise the privilege: it now sends one member under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the elective franchise being vested in the £10 householders of the parish, comprising 3632 acres; the returning officer is annually appointed by the sheriff. The powers of the county debt-court of Dudley extend over the registration-district, or poor law union.

Dudley formerly comprised the parishes of St. Thomas and St. Edmund, now united, the church of the former being parochial. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 6½.; net income, £1000; patron and impropriator, Lord Ward: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1784. The church was rebuilt in 1819, at an expense of £23,000, of which sum, £7600, including £2000 contributed by the Earl of Dudley, were raised by subscription, and the remainder by a rate; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with an elegant and lofty spire, and from its elevated situation forms a fine feature in the landscape. The church of St. Edmund, at the lower extremity of the town, having been demolished during the parliamentary war, was rebuilt, chiefly at the expense of two brothers of the name of Bradley, assisted by a subscription among the parishioners, about the commencement of the last century; it is now a district church, in the gift of the Vicar, with a net income of £200 a year. Churches at Evehill and Freebodies, in the parish, have been built on sites given by Lord Ward's trustees, by subscription, aided by a grant of £1000 from the Incorporated Society; they are neat edifices, and contain 1500 free sittings; the living of each is in the gift of the Vicar, and has an income of £200. A church has also been erected at Netherton, upon a site presented by the Earl of Dudley, who died in 1833; it is dedicated to St. Andrew: the income is £220, and the Vicar presents to this living also. There are places of worship for Primitive, Kilhamite, and Wesleyan Methodists, for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians.

The free grammar school was founded in the year 1562, by Thomas Wattewood, clothier, of Stafford, and Mark Bysmore, silk-worker, of London, and endowed at various periods with land, the rental of which is £368. 18.: the old school-house having fallen into decay, the school was removed for some time to a house in Wolverhampton-street, and a handsome schoolroom was built in King-street in 1840; a good house was purchased for the master in 1836, in High-street. A charity school, and a charity for clothing seven poor men, were established on the 3rd of June, 1819, by Mrs. Cartwright, in consequence of a legacy for that purpose by the Rev. Henry Antrobus, minister of St. Edmund's, who died about half a century since. The Church Blue-coat school was founded in 1708, and there are now about 230 boys: part of the funds, which, by subsequent endowments by the Rev. Thomas Bradby and others, amount to £482. 6. 6., is applied to the support of an infants' school. A school of industry, in which about 200 girls are educated, is kept in the upper rooms of the Blue-coat school. There is also a school founded in 1732, and endowed with land, by Robert, Samuel, and Ann Baylis; the schoolroom has been rebuilt, in Tower-street: there are from 230 to 240 boys, and under the superintendence of the charity is also a school of industry for 120 females. A fund of £63. 18., arising from a bequest of John Tandy and others, is distributed every year in clothing to the poor; and £16. 9., bequeathed by Jasper Cartwright, are annually distributed in bread. Richard Foley, in 1650, founded almshouses for sixteen people, to which is now added a workhouse. The union of Dudley comprises four parishes, three of them in the county of Stafford, and one in that of Worcester; and

contains a population of 86,028. In Lady-wood, 2½ miles from the town of Dudley, and 3 miles from Stourbridge, is a valuable saline spa, in high estimation for its efficacy in cutaneous disorders and complaints arising from indigestion: the water was analysed in 1820, by Mr. Cooper, and a wine pint was found to contain, on the average, carbonic acid 2.1 cubic inches, and azote 0.4; muriate of soda 49.75 grains, of lime 19.07, of magnesia 7.50, and of iron 0.13; carbonate of lime 1.50, of magnesia 1.70, and of iron 0.90; total, 80.55 grains. There are several chalybeate springs. About a quarter of a mile from the town is a tract of about 20 acres, vulgarly called the Fiery Holes, from which smoke continually issues, and sometimes flame; veins of coal underneath are supposed to have been set on fire by some accident, and to have continued burning ever since. Richard Baxter, the celebrated nonconformist divine in the reign of Charles II., was for some time master of the grammar school.

DUDLEY-HILL, a hamlet, in the chapelry of BOWLING, parish and union of BRADFORD, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 1½ mile from Bradford. This populous hamlet abounds with coal, of which several mines are in operation; and there are two worsted-mills. Fairs for horses, cattle, and pigs, are held on the 3rd of November and 8th of March. Here are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

DUESHILL, a township, in the parish of HALLYSTONE, union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7½ miles (W.) from Rothbury; containing 36 inhabitants. At Harehaugh, near the southern extremity of the township, is the site of a strong triple intrenchment thrown up by the Britons; and near it are several of the stones of an ancient British temple.

DUFFIELD (*St. ALKMUND*), a parish, in the union of BELPER, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 4¼ miles (N.) from Derby; comprising the chapelries of Belper, Heage, Holbrook, and Turnditch, and the townships of Duffield, Hazlewood, Shottle with Postern, and Windley; the whole containing 17,664 inhabitants, of whom 3108 are in the township of Duffield. In Domesday book it is called *Dunelle*, and is described as having "a church, a priest, and two mills;" it afterwards formed part of the demesne of Henry de Ferrers, who, in 1096, possessed a castle on an eminence north-west of the village, the site of which is now named Castle-Orchard. This fortress was held by several of the turbulent descendants of that powerful baron; one of them, William, for rebellion in the reign of Henry II., lost his estates by confiscation, but in 1199 they were restored by King John, to his son William, with the title of Earl of Derby. Earl Robert joined in Simon de Montfort's rebellion, and garrisoned his castle of Duffield against Henry III., but was defeated and taken prisoner at Chesterfield by Henry de Almaine, upon which the king sent his son, afterwards Edward I., into the county of Derby, to ravage with fire and sword the lands of the earl, and take revenge for his disloyalty; the castle was dismantled, and the demesne fell to the crown. In 1330, Henry, Earl of Lancaster, claimed seven parks in Duffield Frith; and in the reign of Elizabeth, frequent mention is made of the extent and importance of the royal possessions at Duffield, of the

appointments of stewards, rangers, and various other officers, and of great leets and three weeks' courts held here, it being then a portion of the duchy of Lancaster, which it continued to be till the reign of Charles I., when it was granted to several persons.

The parish comprises 17,390 acres, of which 3002 are in the township of Duffield; it is situated on the road from Derby to Matlock, and contains, besides several populous villages, the market-town of Belper. For an account of its cotton and silk mills, bleach-yards, and coal and iron works, see the articles on Milford, Belper, and Heage; stone is obtained for various uses, and there is a quarry for scythe-stones. The village is pleasantly situated in a fine plain through which flows the river Derwent, and contains many good houses. The Midland railway has a station here; the Eaton canal is about a mile distant. There are cattle-fairs on the Thursday following New Year's day, and on March 1st. The large and elegant mansion of Farnah Hall, a seat of the Curzon family, stands in a fine park, near the Wirksworth road. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 4.; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield; impropiator, Earl Beauchamp; net income, £150. The great tithes of Duffield township have been commuted for £458, and the small for £10; the impropriate glebe consists of 120 acres, and the vicarial of 12 acres. Besides the parish church, which is an ancient structure, there are churches at Belper, Hazlewood, Heage, Holbrook, and Turnditch; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have endowed two church districts, named respectively Bridge-Hill and Milford, and both in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop, alternately. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and others have places of worship. William Gilbert, in the 7th of Elizabeth, surrendered lands for the maintenance of a school, towards which Joseph Webster, in 1685, bequeathed an annuity of £10; the income is £95. There is a national school; and two infant schools are maintained by subscription. An almshouse for two persons, built by Anthony Bradshaw, who died in 1614, is endowed with a rent-charge upon an estate at Holbrook, and with £100, the gift of William Potterell, in 1735. William, Lord Hastings, who was beheaded by King Richard III., was chief forester of Duffield.

DUFFIELD, NORTH, a township, in the parish of SKIPWITH, union of SELBY, wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, E. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Selby; containing 350 inhabitants. It is situated to the west of the river Derwent, and comprises 3275 acres of land, all inclosed. The village, which is small and scattered, is on the road from Selby to Market-Weighton. The tithes were commuted for land, at the time of the inclosure, about 40 years since. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. On the banks of the Derwent may be traced the mound and ditches of Duffield Castle, the seat of Lord Hussey, who was executed for joining in Aske's "Pilgrimage of Grace," in the reign of Henry VIII.

DUFFIELD, SOUTH, a township, in the parish of HEMINGBROUGH, union of SELBY, wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, E. riding of YORK, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Selby; containing 224 inhabitants. It is to the west of the Derwent, and comprises 1643a. 31p., forming one of the Bishop of Ripon's manors of Howdenshire. At the inclosure, about 30 years since, the impropriate

tithes were commuted for 294 acres of land. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

DUFFRIN, a hamlet, in the parish of BASSALEG, union and division of NEWPORT, hundred of WENTLLOOG, county of MONMOUTH; containing 193 inhabitants.

DUFTON (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 4 miles (N. E.) from Appleby; containing, with the township of Keisley, 466 inhabitants, of whom 441 are in Dufton township. It comprises 19,250 acres, of which about 2057, long since inclosed, consist of meadow, pasture, and arable land; 2118 acres are common pasture recently inclosed, under act of parliament; 15,000 acres are moor, and about 75 wood. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 2. 6.; net income, £172; patron, the Earl of Thanet. The church was rebuilt in 1784, at the expense of the parishioners and the Rev. William Kilner, the rector, and is a plain structure, situated about half a mile north of the village. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The free school was founded in 1623, by Christopher Walker, rector, and was further endowed with a bequest by Michael Todd in 1692.

DUGGLEBY, a township, in the parish of GRINDALYTH, union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Malton; containing 226 inhabitants. It is on the road from Malton to Sledmere, and comprises by computation 1820 acres: the village is situated in a vale below Kirby-Grindalyth. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. At a short distance to the east is a large tumulus.

DUKERSHAGG, a township, in the parish of Ovingham, union of HEXHAM, E. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 13 miles (W. S. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 7 inhabitants. This place, also called Dukesagg, and Ducashagg, is a small township lying on Stanley burn, near the Hexham road, and on the borders of the county of Durham. It is above one mile south-east from Prudhoe.

DUKINFIELD, a township, in the parish of STOCKPORT, union of ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER; adjoining Ashton-under-Lyne, and containing 22,394 inhabitants. This place is supposed to derive its name from the circumstance of the standard of the Danes having been captured here by the victorious Saxons; the figure of a raven or *doken* was impressed on the Danish flag, and the spot was named, in the Anglo-Saxon dialect, *Dockenveldt*, or the Field of the Raven. At the earliest period to which records extend, the township was included in the fee of Dunham-Massey: the third Hamon de Massey confirmed Dukinfield to Matthew de Bramhall, about 1190; and the family of Dukinfield appears to have held the place in fee of the Bramhalls, and to have been connected with it for a period exceeding five centuries. The widow of Sir William Dukinfield Daniel (a name assumed by the family) conveyed the estate, in marriage, to the Astleys, about 1767; and the present lord of the manor is Francis Dukinfield P. Astley, Esq.

The village is seated upon a pleasant eminence, at the foot of which, to the north, runs the river Tame. This river separates the township from the town of Ashton-under-Lyne, in Lancashire, as it did the king-

doms of Northumbria and Mercia during the heptarchy, when strong fortifications for the protection of each at this point were constructed, on opposite banks of the stream: some vestiges of the works are still discernible. Sixty years ago, the inhabitants consisted of only a few farmers and labourers, but since the introduction of the cotton-trade the place has become extensive and prosperous: two cotton-mills were erected prior to 1794; there were four in 1814, six in 1818, and seven in 1825; and at present these manufactories are numerous, and employ many thousand hands. The district is also rich in mineral treasures, and its mines and quarries are very productive. There are fifty beds or veins of coal, the greater number of them workable, the shafts of some being sunk to the depth of 300 yards; iron-ore is also abundant, and the operations for smelting it seem to have been carried on in remote times, from the otherwise unaccountable breaks that are frequently met with in the strata of one particular mine, and from the large quantity of scoriæ found in the vicinity. Fire-bricks are made in great perfection, from a superior clay; and the stone of Harrop-Edge quarry is of very good quality. The Ashton and Stockport road, and the Peak-Forest and Huddersfield canals, pass through; and in 1846 an act was passed for making a branch, nearly a mile in length, of the Manchester and Sheffield railway, to this place. Dukinfield Old Hall was originally built in the Norman era; but the gabled front and frogged pinnacles of the present edifice denote it to be a structure of the reign of Henry VIII. The building was formerly large, of quadrangular form, and surrounded by a moat, which is yet partially remaining; it continued to be the abode of the Dukinfields till the last century, but is now a dilapidated dwelling. Dukinfield Lodge, a modern house, is delightfully situated on a wooded eminence overlooking the Tame.

The township comprises 1690 acres of land, principally good pasture and meadow; the manure is chiefly lime, with marl on the lighter grounds. A church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was erected in 1840-1841, and consecrated on May 24th in the latter year; it stands on a commanding eminence in the part of Dukinfield adjoining Stalybridge, and is a plain neat edifice containing 1200 sittings, whereof 605 are free: the cost, £4500, was defrayed by Her Majesty's Commissioners and by subscription. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £280 per annum; patron, the Rector of Stockport. An ecclesiastical parish, called St. Mark's, was formed of a part of Dukinfield adjoining Ashton, in February 1846, under the act 6th and 7th of Victoria, cap. 37; the district assigned is about two miles from north to south, and a mile and a half from east to west, and contains a population of about 6000. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester and the Crown, alternately; net income, £150. The first stone of the church was laid in May, 1847; the building is in the early English style, with a tower and spire, and cost £3000. Another ecclesiastical district, called Castle Hall, and situated in the town of Stalybridge (which is partly in this township), was formed, also in 1846, under the same act. The Calvinists, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, Moravians, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics have places of worship; and there are various schools

in connexion with the Establishment, and with the dissenters. A village library, established in 1833, contains about 1100 volumes. Lieut.-Col. Robert Dukinfield, a distinguished officer, and a member of Cromwell's council of state in 1653, was born here.

DULAS (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Hereford; containing 60 inhabitants. The surface of the parish is highly undulated, and consists of 797 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £75; patron, James M. P. Hopton, Esq.; improPRIATORS, Mr. Hopton and the Rev. Henry Burton. The great tithes have been commuted for £25, and those of the incumbent for £42.

DULCOTT, a tything, in the city and union of WELLS, hundred of WELLS-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 129 inhabitants.

DULLINGHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of RADFIELD, county of CAMBRIDGE, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Newmarket; containing 758 inhabitants. The parish is near the road from London to Newmarket, and the works of the Newmarket and Chesterford railway were commenced here, in October, 1846. It comprises 3421a. 1r. 26p. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 15. 5., and has a net income of £165; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Pigott. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1806; the glebe contains 87 acres, with a good glebe-house, built by the present incumbent. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and there is a school with an endowment of £5 per annum.

DULOE (*St. CUBY*), a parish, in the union of LISKEARD, hundred of WEST, E. division of the county of CORNWALL, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from West Looe; containing 937 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the Looe navigation. A few years since, a silver and lead mine was opened, and wrought for some time, but without adequate success. The living is a vicarage and a rectory consolidated, valued together in the king's books at £30. 15. 2½., and in the patronage of Balliol College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £620, and the glebe comprises 53 acres. The church contains an altar-tomb with sculptured ornaments, upon which is a recumbent figure of an armed knight, with an inscription in memory of Sir John Colshull, who died in 1483.

DULVERTON (*Holy Trinity*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET, 14 miles (W.) from Wiveliscombe, and 163 (W. by S.) from London; containing 1422 inhabitants. This place probably derives its name from being seated in a deep valley, and upon a ford on the river Barle, which rises in Exmoor Forest, and, after flowing through the town under a stone bridge of five arches, falls into the Exe near Brushford. Dulverton, perhaps on account of the remoteness of its situation from any great public thoroughfare, is but little connected with events of historical importance, the only circumstance upon record being the execution in the market-place of several individuals who were concerned in the rebellion of 1745. The town consists principally of two streets; the houses are in general well built, and the inhabitants amply supplied with water. There is a great number of forest

deer, preserved in the adjoining woods. A silk-manufactory has been established, in which several children are employed. The market, originally granted by Philip and Mary to twelve trustees, who were to apply the profits to the improvement of the town, and the benefit of the poor, is on Saturday, and is well supplied with corn and the produce of the dairy: the fairs are on July 10th and November 8th. Courts leet and baron are held annually, at the former of which two constables, two tythingmen, two ale-tasters, two surveyors of weights and measures, and other officers, are chosen and sworn into office before the steward of the manor. The parish comprises 8120 acres, of which about 1200 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21. 10. 10.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The great tithes have been commuted for £300, and the vicarial for £421; the appropriators have a glebe of 5 acres. The church is a neat edifice in the ancient English style with a square embattled tower. A school was founded in 1636, by Elizabeth Dyke, of Pixton, who endowed it with a tene-ment producing £12 per annum, which endowment was subsequently increased with legacies to about £22 per annum: it is further supported by subscription, and is now conducted upon the national system. The poor law union of Dulverton comprises 11 parishes or places. About a mile and a half west-north-west of the town is Bury Castle, an ancient encampment. In the neighbourhood is a mineral spring, the water of which is impregnated with iron, but it is not now used medicinally: there is also a spring called Holy Well, to which, on Holy-Thursday, it was formerly the custom to carry persons afflicted with disease.

DULWICH, a hamlet, in the parish and union of CAMBERWELL, E. division of the hundred of BRIXTON and of the county of SURREY, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from London; containing 1904 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated in a small vale, sheltered by rising grounds in the immediate vicinity, and by the Surrey hills in the distance; the houses are irregularly built, but of handsome and respectable appearance, and the environs abound with elegant villas. It is lighted by subscription among the inhabitants, and is within the limits of the metropolitan police establishment. A fair for toys is held on the Monday after Trinity-Monday, and a court leet annually. A free school was founded in 1741, by James Alleyn, Esq., master of God's Gift College, who endowed it with lands in the parish of Kennington, now producing a rental of more than £200 per annum; the school-house, facing the college buildings, was given by the master and warden of the college. There are several medicinal springs in the immediate neighbourhood, the water of which is similar in its properties to that of Sydenham.

At the eastern extremity of the village is GOD'S GIFT COLLEGE, founded in the year 1619, by Edward Alleyn, who endowed it with the manor of Dulwich, and tene-ments in the parishes of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, in London, and St. Luke, in the county of Middlesex, producing at present a revenue of £14,000, for a master (who must bear the same name as the founder), a warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, six poor sisters, twelve poor scholars, six assistants, and thirty non-resident members, to be chosen from the parishes of St. Botolph, St. Saviour (Southwark), St. Luke, and Camberwell.

Of the four fellows, three must be in holy orders, and graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, and the fourth well skilled in music; the two senior fellows are to officiate in the chapel of the college, the third to be master of the grammar school, and the fourth, who officiates as organist and choir-master, to be the usher. In addition to the twelve scholars on the foundation, the sons of inhabitants of Dulwich are entitled to gratuitous instruction, and strangers are admitted on payment of such sum to the master and usher as shall be appointed by the master and warden of the college; according to whose discretion, certain sums may be allowed as exhibitions to either of the universities. Scholars sent from this school, and taking the degree of master of arts, receive a further sum, and obtain a preference in election to any of the offices in the college. The brethren and sisters have apartments, with every thing requisite supplied them, and a very considerable pecuniary allowance. The buildings, chiefly in the Elizabethan style, occupy three sides of a quadrangle, the chapel forming one side: the east wing was handsomely rebuilt of red brick ornamented with stone, in 1740, and contains the schoolroom and apartments for the fellows; the opposite wing comprises the library and apartments for the scholars. The whole has been lately faced with Roman cement, and beautified. The chapel has been enlarged by the addition of an aisle and a gallery, for the accommodation of the inhabitants; divine service is performed regularly in the morning and afternoon: the altar-piece is ornamented with a fine painting of the Ascension, presented by Mr. Hall; and in front of the chancel is a black marble slab, covering the tomb of the founder, who was buried in the chapel. An extensive collection of pictures was bequeathed to the college by Sir Francis Bourgeois in 1811, for the reception of which a handsome gallery was erected at the south end of the college; the building is well calculated to display the pictures, and comprises five rooms, in each of which are many specimens of the first masters, of the Italian, Flemish, and English schools.

DUMBLETON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTS-GATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Evesham; containing 497 inhabitants. The parish is situated about a mile and a half from the road between Cheltenham and Evesham, and comprises 2155*a. 8p.*: a rivulet called the Isborn runs through it. Stone of a very hard kind is quarried for repairing the roads and for lime: large quantities of fossil shells are found in the quarries. Many of the females are employed in making gloves for the Worcester houses. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 16. 8.; net income, £354; patron, E. Holland, Esq. The glebe contains 72 acres, and a large glebe-house. The church is a very ancient edifice, with an embattled tower at the west end, and has several monuments to the family of Cocks, who for a long time held the estate. John Cocks, in 1728, gave an estate at Tainton, comprising upwards of 58 acres, and producing £70 per annum, part of which is applied in apprenticing a boy, £20 towards a school, and the rest to the poor.

DUMMER (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BASINGSTOKE, N. division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (S. W.) from Basingstoke; containing 412 inhabitants. The parish is situated near

the road from London to Southampton, and in a district abounding with pleasing scenery; it comprises by computation 2182 acres, of which about 1913 are arable, 39 meadow, and 120 wood: the surface is hilly, and the soil heavy. An iron-foundry gives employment to about thirty persons. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 3½., and in the gift of W. Adams, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £443. 15., and the glebe comprises 83½ acres, and a glebe-house. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower of wood. A school on the national plan is partly supported by an endowment of £15. 5. per annum. Whitefield, soon after his ordination in 1736, had the temporary charge of this parish; and here also Hervey is said to have written his *Meditations*.

DUMMER-ANDREWS-SWATHLING, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of SOUTH STONEHAM, hundred of MANSBRIDGE, Southampton and S. divisions of HANTS, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Southampton.

DUNCHIDEOCK (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of EXMINSTER, Wexford and S. divisions of DEVON, 4½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Exeter; containing 208 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Shillingford St. George consolidated, valued in the king's books at £14. 17. 1.; net income, £312; patron, Sir L. V. Palk, Bart. The church contains a handsome monument to the memory of General L. Lawrence, commander-in-chief in India about the middle of the last century.

DUNCHURCH (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 15 miles (E. N. E.) from Warwick; containing, with the township of Thurlaston, 1390 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by a portion of Northamptonshire, and situated on the London and Birmingham road; and comprises by admeasurement 4747 acres, of which a considerable part is the property of Lord J. Scott, brother to the Duke of Buccleuch. The village contains some good inns and several respectable houses, presenting the appearance of a small market-town; at its northern extremity is an obelisk, where stood an ancient cross. Fairs for cattle have been established on the second Mondays in January and March, the 29th of June, the third Monday in August, the 15th of September, and the third Monday in November. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 1. 10½.; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield; impropiator, Lord J. Scott: the great tithes have been commuted for £250, and the vicarial for £220; the glebe contains about 42 acres, with an excellent glebe-house, enlarged and repaired at a considerable cost by the incumbent, the Rev. J. Sandford. The church is a handsome and curious edifice, with a square embattled tower: the tower is in the later English style, much enriched; the western porch has a fine Norman arch, embellished with heads and zig-zag mouldings. The chancel is of early English architecture, with some windows in the decorated style; the nave is also decorated, and the doorways of the aisles are ornamented with remarkably rich mouldings. The edifice has been completely restored at an expense of £2000, raised by subscription, towards which Lord J. Scott contributed upwards of £600. The Baptists have a place of worship. Here is a free grammar school, founded in 1707, and endowed by a bequest

from Francis Boughton, of 27 acres of land and a house for the master, who must be a clergyman; the same benefactor left 24 acres of land, directing the produce to be applied in apprenticing boys. There is also a school in union with the National Society. In 1695, Thomas Newcombe, printer to Charles II., James II., and William III., bequeathed property for erecting and endowing six almshouses, which were rebuilt in 1818. Dunchurch is celebrated as the place of rendezvous for those concerned with Guy Fawkes, and where Digby first received intelligence of the discovery of the plot.

DUNCTON, a parish, in the union of SUTTON (under Gilbert's act), hundred of ROTHERBRIDGE, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 3½ miles (S. by W.) from Petworth; containing 308 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated on the road from London to Chichester by way of Petworth, and at the foot of the Downs, from which the view is extensive and richly diversified. It once formed part of the parish of Petworth, but was separated from it by an act of the 4th and 5th of William and Mary. The area is 1326a. 26p., of which about 569 acres, including some orchard ground, are arable, 365 meadow and pasture, and 367 wood, hedge-rows, &c. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the gift of Colonel Wyndham: the tithes have been commuted for £160. Near the church are the remains of a hypocaust, discovered in 1815, and also of a Roman bath.

DUNDON, a tything, in the parish of COMPTON-DUNDON, union of LANGPORT, hundred of WHITLEY, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 256 inhabitants.

DUNDRAW, a township, in the parish of BROOMFIELD, union of WIGTON, CUMBERLAND ward, and E. division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Wigton; containing, with Kelsick, 329 inhabitants.

DUNDRY (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of CHEW, E. division of SOMERSET, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Bristol; containing, with the tythings of Littleton and East and West Dundry, 536 inhabitants. The parish comprises an extensive tract of land called Dundry Down, where are the remains of several quarries of freestone, from which are said to have been raised the materials for building the beautiful church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol. A fair for cattle and sheep is held on the 12th of September. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Chew Magna. The church, a handsome edifice in the decorated English style, with a lofty embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, is seated on an eminence, and forms a conspicuous landmark for vessels navigating the Bristol Channel. In the churchyard are the remains of an ancient cross in excellent preservation, and on the same hill with the church is a rude building, supposed to have been intended for a beacon.

DUNFIELD, a hamlet, in the parish of KEMPSFORD, union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of BRIGHTWELLS-BARROW, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 134 inhabitants.

DUNHAM, a township, in the parish of THORNTON, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Frodsham; containing 306 inhabitants. It comprises 1350 acres; the soil is

partly a strong marly clay, alternated with sand. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes near. The tithes have been commuted for £147.

DUNHAM (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, South Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Tuxford; containing 335 inhabitants. This parish comprises by measurement 3277 acres, whereof 904 are in the township; and is situated on the river Trent, which frequently inundates the village, sometimes to the depth of ten feet, causing considerable damage to the buildings. The village stands on a gentle acclivity on the west bank of the river, across which was a broad and shallow ferry, now superseded by a handsome cast-iron bridge of four arches, each 118 feet in span, resting on stone piers, erected at an expense of £17,000, raised by subscription. The inhabitants had the privilege of a market, which is now disused; and a fair for cattle and merchandise, held on the 12th of August, has also been discontinued. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; net income, £252; patron, the Prebendary of Dunham in the collegiate church of Southwell; impropiators, Earl Manners and others. The tithes were commuted for land in 1803. The church, with the exception of the tower, which is a good specimen of the later English style, was rebuilt in 1805. At Darlton and Ragnall, in the parish, are chapels of ease; and there is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

DUNHAM, GREAT, a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Swaffham; containing 520 inhabitants. It consists of 1968 acres, of which 1674 are arable, 280 meadow and pasture, and 13 woodland and plantations. The living comprises the consolidated discharged rectories of St. Andrew and St. Mary, valued in the king's books at £12. 1. 10½., and in the gift of the Rev. J. Humfrey: the tithes have been commuted for £550, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The church is an ancient structure, repewed in 1832, at the cost of the incumbent; the font is curious, and on the south side of the chancel is a beautiful piscina, discovered in 1842. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists. The poor, in addition to several minor benefactions, receive yearly in coal the proceeds of 33 acres of land, awarded at the inclosure in 1796. On the recent formation of a road to Fransham, some fine Roman urns were found.

DUNHAM, LITTLE (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Swaffham; containing 298 inhabitants. It comprises 1837 acres, of which 1366 are arable, 326 pasture, and 74 woodland; the soil rests on a strong clay or marl, and abounds with pyrites and various fossils. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 16., and in the gift of the Rev. John Nelson: the tithes have been commuted for £493. 11. 6., and the glebe comprises $25\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a glebe-house. At the inclosure in 1793, 36 acres were allotted to the poor, the proceeds of which amount to £40 per annum.

DUNHAM-MASSEY, a township, in the parish of BOWDON, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW,

N. division of the county of CHESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Altrincham; containing 1257 inhabitants. The village of *Doneham* is mentioned in Domesday book; it was the seat of the barony of that name, held by the barons Massey under the earls of Chester. Hamo, the last baron, died without male issue about the year 1341, and the property was afterwards possessed successively by the Inghams, Stranges, Fittons, Venables family, and Booths, from which last it devolved to the earls of Stamford and Warrington. The barons had a castle, which was defended by its owner, Hamo de Massey, in a rebellion against Henry II., in 1173; but not a relic of it now remains, nor can its site be ascertained. The township comprises 3334 acres of land. The seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, here, is a quadrangular brick structure, built in 1730, and of spacious dimensions: there are two parks, one of which contains a great number of fine deer; and both, with the adjacent demesne, abound in noble timber, some of which has attained an extraordinary size, imparting an air of venerable grandeur to the mansion. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes near; and in one of the parks are vestiges of an old military road, and several tumuli, near which urns have been found. Tithe rent-charges have been awarded, of which £64 are payable to the vicar, and £402. 10. to the Bishop of Chester. There is an endowed school for boys at Seamons Moss; and another at Littleheath, founded and endowed by the late Mr. Thomas Walton.

DUNHAM-WOODHOUSES, a hamlet, in the township of DUNHAM-MASSEY, parish of BOWDON, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER; containing 282 inhabitants. This is a small place, about half a mile north of the village of Dunham-Massey.

DUNHOLM (*St. Chad*), a parish, in the wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Lincoln; containing 310 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Lincoln to Market-Rasen; at the eastern extremity is a stream which runs from the Ancholme to the river Witham. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of St. John Newport, in Lincoln, united, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 8.; net income, £98; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church contains a splendid monument to Sir Robert Grantham, who was buried here. Four poor persons are entitled to the benefit of Grantham's charity; £18, arising from two bequests, are annually distributed among widows of the parish, and a small sum is given in coal to the poor.

DUNKERTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of BATH, hundred of WELLOW, E. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Bath; containing 825 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1141a. 3r. 9p. of which about 734 acres are arable, 394 pasture, and 12 wood; the soil is chiefly clayey. The surface is hilly; the high grounds command extensive and interesting views, and the lower parts are watered by a small brook. Coal is found, and there are some mines in operation. The Somersetshire canal passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. 7.; income, £316; patron, Lord Poltimore.

DUNKESWELL (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of HEMYOCK, Honiton and N. divisions of DEVON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Honi-

ton; containing 536 inhabitants. Dunkeswell anciently belonged to a Jew named Amadio, and was purchased by William Bruere, who in 1201 founded an abbey for White monks, to the honour of the Virgin Mary, of which extensive remains are still to be seen; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £298. 11. 10. The parish is situated on the Blackdown hills, and comprises by computation 3750 acres: mines of iron are supposed to have been formerly wrought here, or in the vicinity, from the appearance of the soil, and from one part being called the "Iron-pits." The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £42; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Mary Graves, and the tithes have been commuted for £130. The church has a font which is very ancient, and ornamented with figures supposed to represent Bruere and his wife. A district church has been erected on the site of the abbey, chiefly at the expense of Mrs. Simcoe, of Wolford Lodge, in the parish: the living is in the gift of that lady.

DUNKESWICK, a township, in the parish of HAREWOOD, union of CARLTON (under Gilbert's act), Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Wetherby; containing 297 inhabitants. This township, which includes the hamlet of Harewood-Bridge, is situated on the north side of the river Wharfe, and abounds with pleasing scenery.

DUNKIRK-VILLE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of FAVERSHAM, hundred of WESTGATE, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Canterbury; containing 638 inhabitants. This was anciently the royal forest of Bleane, and consists of a tract of 4620 acres, mostly covered with coppices, interspersed with farmhouses and cottages; there are but 650 acres of arable and pasture land. A church has been built by subscription, under the auspices of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is patron of the living.

DUNMOW, GREAT (ST. MARY), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Chelmsford, and $37\frac{1}{2}$ (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 2792 inhabitants. It is supposed by Bishop Gibson to be the site of the Roman station *Cæsaromagus*, and this conjecture has been adopted by other antiquaries; coins have been discovered at several places near the town, and the road leading from it to Colchester, which was probably *Camalodunum*, displays some indications of Roman construction. At the time of the Norman survey it was the chief place in the hundred to which it gives name, and in 1250 it was made a market-town: it is agreeably situated near the river Chelmer, and consists mainly of two streets. Formerly the manufacture of baize and blankets was carried on very extensively; at present there is only a small establishment for making sacking and coarse cloth. The market, which was on Saturday, has been discontinued; but there are fairs on May 6th and Nov. 8th, for cattle. The inhabitants obtained a charter of incorporation from Philip and Mary, which was confirmed by Elizabeth, the government being vested in a recorder, bailiff, and twelve burgesses; but the officers do not now possess magisterial authority, and the only duty they perform is the appointment of a constable, bread-weighers, and leather-sealers, which takes place on the Tuesday after Michaelmas-day. The

powers of the county debt-court of Dunmow, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Dunmow. The petty-sessions for the division are held here. The parish is of considerable extent, comprising 6661 acres, of which 144 are common or waste; on the banks of the Chelmer are some of the finest meadows in the county, and the soil is generally fertile. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4.; patron, the Bishop of London; impropriator, Sir G. H. W. Beaumont, Bart.: the great tithes have been commuted for £1510, and the vicarial for £580; the glebe contains half an acre, with a house. The church is a spacious edifice in the decorated and later English styles, consisting of a nave, aisles, and a chancel with a fine window: it has many ancient and interesting monuments. Here are places of worship for Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Independents; and an almshouse for ten poor persons. The union comprises 25 parishes or places, and contains a population of 19,884.

DUNMOW, LITTLE (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union and hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Great Dunmow; containing 385 inhabitants. It is celebrated for an ancient custom connected with the manor of Little Dunmow, of delivering a gammon, or fitch of bacon, on demand to any couple who, after having been married a year and a day, will swear that neither party has repented, and that no cause of quarrel or complaint has arisen between them. Before the Reformation the oath used to be administered, and the bacon given, by the prior of the convent; and since, the ceremony has been occasionally performed at a court baron before the steward of the manor. The institution of the custom is supposed to have taken place soon after the Norman Conquest, but the earliest instance on record of the delivery of the bacon, is in the 23rd of Henry VI., and the latest in 1751; and the whole number of successful claimants is said to have been but six couples. The living is a perpetual curacy, net income, £72; patron, the Rev. W. Toke; impropriator, E. Knight, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £515. 18. The church consists only of the south aisle and part of the nave of a church that belonged to a priory of Augustine canons founded in 1104, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £173. 2. 4. Under an arched recess in the south wall is a coffin-shaped tomb, supposed to be that of Lady Juga, sister of Ralph Baynard, foundress of the priory; near it is a monument with the figures of an armed knight and his lady, thought to have been erected for Sir Walter Fitz-Walter, who died in 1198; and on the opposite side of the church is a monument with a female figure in alabaster, said to represent Matilda Fitz-Walter, famous in legendary story as the wife or mistress of Robin Hood, and the object of the illicit passion of King John, who is stated to have caused her to be poisoned, in revenge for having rejected his addresses.

DUNNERDALE and SEATHWAITE, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-IRELETH, hundred of LONSDALE north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Hawkeshead; containing 354 inhabitants, of whom 152 are in Dunnerdale. It comprises a romantic district, extending along the east side of the Duddon, from 2 to 10 miles north from Broughton, and terminating in lofty mountains.—See SEATHWAITE.

DUNNINGTON, a township, in the parish of **BEEFORD**, union of **SKIRLAUGH**, N. division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESS**, E. riding of **YORK**, 10 miles (E. S. E.) from **Driffeld**; containing 79 inhabitants. At this place, anciently called **Dodington**, the abbey of **Meaux** had possessions so early as the 12th century; and when monasteries were dissolved in the reign of **Henry VIII.**, that institution held here 177 acres of land. It is supposed there was once a considerable village, as many foundations are met with in an adjoining field, and it is certain that a chapel existed here, part of the walls of which was standing about half a century since; but the chapel-yard, a small inclosure, now alone remains. The township comprises 678 acres of land: the village is situated east of the road between **Beeford** and **Brandsburton**.

DUNNINGTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the wapentake of **OUSE** and **DERWENT**, union, and E. riding of the county, of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from **York**; containing, with the township of **Grimston**, 765 inhabitants. The parish is on the road between **York** and **Hull**, and comprises by measurement 3199 acres, of which 2170 are in the township of **Dunnington**, and are chiefly arable land, with some pasture, and a little wood. The surface is tolerably elevated towards the north, and sloping southward for some distance, terminates in a plain: the soil varies considerably, on the high grounds being gravelly, on the lower sandy and moorish, and on the intermediate land a good loam. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19, and in the patronage of the Trustees of the Earl of **Bridgewater**: the tithes have been commuted for £348. 2., and there is a glebe of 106 acres. The church was enlarged in 1840, at the cost of nearly £1200, chiefly contributed by the Countess of **Bridgewater**; and the **Rev. T. Eger-ton**, the rector, and partly raised from rents issuing out of certain church lands. It consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, the nave separated from the aisles by arches of circular form resting on round columns; the roof is of dark oak, and the interior has a chaste and beautiful appearance. The original styles of architecture, the Norman and the decorated English, have been adhered to in subsequent improvements. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**.

DUNNINGWORTH, a hamlet, in the union and hundred of **PLOMESGATE**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from **Wickham-Market**; containing 25 inhabitants. This was formerly a distinct parish; but the living, a discharged rectory, has been united to that of **Tunstall**, and the church, which was dedicated to **St. Mary**, has fallen into ruins. A considerable fair for horses is held on **August 11th**, and continues for three days.

DUNNOCKSHAW, a township, in the parish of **WHALLEY**, union of **BURNLEY**, Higher division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from **Burnley**; containing 41 inhabitants. The township lies on the road from **Burnley** to **Bury**.

DUNSBY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **BOURNE**, wapentake of **AVELAND**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4 miles (N. by E.) from **Bourne**; containing 195 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 14. 7.; net income, £189; patrons, the Governors of the **Charter-House**,

London, tithes belonging to whom have been commuted for £26, and who have also a glebe of 7 acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, of the latter of which the tower is a handsome specimen.

DUNSBY, in **FLAXWELL** wapentake, county of **LINCOLN**.—See **BRAUNCEWELL**.

DUNSCAR, a hamlet, in the chapelry of **TURTON**, parish and union of **BOLTON**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 3 miles from **Bolton**, on the road to **Blackburn**. In this hamlet are the extensive bleach-works of **Messrs. George and James Slater**, established in 1785, and employing about 145 hands. The residence of **Mr. James Slater** is pleasantly situated here; that of **Mr. George Slater** is at **Holmeses**, in the township of **Sharples**.—See **TURTON**.

DUNSDEN, with **EYE**.—See **EYE**.

DUNSFOLD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **HAMLEDON**, First division of the hundred of **BLACKHEATH**, W. division of **SURREY**, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from **Godalming**; containing 669 inhabitants. This parish, anciently *Duncefold*, is situated on the road through **Guildford** to **London**. A species of breccia is found in considerable quantities at some depth below the surface, analogous in its formation to **Sussex marble**, and abounding with the same fossils, blended with a minute species of bivalve supposed to belong to the genus *lipris* of **Lamarck**. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 0. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Chancellor; net income, £471. The church has portions in the decorated style: the east window is remarkably handsome, having been embellished at the expense of the **Hon. John Evelyn Boscawen**, prebendary of **Canterbury**; in the chancel is a tablet recording the death of the **Rev. J. Richardson**, at the advanced age of 94 years. It is said that **Dr. Young** composed his *Night Thoughts* in an embowered and retired walk in the gardens of the rectory-house.

DUNSFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **ST. THOMAS**, hundred of **WONFORD**, **Crockernwell** and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 7 miles (W. by S.) from **Exeter**; containing 925 inhabitants. In the parliamentary war, the manor-house of **Great Fulford**, here, erected in the time of **Elizabeth**, was garrisoned for the king by **Colonel Sir Francis Fulford**, whose family have resided at this place since the Conquest; but the garrison surrendered to **Fairfax**, in 1645. The parish comprises 5878a. 2r. 5p., of which 4900 acres are arable and pasture, 300 coppice and woodland, and 600 covered with furze. A fair is held on the Monday after **September 8th**. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 10., and in the gift of **Baldwin Fulford, Esq.**, who, with others, is impropriator: the great tithes have been commuted for £245, and the vicarial for £365; the glebe comprises 7 acres, with a house. The church has a plain Norman doorway. A house of industry was built in 1828, at an expense of £700.

DUNSFORTH, LOWER, a chapelry, in the parish of **ALDBOROUGH**, union of **GREAT OUSEBURN** (under **Gilbert's act**), Upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from **Boroughbridge**; containing 116 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 960 acres of land, partly the property of the Dean and Chapter of **York**: the village is seated on the south bank of the river **Ure**, and east of the road

from Boroughbridge to York. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £51, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Aldborough; impropiators of the chapelry, the Dean and Chapter. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary.

DUNSFORTH, UPPER, with BRANTON-GREEN, a township, in the parish of ALDBOROUGH, union of GREAT OUSEBURN (under Gilbert's act), Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Aldborough; containing 163 inhabitants. The township comprises about 900 acres, including the hamlet of Branton-Green, on the south side of the vale of the Ure. A portion of land was assigned in lieu of tithes under an inclosure act in 1770. A tumulus, called the Devil's Cross, was levelled about half a century since.

DUNSLEY, with NEWHOLM, a township, in the parish and union of WHITBY, liberty of WHITBY-STRAND, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (W.) from Whitby; containing 383 inhabitants. The township is partly the property of the Marquess of Normanby, whose fine seat, Mulgrave Castle, is in the vicinity. On the north of the village is Dunsley bay, styled by Ptolemy *Dunus Sinus*, which was a landing-place of the Romans, as well as of the Danes, who arrived here in 867 with a numerous army, and planted their standard on Raven Hill. Northward from Dunsley is the hamlet of East Row. A Roman road, now called Wade's Causeway, runs from this place for many miles over the moors to York; it is paved with flints, and has been traced twelve feet wide and three high, with a defaced milliary on it.—See NEWHOLM.

DUNSTABLE (ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL), a market-town and parish, in the union of LUTON, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, 18 miles (S. by W.) from Bedford, and $32\frac{1}{4}$ (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 2582 inhabitants. The origin of this town may be traced to the ancient Britons, who are supposed to have had a settlement here, which they named *Maes Gwyn*, or "White Field," as descriptive of the chalky soil of the vicinity: it is thought to have been the *Magiovinium* of Antoninus, a term of similar import. That it was a place of great importance is evident from its situation at the very point of contact between the Watling and Ikeneld streets, as also from immense adjacent ramparts of earth which mark the ancient circular fortifications. Its modern appellation was bestowed after the Danes had desolated the town, and, according to Hearne and Bishop Gibson, is derived from *Dunum* or *Dun*, a hill, and *Staple*, a commercial mart; by others it is considered to have been taken from *Dun*, the name of a notorious robber in the time of Henry I., who with his associates became so much the object of terror, that the destruction of the neighbouring forest was resorted to as the only effectual means of their dispersion. This object being accomplished, Henry erected a royal residence at Kingsbury, rebuilt the town of Dunstable, and, having invited settlers, constituted it a borough, endowing it with a grant of lands at a trifling nominal rent, and investing the inhabitants with various privileges, among which was an exemption from the jurisdiction of justices itinerant at any place throughout the realm, except within their own town and liberty. During this reign, markets were held weekly on Sunday and Wednesday, and a fair on St. Peter's day.

The priory of Black canons, near the royal palace, was founded by Henry, under the authority of Pope Eugenius III., was extensively endowed, and enjoyed many privileges; the priors had a gaol, possessed the power of life and death, and usually sat as judges at Dunstable, with the king's justices itinerant. These circumstances gave occasion to the exercise of great tyranny, and the townsmen became entirely subject to the monks; hence arose dissatisfaction and tumults, so that, in the reign of Richard II., the inhabitants revolted against the prior, and extorted a charter of liberties from him, which he soon afterwards revoked. In 1204, King John conferred his palace on the prior, on condition that royal visitors should be freely entitled to the hospitality of the priory, in which many of the English sovereigns were subsequently entertained. In 1290, the corpse of Queen Eleanor, consort of Edward I., rested at the marketplace, on being conveyed through the town; and in commemoration of the event a handsome cross was erected, which was demolished in the reign of Charles I. as a relic of popery. In the chapel of Our Lady, at the priory, the sentence of divorce between Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon was pronounced by Archbishop Cranmer; and Gervase Markham, who was the last prior, having assisted to effect that measure, was in consequence treated with comparative liberality.

The town is pleasantly situated near the Chiltern hills, and consists mainly of four streets, which intersect each other at right angles, and correspond exactly with the four cardinal points. The inhabitants formerly procured water from public reservoirs, there being one in each street; but a supply is now obtained from wells, which, from the chalky nature of the substratum, are sunk to a great depth. The manufacture of articles in straw, both useful and ornamental, is extensively carried on, employing upwards of 500 females, in general farmers' daughters, who are required to pay two guineas each, and to give three months of their time at entering, in order to learn the business; there are also some large manufactories for whitening, from which most of the manufacturing towns are supplied. The town was once distinguished for the number of its inns and posting establishments, about 200 horses, with the requisite number of post-boys, being kept for the use of travellers; the traffic, however, was almost entirely annihilated by the formation of the Birmingham railway. A branch railway, seven miles long, for which an act was passed in 1845, has been opened to Dunstable from the Birmingham line near Leighton-Buzzard; this may in some measure compensate for the lost traffic. The place is celebrated for its fine larks, which are prepared for conveyance in tin cases to all parts of the kingdom, and with which travellers are supplied from October till February. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday, for straw-plat, commencing at eight o'clock in the morning; and fairs are held on Ash-Wednesday, May 22nd, Aug. 12th, and Nov. 12th, the last being the largest fair for sheep in the county. Dunstable was anciently under the government of a mayor, but it has now only the ordinary parochial authorities. The manor belongs to the crown; and the Duke of Bedford, as lessee, holds courts leet and baron, but at no stated periods.

The parish comprises 410 acres, of which 176 are in tillage, and 214 pasture and meadow; the soil is light,

resting on chalk. The LIVING is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £115, and the glebe contains about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre, with a good house, built by the rector, aided by contributions from the inhabitants and a grant of £600 from Queen Anne's Bounty. The church, which, with some rooms having vaulted and groined stone roofs, forms the only remains of the ancient priory, was originally a magnificent and extensive cruciform structure, with a tower rising from the intersection: Henry VIII. having abandoned his design of making it a cathedral, a considerable part of the edifice was demolished. The remains consist of the west front, nave, and two aisles; each of the latter extends from the western doors to the entrance to what was once the choir, being about 120 feet long: at the north-west angle is a tower embellished with a double row of niches, which formerly contained statues. The architecture combines some portions in the Norman, with others in the early and later English styles; the windows are of comparatively modern dates. Over the communion-table is a painting of the Lord's Supper, by Sir James Thornhill; and among the monuments are several to the Chew family, who were great benefactors to the town. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. A charity school, founded by the direction of Mr. William Chew, was built in 1727, and is endowed with an income of more than £300. Adjoining are six almshouses, founded and endowed by Mrs. Cart, for the residence and maintenance of widows; and in West-street are six others, endowed by Mrs. Ashton for a similar purpose. Nearly opposite the church are six houses founded by Mrs. Blandina Marsh, in 1713, and designated "The Maidens' Lodge," for six unmarried gentlewomen, whose income has been increased by a benefaction from another lady, to £120. In 1770, a great quantity of coins of Antoninus and Constantine, with ornaments of bridles and armour, were dug up on an adjacent down; and several antiquities were lately discovered in a field, supposed to belong to the church of the Grey friars, comprising coins, rings, swords, &c. The first dramatic representations in England, called "Mysteries," are said to have taken place here under the direction of a priest, or friar. Elkanah Settle, a dramatist and political writer of notoriety in the reign of Charles II., was a native of Dunstable.

DUNSTALL, a township, in the parish of TATENHILL, union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Burton; containing 180 inhabitants. This place lies on the eastern verge of Needwood Forest, and the manor was anciently a member of the honour of Tutbury. The township comprises 1716a. 2r. 24p., in about equal portions of arable and pasture: the land is elevated; the soil, though it varies, is generally good, and the scenery is pleasing. The river Trent skirts the township; and the Lichfield and Burton road, the Grand Trunk canal, and Birmingham and Derby railway, pass through it. Dunstall Lodge, enlarged and improved by the present proprietor, Charles Arkwright, Esq., is surrounded with 1200 acres of land. A large portion of Highlands Park, crown property, is in the township. The tithes have been commuted for £314.

DUNSTALL, a liberty, in the parish and union of TAMWORTH, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W.) from Tamworth; containing 6 inhabitants. It lies about a mile to the north of Drayton-Manor, the seat of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., and is one of several hamlets and villages that encompass the park. The Fazeley canal passes in the vicinity of Dunstall Farm.

DUNSTALL-GREEN, a hamlet, in the parish of DALHAM, union of NEWMARKET, hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of the county of SUFFOLK; containing 204 inhabitants.

DUNSTAN.—See NEWBOLD.

DUNSTAN, ST., a parish, in the union of BLEAN, hundred of WESTGATE, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (N. W.) from Canterbury; containing 1209 inhabitants, and comprising 385 acres. A part of the parish is within the municipal borough of Canterbury. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Archbishop, with a net income of £120; the impropriation belongs to G. Gipps, Esq., and Eastbridge Hospital. The church, which belonged to the convent of St. Gregory in Canterbury, stands on gently rising ground; it has recently been much improved, and among its chief architectural features may be mentioned the semicircular tower adjoining the western square tower. In the family vault of the Ropers still lies the head of Sir Thomas More, which was placed here by his beloved daughter, and was discovered during some repairs in 1835. There are a national central, and an infants' school, with an endowment of £6000 in the three per cent. consols., bequeathed by Mr. Tillard.

DUNSTER (ST. GEORGE), a market-town and parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 38 miles (W. N. W.) from Somerton, and 158 (W. by S.) from London; containing 1078 inhabitants, and comprising the hamlets of Alcombe, Aville, Bondington, Frackford, Kitswall with Cuffs, and Staunton. The town, which is called *Torre* in Domesday book, owes its origin to a baronial castle built here by William de Mohun, a Norman baron, on whom the Conqueror had bestowed large estates in this part of the kingdom. He also founded a priory of Benedictine monks, as a cell to the abbey at Bath; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was £37. 4. 9½. The castle, which was held by the family of Mohun till the reign of Edward III., was the scene of hostilities in the civil wars of the reigns of Stephen and John, and in the contests between the houses of York and Lancaster: the Marquess of Hertford, also, took possession of it for Charles I. during the war with the parliament. It has been the residence of the family of Luttrell since the time of Edward III.: the present structure, which is comparatively of recent erection, stands in a commanding situation at the southern extremity of the main street, embracing fine views of the Bristol Channel, and the Welsh and Gloucestershire hills. The town is on a gentle eminence about a mile to the south of the Channel, and the surrounding country is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and embellished by a rapid stream, formed by springs rising at Dunkery Hill, and which passes on the south and east sides of the town, and, after turning several mills, runs under a stone bridge of three arches, and falls into the sea. The

place is small, and of little importance at present, having materially suffered from the loss of its wool-trade, which afforded employment to a considerable part of the population of this and the adjacent parishes. There are two streets, one of which has been much improved by the removal of some unsightly old shambles that stood in the centre. An ancient market-house is still standing. The market is on Friday; and a fair is held on Whit-Monday. The town sent members to a parliament in the 34th of Edward III., and, till the Reform act was passed, enjoyed the elective franchise in conjunction with Minehead.

The parish comprises 2883 acres, whereof 1186 are common or waste: there are several quarries of stone, which is raised for building and for burning into lime. The living, formerly a vicarage, is now a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; net income, £130; patron and impropiator, John Fownes Luttrell, Esq. The church, erected by Henry VII., in acknowledgment of the assistance afforded him by the men of Dunster, in the battle of Bosworth-Field, is a handsome and spacious structure in the later English style, with a central embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. To the east is a kind of chapel, formerly the church of the priory. This part of the building was used, not only by the monks, but by the incumbent of the parish, for the performance of divine service, until the year 1499, when a dispute arising between the monks and the parishioners, the matter was referred to arbitrators, who decided that the latter should have a choir separate from that of the convent: it contains many fine monuments to the families of Mohun and Luttrell, which, as well as the chapel itself, are hastening to decay. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school endowed with £30 per annum.

DUNSTEW (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, 8 miles (N.) from Woodstock; containing 449 inhabitants. It comprises 1680 acres, of which nearly 1200 are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. Stone of good quality for building is found; and about seventy persons are employed in making gloves for the Woodstock market. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.; net income, £237; patron and impropiator, Sir George Dashwood, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1793.

DUNSTON (ST. PETER), a parish, in the Second division of the wapentake of LANGOE, parts of KESTIVEN, union and county of LINCOLN, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Lincoln; containing 518 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the heart of a district which was anciently barren and unfrequented; and in 1751 Dunston pillar, a pyramidal shaft 92 feet high, crowned with a gallery and a lantern, was erected by F. Dashwood, Esq., as a landmark to guide the traveller over the then surrounding waste. There is a quarry of good building-stone. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 10.; net income, £151; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is a neat edifice, in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The late Dr. Willis, who had an asylum here, left £100 to the poor.

DUNSTON (ST. REMIGIUS), a parish, in the union of HENSTEAD, hundred of HUMBLEYARD, E. division of

NORFOLK, 4 miles (S.) from Norwich; containing 107 inhabitants, and comprising 624*a.* 2*r.* 19*p.* The living is a donative; net income, £30; patron and impropiator, K. R. Long, Esq. The church, which is partly in the early and partly in the decorated style, is beautifully situated in the grounds belonging to the Hall, the mansion of Mr. Long.

DUNSTON, a township, in the parish of EMBLETON, union of ALNWICK, S. division of BAMBROUGH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Alnwick; containing 218 inhabitants. It comprises between 2000 and 3000 acres, of which a portion is old grass-land; the soil is generally well adapted for the cultivation of wheat, and a lighter description grows turnips to great perfection. Limestone abounds, and the fine cliffs which intersect the township furnish an inexhaustible supply of the best material for roads, walls, &c. On a bold basaltic rock, jutting out into the sea, are the ruins of an extensive castle, formerly constituting a member of the duchy of Lancaster, but now belonging to the Earl of Tankerville.

DUNSTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of PENKRIDGE, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Penkridge; containing 250 inhabitants. It is intersected by the Liverpool and Birmingham railway, and comprises by admeasurement 1357 acres, three-fourths of which are arable. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £67; patron and impropiator, Lord Hatherton, whose tithes have been commuted for £253; there is a glebe of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. The chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, is supposed to have been built about a century ago.

DUNTERTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of LIFTON, Lifton and S. divisions of DEVON, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Launceston; containing 212 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road to Tavistock, and bounded on the south and west by the river Tamar; and comprises 1314*a.* 31*p.*: freestone of an inferior colour abounds, and green felspar is also found. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 1.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. N. T. Royse. The church is a small edifice, with a handsome tower. At a place called Chapel Field formerly stood a chantry chapel, endowed with seven acres of woodland and four acres of meadow.

DUNTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of HETHORPE, union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 106 inhabitants.

DUNTISH, a tything, in the parish and hundred of BUCKLAND-NEWTON, Cerne division of DORSET, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Dorchester; containing 122 inhabitants. There is a circular camp of ten acres, in which arms and Roman coins have been discovered.

DUNTON (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union and hundred of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Biggleswade; containing, with the hamlets of Millo and Newtown, 434 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 2550 acres, of which 2195 are arable, 330 pasture, and 25 woodland; the soil is in general clayey. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of Earl Spencer: the tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent in 1797.

DUNT

DUNTON (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of **WINSLOW**, hundred of **COTTESLOE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Winslow; containing 107 inhabitants. It comprises 1155*a.* 2*r.* 20*p.*, the whole of which is grass-land, with the exception of about 70 acres arable. The river Thame has its source in the garden of the rectory-house. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 7.; net income, £205; patron, Lord Carrington. This place was for some time the residence of Dr. Blomfield, the present Bishop of London.

DUNTON, with **DOUGHTON** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **WALSINGHAM**, hundred of **GALLOW**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 3 miles (W. by N.) from **Fakenham**; containing 147 inhabitants. It is situated on the northern acclivities of the vale of the **Wensum**, and comprises 1721*a.* 1*r.* 24*p.*, of which 1450 acres are arable, and 170 pasture. The manor was given by Henry VII. to Ralph de Hauville, to be held by service of keeping the king's falcons; it passed in the reign of Elizabeth to Lord Chief Justice Coke. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Leicester; the great tithes have been commuted for £350, and the vicarial for £177. The chancel of the church contains a fine brass representing Clere Talbot and his two wives; also a long inscription to Matthew Lancaster, "descended from John Lancaster, the first of that race in England, and first founder of Lancaster."

DUNTON-BASSET (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **LUTTERWORTH**, hundred of **GUTHLAXTON**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Lutterworth; containing 553 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Lutterworth to Leicester, and comprises by computation 1300 acres: the stocking manufacture affords employment to nearly 200 persons. The Broughton-Astley station on the Midland railway, is distant about a mile and a quarter only. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 10.; net income, £73; patron, the Rev. John Longhurst. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1796. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains in some of the windows remains of stained glass: from its elevated situation on some of the highest land in the county, it was chosen as a post for telegraphic communication during the threatened invasion of Napoleon. There is a medicinal spring.

DUNTON-WAYLETT (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **BILLERICAY**, hundred of **BARSTABLE**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 6 miles (S. E.) from Brentwood; containing 194 inhabitants. At the time of the Norman survey, the manor of Dunton Hall belonged to Odo, Bishop of Bayeaux, by whom it was bestowed on the abbey of Bec, in Normandy; and on the suppression of alien priories it was granted to King's College, Cambridge. The number of acres is estimated at 2000: the soil is a strong clay, well adapted for grain; the surface is diversified with hills. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4., and in the gift of King's College: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church, which is pleasantly situated on rising ground, is a small plain edifice, with a wooden tower and spire.

DUNW

DUNTSBOURN, ABBOTS (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **CIRENCESTER**, partly in the hundred of **RAPSGATE**, but chiefly in that of **CROWTHORNE** and **MINETY**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Cirencester; containing 354 inhabitants, of whom 139 are in Duntsbourn-Leer tything. The parish comprises by admeasurement 2269 acres, about two-thirds of which are arable, and the rest pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13; net income, £300; patron, D. Mesman, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1777.

DUNTSBOURN-ROUSE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **CIRENCESTER**, hundred of **CROWTHORNE** and **MINETY**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Cirencester; containing 138 inhabitants. It is situated on the old Roman road from Gloucester to Cirencester, and comprises by admeasurement 2000 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; the tithes have been commuted partly for land and partly for a rent-charge, making together about £320 per annum; the land contains about 300 acres. The church was built in 1587, and has a carved oak pulpit, and carved prebendal stalls. Sir Robert Atkyns, author of the *History of Gloucestershire*, resided in the parish.

DUNWICH (*ALL SAINTS*), a sea-port and parish, and formerly a borough and market-town, in the union and hundred of **BLYTHING**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 29 miles (N. E.) from Ipswich, and 98 (N. E.) from London; containing 237 inhabitants, and comprising 1337 acres. It is supposed by some to have been a town of the Britons, or a Roman station; some Roman coins have been found. During the

heptarchy it was of great importance, being the metropolis of East Anglia, and the seat of a see. By the Saxons it was called *Dommoc-ceaster*, or *Donmoc*, from which its present name is derived. Sigebert, King of the East Angles, having been converted to Christianity in 630, founded a bishopric at Dunwich, which was held by Felis, a Burgundian, who was consecrated by Honorius, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 636, and who, after presiding over the see for seventeen years, was buried in the cathedral, which continued to flourish under a succession of prelates till about the middle of the ninth century, when this part of the country was devastated by the Danes. At the time of the Norman survey it was a place of considerable importance, and had an extensive herring-fishery, as the king received from the burgesses annually £50, and 60,000 herrings. The town had anciently a mint; and William of Newburgh, who wrote in the reign of Henry II., styles it a wealthy and famous sea-port. In the reign of Richard I., a fine of 1060 marks was levied on the town, because the inhabitants had supplied the king's enemies with corn; and Ipswich and Yarmouth were fined 200 marks each, for the same offence; whence an estimate may be formed of the relative consequence of this place. During the wars of the



Seal and Arms.

barons with King John, it was fortified with a ditch and a rampart; and that monarch, in the first year of his reign, bestowed on the town a charter of incorporation, and exempted the burgesses from tolls and customs, and from sea-wreck and lagan throughout the realm. In the reign of Edward I. it maintained eleven ships of war; and in 1359 furnished six ships and 102 mariners, for the siege of Calais. Such, indeed, was the ancient prosperity of the place that it contained more than 50 religious foundations, including churches, chapels, priories, and hospitals; but being situated on a hill composed of loam and loose sand, it has yielded to the successive encroachments of the sea, which has demolished its edifices, ruined its haven, swallowed up its streets, and reduced it to an insignificant village.

The BOROUGH, as originally established by John, was governed by a mayor and bailiffs, till the 22nd of Edward III., when it was placed under the superintendence of bailiffs only. The charter was ratified and extended in almost every succeeding reign, till that of Edward IV., who, after confirming former privileges, granted the bailiffs and burgesses all wreck of the sea, and an admiralty court, with a jurisdiction from the south pier of Southwold harbour to a point of land formerly called Beacon Hill, now Catliff. The control is vested in two bailiffs, a recorder, two assistant justices, and twelve capital burgesses, with a coroner, town-clerk, and serjeant-at-mace. The borough sent members to parliament as early as the 23rd of Edward I., but was disfranchised by the act of 1832. The bailiffs, and the assistant justices (who are the bailiffs for the preceding year), are magistrates for the borough, exercising exclusive jurisdiction. The market, which was held on Saturday, has been discontinued: there is a fair on the 25th of July. Several small boats are employed in the herring-fishery, and there are fish-houses, where herrings and sprats are dried, and prepared for sale. Dunwich anciently contained six parish churches, but they have all been entirely destroyed, except that of All Saints, of which the walls and a tower remain: the living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £40, and in the gift of Lord Huntingfield and Frederick Barne, Esq., whose inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £100. The church being dilapidated, a new one was commenced in 1826, which is a neat edifice of white brick, with an octagonal tower, built chiefly by subscription among the inhabitants. An hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. James, and another called Maison Dieu, are of great antiquity. According to tradition, the lands of the latter, which were very extensive, were, with the exception of a small portion, lost by encroachments of the sea; and the two were afterwards consolidated into one charity for the relief of widows and poor persons of the town of Dunwich, especially such as are afflicted with insanity or loss of speech: the funds amount to £93. A convent of Franciscan friars was founded in the reign of Henry III., of which there are remains of the walls and two gateways; and there were also a Dominican convent, and a house of Knights Templars. Dunwich gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Stradbroke.

DUNWOOD, an extra-parochial liberty, adjacent to the parish of EAST WELLOW, and in the union of ROMSEY, hundred of THORNGATE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 8 persons, and comprising 300 acres.

DURHAM, a city, the capital of the county of DURHAM, and the head of a union, 67 miles (E. S. E.) from Carlisle, 87 (N. E.) from Lancaster, 67 (N. W. by W.) from York, and 259 (N. W.) from London; containing 14,151 inhabitants. The name of the city is probably derived from the Saxon words, *Dun*, a hill, and *Holme*, a river island; being descrip-



Arms.

tive of its situation on a rocky eminence partially surrounded by the river Wear; the Normans called it *Duresme*, whence more immediately is deduced its present appellation. The earliest account of the place is in 995, when the bishop and monks of Lindisfarne, afterwards called Holy Island, who had removed to Chester-le-Street, and subsequently to Ripon, for sanctuary from the violence of Danish aggression, were returning to their church at Chester-le-Street, after an absence of four months, with the disinterred body of ST. CUTHBERT, which had been buried at Lindisfarne, in 687. According to the superstitious legend, on their arrival at the spot where Durham now stands, a miraculous interposition rendered the carriage which conveyed the body, and other relics, immoveable; and this incident they construed into a divine prohibition against the return of the saint's remains to their former resting-place. They likewise interpreted some other circumstances into an intimation that *Dunholme* was destined to receive the sacred relics; and on the west corner tower of the east transept of the cathedral are still some emblematic devices designed to commemorate the occurrence. They forthwith proceeded to construct a sort of ark, or tabernacle, of wicker-work, wherein they deposited the saint's body; subsequently a more appropriate edifice was erected, called the White Church, and three years after their arrival, a stone church was built by Bishop Aldun, and dedicated to St. Cuthbert, whose remains were then removed and enshrined in it. Determined on permanent residence, these strangers cleared away the trees which skirted the hill, and began to build substantial houses. Thus arose the Saxon town of *Dunholme*, about the commencement of the eleventh century; and its increase, both in buildings and population, was so rapid, that in 1040, being then partially fortified, Duncan of Scotland besieged it: his forces were totally vanquished, and the heads of the Scottish leaders who were slain or captured were fixed on poles around the market-place.

At the Conquest, many of the Anglo-Saxon malcontents assembled here, erected a castle and other fortifications, and made a temporary defence, but not receiving assistance they fled; and *William the Conqueror* entered the city, and granted many privileges to the inhabitants. In 1069, Robert Comyn, Earl of Northumberland, being appointed governor, entered Durham with a Norman guard of 700 soldiers; and such were the enormities they committed, that the enraged populace of the adjacent country, taking advantage of the inaction to which the forces were reduced by drunkenness and revelling, burst into the city, set fire to the governor's house, and put them all to the sword, except one man, who was wounded, and made his escape. In revenge for this

carnage, William, desolating in his progress the whole country between York and Durham, advanced upon the city, when the whole of the inhabitants fled, and the monks left their convent; but on the departure of the troops, the fugitives, after an absence of four months, returned from the neighbouring mountains, where they had taken shelter. A dreadful famine and consequently mortality were the result, and the people were under the necessity of eating horses, dogs, and cats, and even human bodies. The whole of the district through which the Norman had passed remained without culture for nine years, infested by robbers and beasts of prey; and many of the inhabitants who escaped the sword starved in the fields. During this calamity the bones of St. Cuthbert were removed, after a repose of seventy-five years, to Lindisfarne, on which occasion it is superstitiously related that the sea retired, and allowed the wanderers who accompanied the holy relics to pass over to the island dry-shod. At length tranquillity was restored, and the body was replaced in the shrine at Durham; but the bishop, being detected in a rebellion against the Conqueror, was imprisoned till his death.

The king, on his return from an expedition against Malcolm of Scotland, in 1072, appointed Walcher, a Norman, to the bishopric, and ordered a fortress to be erected here, to overawe the inhabitants, and form a barrier to the northern territories. This prelate purchased the earldom of Northumberland, assumed the title of Count Palatine, and by uniting temporal and ecclesiastical power, excited an insurrection, in which he was slain at Gateshead, in 1080. During the protracted warfare which followed this outrage, Carilepho, who had succeeded to the see, took part with Malcolm, against William, and at its termination fled to Normandy. *William Rufus* seized on the temporalities, and appointed John de Tailbois and Ernesius de Burone governors of the castle and palatinate: in 1091 the bishop was restored. The shrine of St. Cuthbert having been greatly enriched under the six prelates who preceded Carilepho, that bishop, having brought from Normandy the plan of a new church, pulled down the old one, and began the present edifice, the foundation of which was laid by King Malcolm, Carilepho, and Turgot the prior, on the 11th of August, 1093; the building taking above thirty years in its completion. Bishop Ralph Flambard conveyed St. Cuthbert's remains to the new church in 1104, erected a splendid shrine near the choir for their reception, improved the fortifications of the city and castle, and built Framwell-gate bridge. During his episcopacy Durham sustained considerable injury from fire. In 1139, the Empress Queen, *Maud*, daughter of Henry I.; and Prince Henry, son of David, King of Scotland, with the members of the congress, were entertained by the citizens, on the negotiation of peace between England and Scotland.

During the reign of *Henry II.*, Bishop Pudsey incurring the royal displeasure, that monarch took possession of the city and castle; and at the bishop's death, the officers of the crown having seized the keys, the see was vacant two years. Many other vacancies occurred before and after Pudsey, owing principally to the rapacity of the crown to hold the temporalities. To this prelate the city was indebted for several improvements, particularly for the erection of Elvet bridge, and the extension of the city wall from Northgate to Southgate.

King John resided here in 1213; as also did *Henry III.*, for a short time during the prelacy of Bishop Farnham: the latter monarch deprived the shrine of St. Cuthbert of a considerable treasure, which he never restored. *Edward I.* held a council here, to dispose of the estates of some Scottish barons, after the victory of Falkirk; and in 1300 he again visited Durham, as a mediator between the bishop and his convent. In 1313, the suburbs were reduced to ashes by a numerous body of Scottish invaders; and in 1316, they also destroyed the seat of the prior at Beaurepaire, now Bear park: about this time Bishop Beaumont repaired the city walls, and put them into a state of defence. In 1327, the city was for some time the head-quarters of *Edward III.* and his army: in 1333, that monarch rested here on his march to Hallidown, and was splendidly entertained by Bishop Bury; and in 1356 he again visited Durham, issuing from it his summons for the military tenants to attend him on a northern expedition.

In 1404, two peers and two knights were executed here for engaging in a conspiracy against *Henry IV.* On the liberation and marriage of James I. of Scotland, in 1424, Durham was crowded with the nobility; the hostages were received here, and the King and Queen of Scotland remained in the city a considerable time. About this period the plague commenced, and continued to rage for five years; the assizes and all public assemblies were suspended, and several thousands of the inhabitants of the city and its vicinity fell victims. During the episcopacy of Neville, the English and Scottish delegates held several meetings here. In 1448, *Henry VI.* came on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Cuthbert: in 1463, Lord Montague and his army were quartered at Durham, previously to the battle of Hedgeley Moor; and Bishop Fox entertained Margaret, daughter of *Henry VII.*, with other distinguished personages in the great hall of his palace, on her way to Scotland, where she was married to James IV. At the close of the rebellion under the Nevilles, in the reign of *Elizabeth*, sixty-six persons were executed in the city; and from 1589 to 1597, with some slight intermission, the plague again raged in it. In April, 1617, *James I.* was presented by the mayor with a gold cup on entering the city; and in June, 1633, Bishop Morton entertained *Charles I.* and his retinue during his residence here for three days, at the daily expense of £1500. After the battle of Newburn, in 1640, when the Scottish army entered England, the city of Durham became almost utterly depopulated.

The city is about one mile in length, and as much in breadth; and from the peculiar course of the river, which environs it in the form of a horse-shoe, it is peninsular, occupying a considerable eminence, surmounted by the cathedral and the remains of the ancient castle, together with other ecclesiastical residences. These are bounded on one side by the streets called the North and South Baileys, inclosed within the remains of the old city walls, and skirted by sloping gardens, that descend to the brink of the Wear; on the other side by finely-wooded banks having public walks of extreme beauty formed along the winding margin of the river. There are several approaches to the walks, one by an avenue from the Palace-green, a large open area before the cathedral. Framwell-gate bridge, situated at the northern extremity of the city, and having one pier and

two elliptic and finely-proportioned arches of ninety feet span, adapted to the low shores on each side, was erected by Bishop Flambard, about 1120: a large tower gateway which stood at the end of this bridge, next the city, was taken down in 1760. Elvet bridge, of eight arches, was built about 1170 by Bishop Pudsey, and afterwards repaired by Bishop Fox, who granted an indulgence to all contributors; in 1806, it was improved, and widened to twice its former breadth. The bridge which crosses the river nearly opposite the only remaining city gate, at the extremity of the South Bailey, is an elegant structure, erected between 1772 and 1777, and consisting of three semicircular arches, with a balustraded battlement. A little higher up the river is the site of an old bridge carried away by a flood in 1771. Here stands the picturesque cottage in which the famous dwarf, Count Boruwlaski, resided during the last twenty years of his life; he was thirty-nine inches high, was born in Polish Russia in 1739, and was buried in the cathedral, Sept. 11th, 1837. The town is paved, flagged, lighted with gas, and watched under the direction of commissioners appointed under acts of parliament passed in the 30th of George III. and the 3rd of George IV. Besides St. Cuthbert's well, and several other springs of the purest water, there is a pant, or public fountain, in the centre of the market-place, surmounted by a statue of Neptune riding on a dolphin; the reservoir is of an octagonal form. In the year 1450 an excellent spring of water, situated in his manor of Sidgate, was granted to the city for ever by Thomas Billingham: the water is conveyed through pipes into the reservoir. There is a theatre in Sadler-street, built in 1791; and a mechanics' library, founded in 1825, in the market-place. The races are held in May, near Old Elvet, and continue four days: they appear to have been established in the reign of Charles II.

The Castle of Durham, once a residence of the bishop, but now assigned to the university, stands northward of the cathedral. The original edifice is attributed to the Conqueror, in 1072; but it has undergone various alterations and additions at different periods. The oldest portion is probably the ancient chapel and the foundations under the great hall, together with the range of arcades lately opened out in the upper story. It is doubtful whether any part of the original keep, except the foundation, remains: that which now exists was most likely built by Bishop Hatfield, in 1350, and is in the form of an irregular octagon, occupying the summit of an artificial mound, around which are three terraces, commanding a beautiful view of the city and its environs. Operations have been lately completed for restoring the outer walls of the keep, and building within them eighteen sets of apartments for university students. The other parts consist of a large mass of buildings, of almost every date, from the Norman to the present time. Some fine specimens of Norman architecture and carving, previously concealed, have been laid open by Bishops Barrington and Van Mildert, and by the present possessors: the ancient baronial hall, now the splendid dining-room of the university, has been fitted up with great taste by the warden, Dr. Thorp. The great north gateway was used as a county gaol till 1820, when it was removed, and its site occupied, on the west side, by a library and newsroom, and on the east by shops, with a spacious assembly-room over them.

The TRADE was formerly much more extensive than it is at present: a cotton manufactory, which existed previously to 1804, was in that year destroyed by fire. It has, however, received a stimulus from the Hartlepool, Durham and Sunderland, York and Newcastle, and Clarence railways, and from the increasing coal-trade. The Durham and Sunderland railway, for the conveyance of coal and passengers, was completed in 1838; the line is $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles long: the Durham branch of the York and Newcastle railway, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, was opened in April, 1844. Here are two manufactories for stuffs and carpets and for spinning wool, two iron and brass foundries, two hat-factories, some coach-manufactories, two water and two steam mills for grinding corn, and some paper-mills. A market for corn and provisions is held on Saturday, under a piazza at the bottom of the market-place, where the corn is pitched. Fairs for horned-cattle, sheep, and horses, are held on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of March, Whit-Tuesday, Saturday before May 13th, Sept. 15th, and Saturday before Nov. 23rd: the March fair is an object of peculiar attraction to horse-dealers from the south, on account of the excellent breed of horses in the adjacent district which are brought for sale. A court of pie-poudre is held during each fair, by the corporation.

The GOVERNMENT, in the earliest times, was vested in a bailiff appointed by the bishop. About 1440, the title of the principal civil officer was changed from "bailiff of the borough," to "bailiff of the city;" and in 1171 the first charter was bestowed by Bishop Pudsey upon the burgesses, who were exempted from the payment of tolls and other feudal exactions, and received also "all such free customs as the burgesses of Newcastle enjoyed." From this period to the Reformation the city was governed by a bailiff, but an officer was then appointed under the statute of Edward III. and other laws, who, under the title of marshal, kept the alnage seal. In 1377, Bishop Hatfield granted a charter imposing certain duties on wares coming into the city, as a fund for keeping the walls and pavement in repair. A charter of incorporation was conferred in 1565, by Bishop Pilkington, vesting the government in an alderman and twelve burgesses, and authorising a weekly market and three annual fairs. In 1602 Bishop Matthew bestowed a new charter, whereby the body politic and corporate was made to consist of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and a common-council, with divers privileges, power to purchase lands, and a common seal. This was confirmed by James I., and continued in force till 1761, when, in consequence of irregularities in the election of the mayor and other members, the city was placed under the control of a bailiff, till Bishop Egerton granted a charter in 1780, under which, till the passing of the Municipal act, the corporation consisted of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common-councillors, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and inferior officers. Under that act the corporation comprises a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; and the city is di-



Corporation Seal.

vided into three wards, the municipal and parliamentary boundaries being the same. There are 16 trading companies, in two of which all the sons are free by patrimony; in the rest, only the eldest son: the freedom is also acquired by servitude. The elective franchise was conferred by act of parliament, in 1673, since which time the city has returned two members. The right of election once belonged to the members of the corporation and the freemen, resident and non-resident, amounting to about 1200; but by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the former non-resident electors, except within seven miles, were disfranchised, and the privilege was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising 1480 acres, now constituting the borough, which formerly included only 330 acres: the mayor is returning officer.

The corporation hold a court leet and a court baron, as lessees of the manor under the Bishop of Durham, for the recovery of debts under 40s. Criminal matters are brought before the justices of the county, who hold a court of petty-sessions every Saturday at the justice-room in the county courts, where also are held the adjourned quarter-sessions on the first Saturday in every month. A court of pleas for the county is held by prescription every three weeks, and twice a year before the judges travelling the northern circuit; it is a superior court of record, in which sums to any amount are recoverable. The assizes for the county are also held here. The powers of the county debt-court of Durham, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Chester-le-Street and Houghton, part of the district of Durham and Lanchester, and part of that of Easington. In the market-place is the guildhall, erected by Bishop Tunstall in 1555, and repaired by George Bowes, Esq., in 1752; in the council-chamber are portraits of Charles II., Bishop Lord Crewe, Dr. Hartwell, Hugh, Earl Percy, and Brass Crossby, lord mayor of London. The exchequer, built in 1450 by Bishop Neville, is on the Palace Green; within it are offices for the auditor, cursitor, prothonotary, treasurer and clerk of the county, registrar, &c. From 1809 to 1818, extensive buildings, comprising a house of correction, county courts, and a gaol, were erected at the expense of £120,000; they occupy a large square area, on the north side whereof is the court-house, which, besides the Crown and Nisi Prius courts at each end, contains commodious apartments for the judge, jury, counsel, &c. The city is the place of election for the parliamentary representatives of the northern division of the county.



Arms of the Bishopric.

cellorship, and canonries; the dean and chapter have the patronage of the minor canonries. The CATHEDRAL is situated on an eminence partly clothed with planta-

tions and gardens, and almost encircled by the river; near it are the university, the deanery, and other ecclesiastical residences, and the general aspect of this mass of building is peculiarly grand and impressive. The north front faces an open space between the cathedral and the castle; on the south and east the edifice is so surrounded as to prevent a complete view, but from the opposite bank of the river the western front is visible, under that advantage of distance which is favourable to the concealment of the more modern alterations in detail. The plan of the cathedral exhibits a Galilee at the west front, a nave, aisles, and transept, with a choir and aisles, and the chapel of Nine Altars, the last extending beyond the north and south walls of the building, and assuming the appearance of a second transept. The length of the edifice is 420 feet; the interior of the Galilee is 78 by 50; the height of the central tower 212, and that of the western towers each 143. The general character of the larger portion is Norman, of a very bold style, with insertions in all the English styles. The foundation was laid in 1093, by Bishop Carilepho; the chapel of Galilee, or the Lady Chapel, at the western end, was built by Bishop Pudsey, who had previously commenced the erection of a chapel at the eastern end of the edifice, for the devotional exercises of females, which was discontinued. The north aisle of the Galilee was for a long time used as a depository for wills, and the register-office was also kept in it prior to the erection of the present building in 1822; but it has been re-united to the fabric, and divine service is performed there every Sunday evening during the summer months. The eastern portion of the choir, or the chapel of the Nine Altars, is in the early English style, with a large decorated window at the north end: the large west window, and that of the north transept, are also of the decorated character, with rich composition; and in various parts of the cathedral are windows of a similar style, with fine tracery inserted in the opening, of earlier date. The two western towers are Norman below, the upper portions English, with an intermixture of semicircular and pointed arches; to these have been added, during the late repairs, pinnacles and a pierced battlement. The great central tower is of later English architecture above the nave, with Norman piers and arches below; and the upper story is short in comparison with the base. The nave is magnificent in its proportions, and very bold in its details: the central tower is open to a great height, and although in other parts the effect is diminished, from the situation of the church not permitting a western entrance, and from the division between the Galilee and the nave, this portion is exceedingly fine. Behind the altar-screen is the chapel called the Feretory, where stood the gorgeous shrine of St. Cuthbert, erected over the spot where his bones were deposited: during the progress of some alterations immediately behind this shrine, on the 17th of May, 1827, the vault supposed to contain the holy relics was opened, when a chest, apparently of oak, was discovered, in which lay the perfect skeleton of the saint, in vestments of linen and silk. The eastern arch of the choir is early English; and the altar-screen, in tabernacle-work of the later style, corresponds with the screen-work of the bishop's throne, which is erected over the magnificent tomb of Bishop Hatfield. The groining of the nave and choir is also in the early English style, the latter being of some-

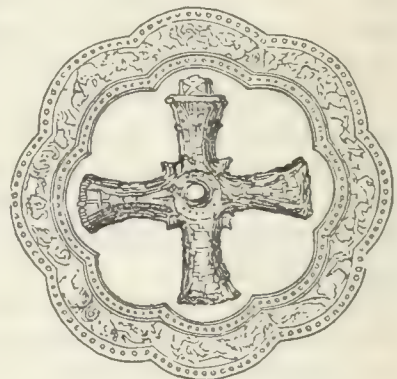
what later character than the former. The cathedral library contains numerous manuscripts of remote antiquity, especially two in the handwriting of Bede.

At the time of the Dissolution, the priory was rated at about £1600 per annum; and on the 12th of May, 1541, Henry VIII. granted his foundation charter to the church, altering its dedication from St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, to that of Christ and St. Mary. He instituted a dean and twelve prebendaries as a body corporate, and bestowed upon them the site of the monastery, with its ancient rights. The minor duties of the cathedral are performed by eight singing men, an organist and choristers, and two bell-ringers; there are a master and under master of the grammar school, and eighteen scholars, and eight poor men are supported by the establishment. The school had, previously to the foundation of the university of Durham, four exhibitions for sons of clergymen, of £25 per annum each at school, and £50 per annum each at either of the two universities, given by the Dean and Chapter. It has now only five scholarships, of £10 per annum each, at Peter-house, Cambridge, founded by John Cosin, D.D., Bishop of Durham; one scholarship, of £16 per annum, at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, founded by Dr. Michael Smith, jointly with the school at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for which also, and for this school, Dr. Hartwell bequeathed £20 per annum, to be divided between two exhibitioners at either university, and tenable for five years. In addition to the eighteen boys on the foundation, are about sixty who pay a regular quarterage.

The city comprises several PARISHES. *St. Giles*, or *Gilligate*, containing 3396 inhabitants, is a perpetual curacy; patrons, the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry. The church has various Norman portions, but the general style resembles that of the Galilee chapel of the cathedral. *St. Mary's*, or *the North Bailey*, containing 308 inhabitants, is a rectory not in charge; net income, £111; patron, the Archdeacon of Northumberland. The church, in which the bishop's and archdeacon's visitations are now held, was repaired in 1685, and is supposed to occupy the site of the chapel in which St. Cuthbert's remains were originally deposited. *St. Mary's*, or *the South Bailey*, containing 99 inhabitants, is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £119. The church is an ancient edifice, with modern alterations, and is remarkable for its carved altar-screen and other ornaments. *St. Nicholas'*, containing 2757 inhabitants, is a perpetual curacy; net income, £87; patron and impropiator, the Marquess of Londonderry. The church is of considerable antiquity; it was repaired in 1768, and an east window added. *St. Oswald's*, or *Elvet*, which has been divided into two distinct parishes under the 16th section of the act of the 58th of George III., contains, with the part without the city, and exclusively of Crossgate, the second parish, 3341 inhabitants: it is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £272; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church is a large and handsome edifice, the lower part in the early English style, the windows and other portions decorated, and the tower and upper part of the building later English. *St. Margaret's*, or *Crossgate*, containing 1712 inhabitants, is now a perpetual curacy; net income, £409; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church, an ancient Norman structure with a low tower,

has undergone much alteration at different periods. The chapel of *Croxdale*, in St. Oswald's parish, is noticed under its own head. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics, the last a handsome edifice with a stained window representing Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane.

The UNIVERSITY was founded in connexion with the cathedral, by the late Bishop Van Mildert and the Dean and Chapter; the former contributing annually £2000 towards a fund for the maintenance of a warden, a professor of Greek, and a professor of divinity, to each of which two latter offices he annexed a canonry in the cathedral; and the latter



Arms of the University.

assigning to the purpose property producing a rental of £3000. By act of parliament in 1832, the Dean and Chapter, with the consent of the Bishop, were empowered to appropriate the property above mentioned to the establishment and maintenance of the university; and the members were incorporated by royal charter on the 1st of June, 1837, when the government was vested in the Dean and Chapter, under the jurisdiction of the bishop, as visiter, and the castle of Durham, with its precincts, was conveyed to the bishop in trust for its further endowment. By order in council, on the 4th of June, 1841, pursuant to a recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, it was provided that the wardenship should on the first vacancy be permanently annexed to the deanery of Durham, that a professorship of Hebrew and the oriental languages should then be founded, and that the six fellowships founded by the Dean and Chapter, in 1840, should be increased to twenty-four; towards the maintenance of which, certain estates were allotted to the university.

The establishment is under the control of a warden and sub-warden; a senate, consisting of the warden, the professors of divinity, Greek, Hebrew, and oriental languages, and mathematics, and the two proctors; a registrar, treasurer, librarian and assistant librarian, an observer, and two pro-proctors. In addition to the professors are readers in law, medicine, history, and polite literature, and natural philosophy; and lecturers on chemistry and modern languages. The course of studies and the discipline are similar to those of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The college was established at the same time as the university, and is under the superintendence of a master, who is the warden of the university, a vice-master, and four tutors; the hall and chapel of the castle are appropriated to the use of the college, and several houses within the precincts have been fitted up for the residence of the students. Increased facilities being necessary, a new hall, called Bishop Hatfield's Hall, was opened in 1846, and a principal appointed. The 24 fellowships, of £150 each for clergymen, and £120 for laymen, are tenable for eight years by such students as have taken the degree of B.A. in the university, and 8 of them can be held by laymen. There are also 20 university scholarships

of £30 each, of which one is in the nomination of the grammar school, two in that of the dean, one in that of each of the canons, and the remainder are given by the senate to students that have distinguished themselves in first or second annual examinations. Since the death of the late bishop, two scholarships, of £50 each, have been founded by subscription, and, out of respect to his memory, called the Van Mildert scholarships; they are tenable by students who have taken the degree of B.A. and are desirous of becoming students in theology. There is also a scholarship of £30, founded by the Dean and Chapter, with £600 placed at their disposal, for the benefit of the university, by the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, canon of Durham; and the trustees of Bishop Barrington have usually granted annually a sum sufficient for maintaining six scholarships, of £40 each, tenable by the sons or orphans of the clergy of the diocese. The university has a valuable library and museum.

Among the charitable institutions is the Infirmary, a spacious building in Allergate, erected by subscription in 1792, on a piece of ground given by Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., of Coxhoe. On the east side of the Palace green was a range of building erected by Bishop Cosin, in 1668, consisting of an almshouse in the centre and a school-room at each end. In a charter respecting this property Bishop Cosin attributes the foundation of the schools, of which the one was for singing, and the other a grammar school, to Bishop Langley; but on the authority of a manuscript in the library of the Dean and Chapter, the foundation is assigned to two persons named Newton and Thoraby. The old buildings have been ceded to the university, and a new building erected in their stead in Queen-street, comprising separate apartments for four poor men and four poor women, 50 years of age, and unmarried, who are appointed by the bishop. There is a long list of benefactors to the poor, among whom is Henry Smith, who in 1598 bequeathed his coal-mines and personal estate to supply a fund, which now produces about £400 per annum, for the relief of poor inhabitants. The trustees were the mayor and aldermen for the time being, but by an order of the Lord Chancellor, in 1836, seventeen new trustees were appointed. The union of Durham comprises 25 parishes or places in the city and county: the workhouse, in which there is accommodation for 160 paupers, is at the head of Crossgate.

About three-quarters of a mile eastward from the city is *Old Durham*, a spot supposed by some to have been occupied by the Saxons, before the foundation of the present city, and by others to have been a Roman station: it still exhibits a few traces of antiquity. Opposite to it, on the southern side of the Wear, is the site of a fortification, with more probability ascribed to the Romans, called *Maiden Castle*; and some remains of the Ikeneld-street or Roman way are discernible in the neighbourhood. Within one mile north-east of Durham, also on the Wear, are the few remains of *Kepier Hospital*, an institution founded in 1112, by Bishop Flambard, for the maintenance of a master and twelve brethren, and valued at the Dissolution at £186. 0. 10.: they consist of a gateway with pointed arches. In the parish of St. Oswald, on the western bank of the river, are the venerable and picturesque remains of *Finchale Priory*, founded by Henry de Pudsey, son of Bishop Pudsey, for Benedictine monks, in 1196, on the site of an ancient

hermitage, in which Godric, who was afterwards canonized, for many years practised the severest austerities of devotional seclusion: its revenue, at the Dissolution, was £146. 19. 2.; and the remains, with the romantic cliffs of Cocken, on the opposite bank of the river, attract numerous visitors, for whose accommodation a house has been erected. The mansion-house of *Houghall*, built by Prior Hotoun, is about a mile from the city; and two miles distant is *Beautrove*, now Butterby, remarkable for its beauty and natural curiosities. In the moat surrounding the old mansion a coat of mail was discovered; and in an adjoining field the supposed site of an ancient hospital, several stone coffins and jars have been dug up. Here are saline, sulphureous, and chalybeate springs, the first of which was much frequented by people who drank the waters medicinally; but they have nearly been exhausted by the sinking of some new collieries in their vicinity. A mile westward from the city is the fragment of the once famous cross called *Nevill's Cross*, erected by Ralph, Lord Nevill, in commemoration of the battle in 1346, in which David Bruce, King of Scotland, was taken prisoner. The following literary persons were natives of Durham: Robert Hegg, author of *The Legend of St. Cuthbert*, &c.; John Hall, a poet of the seventeenth century, who, besides a volume of poems, published a translation of *Longinus*; Dr. Richard Grey, author of the *Memoria Technica* and several other works, born in 1693; and William Eden, Lord Auckland, a distinguished statesman and diplomatist. The city gives the titles of Earl and Baron to the Lambton family.

DURHAM (COUNTY of), a maritime county, bounded on the north by Northumberland, on the east by the North Sea, on the south by Yorkshire, and on the west by Westmorland and Cumberland. It extends from 54° 27' to 55° 1' (N. Lat.), and from 1° 10' to 2° 20' (W. Lon.), and includes about 624,500 statute acres: the county contains 54,579 inhabited houses, 3108 uninhabited, and 537 in progress of erection; and the population amounts to 318,542, of whom 152,442 are males, and 166,100 females.

Prior to the Roman conquest of Britain, the county formed part of the extensive territories of the *Brigantes*. In the Roman division of the island it was included in *Maxima Cæsariensis*; and in the time of the heptarchy it constituted part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumberland, composed of the two inferior states of *Bernicia* and *Deira*, of which latter Durham appears to have been a portion. Although the county has been called a COUNTY PALATINE by prescription, yet the first prelate known to have exercised palatine jurisdiction was Bishop Walcher, who, soon after his elevation to the see, was also invested by the Conqueror with the earldom of Northumberland, vacant by the deposition and death of the Saxon earl, Waltheof; and it is probable that either then or at some early subsequent period, by grant or tacit permission, Walcher assumed the palatine powers to the same extent as that enjoyed by his successors. From this time, owning, within the limits of the palatinate, no earthly superior, the successive prelates continued for four centuries to exercise every right attached to a distinct and independent sovereignty. Their privileges, however, were abridged by the act of resumption passed in the 27th of Henry VIII., the most important provisions of which, as regarded this palatinate, were as

follows :—the bishop was deprived of the privilege of pardoning for treason, murder, manslaughter, and felony, of reversing outlawries, and of appointing the justices of peace and of assize ; writs were directed to run in the king's name, the ancient form of indictment, "*Contra pacem episcopi*," being altered to the usual form, "Against the king's peace ;" and sheriffs, bailiffs, and other officers, were made amenable to the general laws of the realm. The right of attesting processes within the franchise was reserved to the bishop, and it was directed that the prelate and his temporal chancellor should be always, *ipso facto*, two of the justices of the peace. In the reign of Charles II., an act was passed to enable the county palatine and city of Durham to send knights and burgesses to parliament, the first elections pursuant to which took place in 1675. By the act of the 6th of William IV., cap. 19, the palatine jurisdiction was separated from the bishopric and transferred to the crown as a distinct franchise and royalty.

The county is included within the diocese of Durham, and province of York, and forms an archdeaconry, comprising the deaneries of Chester-le-Street, Darlington, Easington, and Stockton, and containing 75 parishes. It is also, for civil purposes, divided into four wards, bearing the same names as the deaneries. The county contains the city of Durham ; the market and sea-port towns and newly-created boroughs of Sunderland and South Shields ; the town of Gateshead, which has also recently been made a parliamentary borough ; the market and sea-port towns of Hartlepool and Stockton-upon-Tees ; the market-towns of Barnard-Castle, Bishop-Auckland, Darlington, Sedgefield, Staindrop, and Wolsingham ; and the port of Seaham-Harbour. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, Durham was divided into the Northern and Southern divisions, the former composed of the wards of Chester and Easington, and the latter of those of Darlington and Stockton : two knights of the shire are returned for each division. Two citizens are sent to parliament for the city of Durham, two burgesses for Sunderland, and one each for Gateshead and South Shields. The county is included in the Northern circuit, and the assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Durham, where stands the county gaol and house of correction.

The SURFACE is much varied : for the most part there is a gradual ascent from the sea-coast to the heathy mountains which wholly occupy the west of the county. The general aspect of the coast is bare and dreary ; but between the extensive swells that constitute the greater part of the surface lie numerous deep and narrow dells, the scenery of which is of a pleasing and romantic character ; and every brook that falls into the sea has its banks adorned with a profusion of well-wooded heights. The soil may be described under the three principal heads of clay, loam, and peat. The corn and pulse crops generally cultivated are, wheat, barley, oats, maslin, beans, peas, and tares ; rye is but rarely cultivated, owing to the small proportion of sandy soil proper for it : the mixture of wheat and rye, provincially termed "maslin," is very commonly grown, and makes a most wholesome household bread. Mustard was formerly much cultivated, "Durham mustard" being proverbial for its excellence ; but it is a crop now seldom met with. The old meadow lands reserved for the growth of what is termed "old land hay," are either

upland meadows or "haugh" lands near some of the rivers. The best old grazing pastures are at Skernside, Binchester, Stanhope, Billingham, Staindrop, Barnard-Castle, and a few other places ; but the extent of lands of such superior quality is inconsiderable. The best wooded district is the vale of Derwent, the soil of which is peculiarly favourable to the growth of *Wood*, especially of oak. The wood grown in the eastern part is applied to various uses at the collieries, and that in the western is chiefly used in the lead-mines : the hazels are every where, for the most part, cut into rods to be manufactured into a kind of large basket called a "corf," used for drawing coal out of the pits. During the last hundred years plantations have been formed to a great extent, especially in the vicinity of gentlemen's seats. The *Wastes* consist almost entirely of the heathy moors in the west : the improvable moors, fells, and commons have almost wholly been divided and inclosed. The lower part of the county was formerly noted for the largest breed of *Sheep* in the kingdom, known as the "Tees-water breed," many weighing from 50lb. to 60lb. per quarter ; of late years, the introduction of the Leicester breed has reduced the size of the Durham sheep, but improved the quality of the mutton. In Teesdale, Weardale, and towards the head of the Derwent, on the small farms adjacent to the extensive moors that intervene between these dells, are still bred the old stock of hardy heath sheep, known by their black or mottled faces and horns, black legs, and long coarse wool. The south-eastern part of Durham, like the adjoining portion of Yorkshire, has long been celebrated for a valuable breed of draught *Horses*, called "Cleveland Bays," which are the original stock of what was formerly the English coach-horse, and of a present race of strong hunters and road-horses.

The mineral productions of Durham are important, and its geology is interesting. The entire tract consists of a series of beds irregularly intermingled in larger and smaller strata, and some of them alternating with each other several times : they are composed of coal, sandstone, slate-clay or shale, and basalt, and possess the characters of what is geologically termed the "independent coal formation." All the beds of COAL dip towards the east, so that the lowest of them, which, near the coast, is far below the level of the sea, appears on the surface at Cross Fell. Jarrow, near the north-eastern extremity of the county, is geologically considered as in the centre of the coal district, the strata composing which are here found at their greatest depth, and hence rise gradually in every direction. Forty beds of coal have been observed in the "coal-measures," which, comprising the central and northern parts of this county, likewise extend far into the maritime parts of Northumberland. The coal is of the soft caking kind, burns into excellent cinders, and leaves few ashes. The area of the Durham coal-field is estimated at 594 square miles, of which the portion wrought out on the Tyne amounts to thirty-nine miles, and on the Wear to forty : the workable strata, averaging twelve feet, make the contents of each mile 12,390,000 tons ; but of this amount one-third is lost in small coal, by the interception of dykes, &c. The number and thickness of the seams in the different collieries are extremely various, some having only one capable of being worked, and others seven ; in thickness these workable veins vary from less than two

feet to six. Owing to the different sizes of the two rivers Tyne and Wear, a curious distribution of the coal-trade has taken place: the Tyne vessels, being large, are chiefly engaged in supplying the London market, while the Wear vessels are for the most part so small that they can enter the shallow rivers and harbours on any shore, and therefore chiefly supply the eastern and southern coasts of England, as far westward as Plymouth. The exportation of coal to Holland, Germany, France, and Russia, is considerable; and the aggregate quantity exported from this county, exclusively of the pits on the Tyne, which equal in number all the water-sale collieries of the remainder of it, and the produce of which is included with the exports of the Northumberland coal from the port of Newcastle, amounts nearly to 1,100,000 chaldrons annually.

The range of hills in the western part of the county is composed of strata consisting of about twenty beds of limestone, alternating with about fifty of sandstone, eighty of shale, a few thin beds of coal, and one of basalt, the whole resting on a bed of red sandstone, which is incumbent on greywackè slate. The tract between these hills and the line where the coal strata become of a valuable thickness forms part of a district extending likewise the whole length of Northumberland, which has been called by geologists *Lead-measures*, from veins of lead-ore abounding in the beds of sandstone and limestone of which it is chiefly composed, and in which various marine shells, or impressions of them, are frequently found, while the fossil remains found in the strata on the east belong exclusively to fresh water, or are vegetable remains. In the eastern part of the county a range of *Magnesian limestone* extends from the mouth of the river Tyne to Hartlepool, forming along the coast an almost uninterrupted succession of cliffs, and gradually diverging towards the south-west, passing by West Boldon to the village of Coxhoe, and thence to the river Tees; in its progress it rises into a series of round-topped hills, of which the highest, at Painsshaw, near the river Wear, has an elevation of about 400 feet. The stratum varies in thickness from 70 feet, gradually increasing towards the coast; in sinking for coal at Hetton it was found to be 156 feet thick, at Monk-Wearmouth 200 feet, and at Haswell 280 feet, and at Hartlepool the rock has been bored to a depth of more than 300 feet, without reaching the substratum of sandstone. The prevailing colours are white, yellow, and brown, which last is quarried extensively at Sunderland, both for burning into lime and for building. The rocks near Marsden contain a larger proportion of magnesia than those in other places, and are much frequented by the manufacturers of Epsom salts. The upper stratum consists chiefly of breccia, below which the rock is of crystalline and cellular texture; and the lower stratum, which is of a slaty structure, contains in some parts compact masses of grey limestone of so fine a texture, as to have been formerly worked for marble.

Basalt is found both in the lead and coal measures, chiefly in the various "dykes" or "faults" that intersect and dislocate the strata, and is procured in many places for the purpose of repairing roads, for which it is superior to any other material yet discovered. In the district of the lead-measures, *Galena* is the only lead-ore procured in abundance; it contains silver varying from 2 to 42 oz. in the fother of 21 cwt., the general average

being 12 oz.: of the ore esteemed of good quality, 32 cwt. yield one ton of lead. In the strata of shale accompanying the coal is found *clay ironstone*, in beds or nodules, the nodules containing galena and iron pyrites, the latter of which is also found in great abundance crystallized and disseminated in the beds both of coal and shale. Great quantities of the iron-ore, which abounds more especially in the western part of the coal district, appear to have been smelted at some remote period, from the immense heaps of iron slag found in various places in the vicinity of Lanchester, Tanfield, Hamsterley, Evenwood, &c., and traditionally said to be vestiges of Danish works. A bed of *sandstone* is worked for millstones, a few miles north of Stanhope; another for grindstones and filters at Gateshead Fell, where the seam of stone is eleven fathoms thick; and others of *freestone* for building in various parts of the county. In many places in the western part is found a flaky sandstone, there called *grey slate*, and used for roofing. At Pallion are quarries of a variegated *marble*; and a stratum of limestone in Weardale, near Frosterley, from its being variegated and taking a fine polish, is denominated marble, and is used for chimney-pieces and tombstones. In the coal-measures, immediately below the vegetable soil, occurs *pottery-clay* of a blueish or smoke-grey colour, sometimes yellow, approaching to orange. At Seaham is found a fine *silver sand*, adapted to the manufacture of the finest glass; and *yellow ochre* is obtained at Thornley.

The MANUFACTURES are various. Darlington has long been noted for that of divers linen fabrics, which is also carried on at Bishop-Auckland, Stanhope, and Stockton. Carpets are made at Barnard-Castle and Durham. The worsted manufacture is considerable at Durham and Darlington, and is carried on to a limited extent at Bishop-Auckland and Gateshead. There are manufactories for iron at Gateshead, Shields, and Sunderland; and several for nails at each of these towns and at Swalwell. Spades and edge-tools are made at Winlaton. Paper is extensively made at Shotley-Bridge, and in the neighbourhood of Durham; glass, including crown and flint glass, and glass bottles, at Gateshead, Sunderland, and South Shields, where also plate glass is made; and earthenware, both for home sale and exportation, at Gateshead and Sunderland. Most extensive alkali-works are carried on at Gateshead, the Felling, South Shields, and Jarrow; and there are iron-works at Birtley, six miles from Gateshead. Ship-building is carried on extensively at Sunderland, South Shields, and Hartlepool, which, with Stockton, are the chief ports. Seaham is a private port belonging to the Marquess of Londonderry, where the coal from his lordship's collieries is shipped. The principal articles of export are the mineral and manufactured produce of the county; the imports are timber, flax, hemp, hides, bar-iron, linseed, oak-bark, and linen-yarn.

The principal RIVERS are the Wear, the Tees, and the Tyne. The *Wear*, although a river of inferior magnitude, forms, in its outlet to the sea, the entire harbour of Sunderland: the tide flows up it to Picktree, and it is navigable to Fatfield, forming one of the grand arteries of the export coal-trade; the navigation has been improved under various acts of parliament, whereof the first was obtained in 1716, and the last in 1819. The *Tees* forms the port of Stockton and empties itself into the

sea a few miles below it through a wide estuary; the tide ascends this river as high as Worsall, and it is navigable to a short distance above Stockton, the navigation having been greatly improved under acts passed in 1808 and 1828, from the vicinity of Stockton to its estuary. The *Tyne* forms the northern boundary of the county, separating it from Northumberland, from about two miles above Ryton to its mouth, a little below South Shields; and is navigable to a distance of eight miles above Newcastle, the tide flowing up to above Newburn. Tributary to the Tyne are, the powerful stream of the *Derwent*, and the *Team*; and to the Wear, the *Brownay*, *Gaunless*, and *Bedburn*: the *Skerne* is tributary to the Tees. The county enjoys great facilities of RAILWAY communication. One company alone, the York and Newcastle, possesses above 100 miles of railway within its limits, comprising a line from Darlington, by Durham, to the north of the county; a line from Durham to Sunderland; a railway called the Brandling Junction, connecting the towns of Gateshead, South Shields, and Sunderland; a railway from South Shields to Stanhope, in the west; and some smaller lines. The chief railways belonging to other companies are, the Stockton and Darlington, extending from Stockton, by Darlington, to Witton, near Auckland; the Hartlepool; the Stockton and Hartlepool; the Clarence; and the Wear-Valley.

The county contained at least four Roman stations; one at Lanchester, where many remains have been found, and where Horsley places the *Glannibanta* of the Notitia; Binchester, the *Vinovium* of Antoninus; Ebchester, considered by both Horsley and Stukeley to have been the station *Vindomora*; and Cunscliffe, where Horsley places the *Magæ* of the Notitia, and where numerous coins, &c., have been discovered. The station *Epiaco* is thought by Horsley to have been situated at Chester-le-Street; and *Ad Tisam* is placed by Stukeley, at Pierse-Bridge. Considerable remains are yet visible of a way called the Watling-street, and of other Roman roads connecting the different stations. The principal encampment is that called Maiden Castle. Before the Reformation, the *Religious Houses* were, six monasteries, six colleges, and five hospitals; the most interesting remains are those of Jarrow and Finchale monasteries, and of St. Edmund's hospital at Gateshead. The remains of ancient Castles worthy of especial notice are those of Barnard-Castle, and of the castle of Durham; Witton and Brancepeth Castles have been restored. The finest specimens of ancient castellated mansions are Raby, Lumley, Bishop-Auckland, and Hilton Castles. The most remarkable *Mineral spring* is the salt-spring at Birtley, discovered about eighty years ago, in making a colliery drift, and from which, about the year 1810, 11,000 tons of salt were made annually. Near Durham is a spring strongly sulphureous, and Dinsdale Spa is also impregnated with sulphur; there is likewise a sulphureous spring in the bed of the Tees, about two miles above Barnard-Castle, and a spa well has begun to be fashionable at Shotley-Bridge. Among the *Natural curiosities* may be enumerated High Force and Cauldron Snout, cataracts on the Tees; Marsden and Blackhall rocks; the remarkable cavities in the earth at Oxen-le-Field; and the singular rocks at the Hartlepool promontory.

DURLEIGH, a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of ANDERSFIELD, W. division of SOMERSET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Bridgwater; contain-

ing 143 inhabitants. The living is a donative; net income, £22; patron and impropriator, Wyndham Goodden, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £229. 13. : the glebe contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre.

DURLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of UPHAM, union of DROXFORD, hundred of BISHOP'S-WALTHAM, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Bishop's-Waltham; containing, with the tything of Mincingfield, 425 inhabitants. It comprises 2158 acres, of which 100 are common or waste.

DURLEY, a tything, in the parish of ELING, union of NEW-FOREST, hundred of REDBRIDGE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 109 inhabitants.

DURNFORD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of AMESBURY, though locally in the hundred of UNDERDITCH, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Amesbury; containing, with the hamlets of Little Durnford, Netton, Newtown, and Salterton, 533 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £131; patron, the Prebendary of Durnford in the Cathedral of Salisbury. Tithes were commuted for land and money payments, under an act of inclosure, in 1793; and a commutation has taken place of appropriate tithes for a rent-charge of £490, and of vicarial for one of £105: the glebe contains 30 acres, with a glebe-house. The church is a very ancient structure. On the brow of a hill in the parish is an extensive earthwork called Ogbury Camp, supposed to have been a British settlement; it is intersected by a number of small banks in different directions.

DURRINGTON, a parish, in the union of PRESTON (under Gilbert's act), hundred of BRIGHTFORD, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Worthing; containing 191 inhabitants. It comprises about 500 acres, the soil of which is chalky. In ecclesiastical affairs it is regarded as forming, with Heene, a component part of the archbishop's peculiar of West Tarring: the church is in ruins.

DURRINGTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of AMESBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 2 miles (N.) from Amesbury; containing 465 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Avon, appears to have belonged in part, for centuries, to the family of Poore, descendants in a direct line from the founder of Salisbury Cathedral: it comprises 2657*a.* 1*r.* 9*p.*, whereof 1297 acres are arable, 1197 down, 31 dry pasture, and 54 water-meadow. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, whose tithes here have been commuted for £560, and whose glebe contains $236\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is an ancient edifice with a pulpit of richly carved oak, and several of the pews are also embellished with carving, particularly the family pew of the Poores, which has a ceiling of oak, with an escutcheon of armorial bearings. At a short distance are the remains of a British town, called Durrington Walls, or Long Walls.

DURSLEY (*St. James*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 15 miles (S. W. by S.) from Gloucester, and 180 (W. by N.) from London; containing 2931

inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from the springs of water (in the ancient British, *Dwr*), and the tracts of fine pasture-land (in the same language, *Ley*), which abound in the immediate vicinity: of the former, the most remarkable is a spring on the south-east side of the churchyard, which flows so copiously as to cover a space of 100 square yards, and to drive a cloth-mill at a distance of only 100 yards from its source. Dursley was the residence of the Saxon family of Berkeley de Dursley, who were lords of the great hundred of Berkeley, and had a castle here before the time of Edward the Confessor. This castle was in ruins in the reign of Henry VIII., and in that of Mary it was taken down, and the materials used in the erection of the manor-house at Dodington: the site is now occupied by a Wesleyan meeting-house, but the fields adjoining are still called the Castle Fields. The town was one of the five boroughs in the county, that sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I.; but it has long lost the privilege of representation.

It is situated at the base of a branch of the Gloucestershire hills, of which the sides are covered with overhanging woods of stately beech-trees, and the summits command extensive and picturesque views. The houses are remarkably neat, and regularly built; many of them are very respectable, and several are of handsome appearance, though intermixed with some of antique character: the principal streets are well paved, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The clothing trade has been carried on for many years upon an extensive scale, and is still the chief support of the town; the manufacture of cards has very much decreased since the introduction of machinery. The Gloucester and Bristol railway passes a few miles from the town. The market, originally held by charter of Edward IV. in 1471, is on Thursday; and fairs are held on May 6th and Dec. 4th, for cattle and pedlery. A neat market-house, near the centre of the town, was built in 1738, at the expense of the lord of the manor; at the east end of it is a statue of Queen Anne. The corporation is prescriptive, and consists of a bailiff and 12 aldermen: the bailiff and two constables are annually elected at the court of the manor, and a constable and tythingman at that of Woodmancote, within the parish. The petty-sessions for the division are held here every alternate Friday; and the town is the principal place of election for the western division of the county. The powers of the county debt-court of Dursley, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Dursley, and part of the districts of Thornbury and Tetbury.

The parish comprises, exclusively of the site of the town, 924 acres, of which 158 are arable, 536 pasture, and 200 wood and waste; the land is in a state of excellent cultivation. Contiguous to the town is a rock of puff-stone, which is easily cut when first raised, but soon becomes hard, and is extremely durable; it is found only at this place, and was used in building the walls of Berkeley Castle, part of the churches of Dursley and Cam, and the vaulted roof of the choir of Gloucester cathedral. The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 14. 4½., and annexed to the archdeaconry of Gloucester; net income of the two preferments, independently of fines on renewals, £232. The church is a spacious and handsome embattled structure, in the later English style, with a tower at the

west end, and a south porch of elegant design, above which are three canopied niches. The nave is separated from the aisles by lofty columns and arches of light and graceful character; the timber roofs are richly carved, and against the walls of the south aisle is a monumental figure of Thomas Tanner, who, in the reign of Henry VI., erected this part of the church for a chantry: the chancel was rebuilt in 1738, and the whole of the interior of the church was repewed and beautified in 1826 at a cost of £1500. The spire fell down in 1699, and the present tower was built in 1709, at an expense of £1000. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The poor have several bequests. The union of Dursley comprises 11 parishes or places, of which 10 are in the county of Gloucester, and one in that of Wilts; and its population amounts to 16,621. Edward Fox, Bishop of Hereford, and almoner to Henry VIII., who was strenuously active in promoting the Reformation, was born at this place.

DURSTON (*ST. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of **TAUNTON**, hundred of **SOUTH PETHERTON**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Taunton; containing 267 inhabitants. It comprises 1022 acres, nearly equally divided between arable and pasture land. The living is a donative; net income, £20; patron and impropriator, the Rev. R. Gray, whose tithes have been commuted for £170. The church has been enlarged. At Minchin-Buckland, or Buckland-Sorum, in the parish, a priory of Canons regular of the order of St. Augustine was founded about 1167, which being suppressed, the house and estates were given to the Knights Hospitallers, for the establishment of a nunnery of their own order. Subsequently there were a priory of canonesses of St. Augustine, and a commandery of Knights Hospitallers, the former of which, at the Dissolution, had a revenue amounting to £223. 7. 4½.

DURWESTON (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of **BLANDFORD**, hundred of **PIMPERNE**, Blandford division of **DORSET**, 3 miles (N. W.) from Blandford; containing, with the tything of Knighton, 468 inhabitants. It comprises 1900 acres, and is situated on the river Stour, over which is a bridge, to the east of the village; the surface is hilly, and the soil chalky. Knighton, formerly a distinct parish, has long been consolidated with Durweston. The living is a rectory, with that of Bryanston united, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 3., and in the gift of Lord Portman: the tithes have been commuted for £263, and the glebe comprises 111 acres.

DUSTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of **NEWBOTTLE-GROVE**, union, and S. division of the county, of **NORTHAMPTON**, 1¾ mile (W. by N.) from Northampton; containing 687 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south-east by the western branch of the Nene, and on the north-east by another branch of that river, comprises about 1721 acres: the soil is a light sandy loam. There are quarries of greyish brown stone, and brown ragstone, for building, and of whitish slate stone which splits into laminae sufficiently thin for roofing; also of yellow ochreous freestone, blue ragstone, and fine grit. The village is pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 10.; net income, £159; patron and impropriator, Viscount Melbourne: the tithes were commuted for land and a money pay-

ment in 1776. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style, with a large window of five lights at the west end of the nave. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Remains exist of St. James's Abbey, for Black canons, founded about 1112 by William Peverel, natural son of William the Conqueror, and the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, amounted to £175. 8. 2.

DUTTON, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Frodsham; containing 361 inhabitants. This place, called in Domesday book *Duntune*, was the seat of the family of Dutton, who exercised peculiar authority over the musicians and minstrels of the county, under a grant from the Lacys, barons of Walton, requiring them to pay suit and service at a court held before the lord of Dutton, or his deputy, at Chester, every year on Midsummer-day, and to take out a licence for the exercise of their calling. One side of Dutton Hall, erected in 1542, is still standing, furnishing a remarkably rich relic of the domestic architecture of that period. The township comprises 2040 acres, of which the soil is sand and clay: Sir Arthur Ingram Aston is the principal owner. The Liverpool and Birmingham railway passes through the township, near which it is carried over the valley of the river Weaver by a viaduct of stupendous dimensions, consisting of 20 arches, each 60 feet span, and 60 feet in height to the crown of the arch, and 72 including the battlements; the whole is 1400 feet in length, and faced with red sandstone, procured from Bolton and Runcorn, and cost £50,000. The Grand Trunk canal, also, passes in the vicinity. Tithe rent-charges have been awarded, of which £62. 6. 8. are payable to Christ-Church, Oxford, £10 to the vicar, and £2 to an impropriator. Dutton gives the title of Baron to the family of Douglas, dukes of Hamilton, who, through the marriage of James, fourth duke, with Elizabeth, heiress of Digby, last lord Gerard, are descendants of the family of the Duttons, of this place.

DUTTON, a township, in the parish of RIBCHESTER, union of PRESTON, Lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Blackburn; containing 563 inhabitants. This place gave name to a family, which occurs in charters without date; and lands here were possessed by numerous other ancient families, among whom were the Tounleys, whose surviving heiress died of extreme old age in 1799: the manor afterwards became the property of the Fentons, by purchase from the Welds. Within the township was the ancient "Hospitale subtus Langrig," with its chapel of Stidd, dedicated to God and Our Holy Saviour; it existed as early as the reign of John, and shared the fate of the religious houses at the Reformation. Stidd chapel, now a chapel of ease, is one of the oldest entire buildings in the county; the edifice is of grey stone, with a porch of primitive simplicity, and a fine-pointed semi-Saxon arch with slender clustered columns. The site of the chapel is a croft, formerly a cemetery, now overgrown with grass; and the eastern gable is richly clothed with ivy, festooning the window inside and out. For many ages, an ancient stone coffin-tomb was to be seen on the north side of the altar, inscribed with the double cross of the Hospitallers (the establishment having been at one period a

commandery of the Knights); but it is now covered up: one of the lords of Salesbury, and his lady, are interred beneath the altar; and immediately before it lie the remains of the Roman Catholic bishop of Armorium (Petre), who died in 1725. The township comprises 1665 statute acres, whereof 847 customary acres are arable, 59 wood, and 122 waste. The village is situated about a mile north-by-east of the village of Ribchester. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £90. The Roman Catholics have a place of worship, built in 1795, with almshouses adjoining.

DUXBURY, a township, in the district chapelry of ADLINGTON, parish of STANDISH, union of CHORLEY, hundred of LEYLAND, N. division of LANCASHIRE, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by E.) from Chorley; containing 371 inhabitants. Duxbury gave name at an early period to a family, of whom Adam, in the reign of Edward I., held a moiety of the "town;" but the younger branch of the family of Standish, seated in this parish soon after the Conquest, has held the manor from time immemorial. The township comprises 648 acres, mostly pasture and woodland; the surface is undulated, the soil sand and gravel, fertile and rich, and the scenery picturesque: excellent coal and stone are in abundance. Duxbury is separated from Coppull and Chorley by the river Yarrow, and lies on the road from Bolton to Chorley; the Bolton and Preston railway skirts the township at Yarrow bridge. The Park was the seat of the late Frank Hall Standish, Esq., who bequeathed his library and his collection of paintings to Louis-Philippe, King of the French; it is now the seat of William Standish Standish, Esq., high sheriff of the county in 1846. The tithes have been commuted for £72. 18.

DUXFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of HINTON-WALDRIST, union of FARRINGTON, hundred of GANFIELD, county of BERKS; containing 65 inhabitants.

DUXFORD, comprising the parishes of *St. Peter* and *St. John*, in the union of LINTON, hundred of WHITTLESFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 9 miles (S. by E.) from Cambridge; and containing 763 inhabitants. These parishes together include 3128a. 3r. 8p., a small portion of which is wood and meadow: the soil is generally light, with some parts of stronger quality; the district is mostly flat, and is watered by the river Cam, by which the meadows are occasionally inundated. The living of St. Peter's is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 6. 8.; net income, £429; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. That of St. John's is a discharged vicarage, valued at £13. 3. 4.; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge: the great tithes have been commuted for £354, and the vicarial for £146; the impropriate glebe contains $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the vicarial 39 acres. The two churches are supposed to have been built about the end of the thirteenth century. A school, instituted under the will of the Rev. Richard King, and opened in 1649, is endowed with the rental of 20 acres of land. Near the river is an ancient building having the appearance of a chapel, now used as a barn; and close to it is a building occupied as a dwelling-house, and having similar marks of antiquity.

DYKE, a hamlet, in the parish of BOURNE, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Bourne; containing 241 inhabitants.

DYMCHURCH (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union and liberty of ROMNEY-MARSH, locally in the hundred of WORTH, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 5 miles (S. W.) from Hythe; containing 613 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the level of Romney-Marsh, adjoining the sea, and comprises 1534 acres, of which 447 are marsh land; the soil, though shallow, is in general tolerably fertile, and the parish is celebrated for a superior breed of sheep, affording excellent wool. The lands are defended from the incroachments of the sea by a massive artificial wall, about three miles in length, more than twenty feet in height, and of sufficient breadth on the summit to allow the high road to pass along it for a considerable distance; it has three grand sluices for the general draining of Romney-Marsh, and is kept in repair at an average expense of about £4500 per annum, raised by scot payments levied on the whole district. The bailiff and jurats of the marsh hold a court of sessions here monthly in the New Hall, a plain neat building. A pleasure-fair is held on Whit-Thursday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 8½, and in the gift of the Crown, with a net income of £125: the glebe comprises about 10 acres, and a glebe-house. The church is a neat edifice, and has a very beautiful Norman arch in the chancel, and two Norman doors; it was repaired and enlarged in 1821. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a school partly supported by a bequest of land.

DYMOCK (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWENT, hundred of BOTLOE, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Ledbury; containing 1776 inhabitants. This place, which is supposed to derive its name from the Saxon *dim*, dark, and *ac*, oak, was formerly of a little importance, and had in the reign of Henry III. the privilege of a market and three fairs, all long since disused. The parish is situated on the road from Ledbury to Newent and Gloucester, and comprises by recent survey about 7000 acres: the scenery is agreeably diversified, and several parts afford fine views of the Malvern and Cotswold hills; the soil in some places is loamy, and in others sandy. Apples and pears are abundant, and a considerable quantity of cider and perry is made. The Herefordshire and Gloucestershire canal, and the river Leden, pass through the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 9.; net income, £104; patron, A. Thompson, Esq. The church is a cruciform structure, supposed to have been built from the remains of an extensive religious establishment, ruins of which have been found in the vicinity; it has a nave of large dimensions, and there are Norman windows in some parts of the edifice. Schools for 50 boys and 50 girls, with residences for the master and mistress, were built in 1825, at a cost of £1200, part of a grant made by the court of chancery out of the property of Mrs. Ann Cam; the remainder, a little more than £3000, is invested in securities, and the interest applied to the purposes of the charity. Twenty persons are annually clothed from a bequest by Mr. Wintour. A moated building, still called the Castle Farm, standing on the border of the parish, and near an elevation called "Castle Tump," forms the remains of the old castle, said to have been garrisoned by Sir John Wintour, for Charles I. John Kyrle, the *Man of Ross*, immortalized by the pen of Pope, was born at the White House, in the parish.

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EACHWICK, a township, in the parish of HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, union of CASTLE ward, partly in the W. division of CASTLE ward, but chiefly in the E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Newcastle; containing 101 inhabitants. This was anciently a place of considerable importance, and belonged to Newminster Abbey. The late Mr. Spearman, the antiquary, bequeathed his estate here to Mr. John Hunter, who assumed the name of Spearman. The surface of the land is generally level, and the soil a good free gravel: there is a freestone-quarry. In making a road through an old intrenchment near the village, several hand mill-stones, a sacrificial knife, and a flint axe, were discovered.

EAGLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, partly in the Higher, but chiefly in the Lower, division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTEVEN, union and county of LINCOLN, 7½ miles (W. S. W.) from Lincoln; containing 466 inhabitants. At this place was a preceptory of the Knights Templars, which, on the suppression of their order, was transferred to the Hospitalers: its revenue at the Dissolution amounted to £144. 18. 10. The parish comprises by computation 1231 acres; the surface is undulated, and the soil a sandy loam, alternated with clay. Here is a tepid spring. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 5. 10.; net income, £100; patron and impropriator, Sir W. A. Ingilby, Bart. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

EAGLE-HALL, an extra-parochial liberty, adjacent to the parish of EAGLE, in the Higher division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTEVEN, union and county of LINCOLN, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from Lincoln; containing 58 inhabitants. It comprises about 1100 acres, of which a considerable portion is woodland; the surface is undulated, and the soil a sandy loam, with clay.

EAGLE-WOODHOUSE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Lower division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTEVEN, union and county of LINCOLN; containing 9 inhabitants. It comprises 100 acres, the soil of which is chiefly a strong clay.

EAGLESCLIFFE (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of STOCKTON, S. W. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM; containing 628 inhabitants, of whom 443 are in the township. This place, called also Egglescliffe (*Clivus Ecclesie*), Aggercliffe, Aixcliffe, Egesclyve, &c., was the scene of a skirmish in the parliamentary war, between the royalist army, which was stationed here, and that of the parliamentarians, which occupied the neighbouring town of Yarm; several of the inhabitants were killed, and Dr. Isaac Basire, rector of the parish and chaplain to the king, was taken prisoner and confined in the castle of Stockton. The parish comprises the townships of Eaglescliffe, Aislaby, and Newsham, and contains 4821 acres; the soil is a good clay, the surface undulated, and the scenery in many situations picturesque. It is separated by the river Tees from the market-town of

Yarm, in the county of York; and a handsome bridge of stone, replacing one of iron which fell down before it was completed, in 1806, affords facility of communication between the two places. An ancient stone bridge of five arches, widened after the fall of the iron bridge, still remains. The Stockton and Darlington railway has a branch here, with several depôts for coal. The village occupies an elevated point of land, half surrounded by the windings of the Tees, and the prospect from it embraces much fine scenery, including two reaches of the river, and the town of Yarm. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £28. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham: the tithes have been commuted for £624. 15. 4., and there are 203 acres of glebe. The church, which stands on an eminence on the banks of the Tees, is of the later English style, and consists of a nave, chancel, and tower; the chancel is fitted up with stalls, and a fine oak screen separates it from the nave: under an arched canopy is a tomb of a Knight Templar in chain armour, in a very perfect state; and in the same recess are an old edition in black letter of Bishop Jewel's Apology, and a copy of the works of Charles I., both secured with chains.

EAGLESFIELD, a township, in the parish of BRIGHAM, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Cockermouth; containing 371 inhabitants. It is one of the "five towns" annexed to the honour of Cockermouth. On the inclosure of Eaglesfield and Blindbothel commons, about 1814, twenty acres of land were appropriated to the establishment of a school. The township abounds with excellent limestone. Some years since, a Roman paved way was discovered.

EAGLESFIELD-ABBEY, an extra-parochial place, locally in St. MARY's parish, city of CARLISLE, ward, and E. division of the county, of CUMBERLAND; containing 53 inhabitants.

EAKLEY, formerly a parish, now a hamlet united to the parish of STOKE-GOLDINGTON, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNEL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM; containing 101 inhabitants. The church has been demolished.

EAKRING, a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, South-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Ollerton; containing 661 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2451 acres, of which 56 are waste; the surface is hilly, and the soil a clayey loam: the village is pleasantly situated, and contains many well-built houses. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Earl Manvers and the Earl of Scarborough, alternately: the tithes have been commuted for £590, and the glebe comprises 38a. 2r. 27p. The church is a neat edifice with a tower, and, situated on an eminence, forms an interesting feature in the scenery.

EALAND, a hamlet, in the parish of CROWLE, union of THORNE, W. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 167 inhabitants.

EALING (St. MARY), a parish, in the union of BRENTFORD, Kensington division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from London; containing, with Old Brentford chapelry and Little Ealing hamlet, 8407 inhabitants, of whom 129

are in Little Ealing. This populous village, from its situation near the western parts of the metropolis, has become a favourite residence, and contains several handsome villas and pleasant seats: the Great Western railway passes through the parish, and about half a mile north of the church is a station on the line. A pleasure-fair is held on the 24th of June, and two following days. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Bishop of London: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £1000, and the vicarial for £600; the impropriate glebe contains nearly 68 acres, and the vicarial 10 $\frac{1}{4}$. The church, erected in 1735, is a brick building with a tower and cupola; in 1824, 229 sittings were added, 163 of which are free. A lectureship was founded in 1629, and endowed with £40 per annum, by the Rev. John Bowman, chancellor of St. Paul's, who also left £20 per annum to the poor. A chapel was built at Old Brentford in 1770. There is a place of worship for Independents; also some endowed schools in union with the National Society. Among distinguished inhabitants may be enumerated, Dr. John Owen, a learned nonconformist divine, and a very voluminous writer, who died in 1683; Serjeant Maynard, an eminent lawyer, who died here in 1690, and was buried in the church; Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart., author of an elaborate *History of the Labouring Class in England*; and Robert Orme, author of *Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire*, who died in 1801. John Horne Tooke, author of the *Diversions of Purley*, and Mrs. Trimmer, were interred in the churchyard.

EAMONT-BRIDGE, with YANWITH, a township, in the parish of BARTON, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. S. E.) from Penrith; containing 316 inhabitants. In the vicinity, the Eamont is passed by a viaduct on the line of the Lancaster and Carlisle railway: the viaduct has five arches of fifty feet span each, and seventy feet high, and commands a view of rich rural scenery on the river, the trees clustering to the very brink of its dark and gloomy bosom. On the southern bank of the Eamont is an intrenched amphitheatre, called King Arthur's Round Table, in ancient times used as a tilting-ground; and near it is another relic of antiquity, named *Mayburgh*, which is supposed to have been the *Gymnasium*, where the wrestlers, racers, and others of the humbler class performed their exercises. The union workhouse is in the township, and here is a school endowed with £100 per annum.

EARBY, a township, in the parish of THORNTON-IN-CRAVEN, wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Skipton. This place is situated in a low flat valley, in the centre of the parish: there is a quarry of gritstone, used for building purposes; and a cotton-mill, erected in 1839, affords employment to 160 hands. Here are places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists; and a free school founded in 1633, by the Rev. Robert Windle, who left £100 for its erection, and £20 a year for a master.

EARDINGTON, a township, in the parish of QUATFORD, union of BRIDGNORTH, hundred of STOTTESDEN, S. division of SALOP, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Bridgnorth; containing 349 inhabitants. Iron-works have been established. The impropriate tithes of the township have been commuted for a yearly rent-charge of £224. 10., with a glebe of 7 acres.

EARDISLAND (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **WEOBLEY**, hundred of **STRATFORD**, county of **HEREFORD**, 5 miles (W.) from **Leominster**; containing 856 inhabitants. The river **Arrow** flows from west to east through the parish, which consists of 4469 acres of a rich and productive soil, and is intersected by the road from **Leominster** to **Weobley**. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Bishop of **Hereford**, the appropriator, whose tithes have been commuted for £586, and those of the vicar for £339. 11.; there is a glebe of 2 acres. A gallery was erected in the church in 1839, containing 72 free sittings. In 1607, a portion of the tithe and glebe in the hamlet of **Street** was given for the maintenance of a school, which is now conducted on the national system. A house still exists called the **Nun House**, and part of the glebe land is denominated the **Monk's Court**; from which it is inferred that a place called **Staick House** was once a religious establishment. The Roman **Watling-street** is supposed to have passed through the parish, in the line of the road now leading to **Street Court**.

EARDISLEY (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of **KINGTON**, hundred of **HUNTINGTON**, county of **HEREFORD**, 5 miles (S. by W.) from **Kington**; containing 756 inhabitants. The parish is bounded by the river **Wye** on the south, and intersected by the road from **Hereford** to **Kington**; and comprises 4557a. 2r. 1p., of which 1734 acres are arable, 141 woodland, and the remainder pasture and waste. The surface, which is undulated, and mountainous towards the south, is interspersed with rich plantations; and from a Roman encampment in the northern extremity, is obtained a beautiful view of the adjacent country. The **Hay** railway passes near the village. Fairs are held in May and September. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6.; patron and impropiator, **Thomas Perry, Esq.** The great tithes have been commuted for £286. 17., and the vicarial for £537. 7.; the impropriate glebe comprises 80 acres, and the vicarial 2r. 4p. The church is partly of Norman architecture, and partly in the English style. There is a chapel of ease at **Bollingham**. Several helmets have been dug up; and there are slight remains of a castle, during many centuries the residence of the **Baskervilles**, a family of great note in the marches of **Wales**.

EARDLEY-END, a township, in the parish of **AUDLEY**, union of **NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME**, N. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 5 miles (N. W.) from **Newcastle**; containing 146 inhabitants. The township extends from one mile north of **Audley** to the borders of **Cheshire**.

EARITH, a chapelry, in the parish of **BLUNTISHAM**, hundred of **HURSTINGSTONE**, union and county of **HUNTINGDON**, 3 miles (S. E.) from **Somersham**; containing 717 inhabitants. The village is situated on the navigable river **Ouse**, over which is an iron suspension-bridge, recently constructed. Cattle-fairs are held on May 4th, July 25th, and November 1st. The chapel, which was dedicated to **St. James**, has been demolished. To the east of the village is an ancient encampment called **Earith Bulwarks**, occupying a quadrilateral area with bastions at the angles.

EARL, or **YEARD-HILL**, a township, in the parish of **DODDINGTON**, union, and E. division of the ward, of

GLENDAL, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 1¼ mile (S. by W.) from **Wooler**; containing 80 inhabitants. It was the property, for a long period, of the **Swinburnes**; at length, two co-heiresses married two brothers of the name of **Selby**, and the estate was divided into **North** and **South Earl**. The township comprises 1150 acres, of which 670 are arable, 460 pasture, and 20 woodland; the surface is mountainous, and the soil light, with a whinstone substratum. The road from **Wooler** to **Whittingham** passes to the east of the village. In 1820 an urn containing bones and a flint knife was found on the summit of a hill at this place.

EARL-FRAMINGHAM, **NORFOLK**.—See **FRAMINGHAM, EARL**.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

EARL-SHILTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **KIRBY-MALLORY**, union of **HINCKLEY**, hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 3¾ miles (N. E.) from **Hinckley**; containing 2220 inhabitants. Here was a Norman castle, belonging to the earls of **Leicester**, who were at one period lords of the manor; but it is now entirely destroyed, the site being denoted only by a mount, and a spot called the **Castle-yard**, or **Hall-yard**. The township is situated on the road from **Leicester** to **Coventry**, and comprises by measurement 2017 acres, of which the soil is chiefly clay and gravelly loam: the population is partly employed in the stocking-manufacture, which is carried on extensively; and there are quarries of very excellent stone for building. The chapel, dedicated to **St. Peter**, is an ancient edifice, said to have been built of the stones of the castle. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1778; the land comprises 85 acres. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, **Independents**, and **Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists**. £56 per annum, arising from land awarded at the inclosure, in lieu of copyhold property purchased by a bequest of **Sir Verney Noel's**, are received for apprenticing children, and distributing bread to the poor, who are also entitled to about £20, the rent of 13 acres allotted at the same time for their benefit.

EARL-STOKE, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of **MELKSHAM**, union of **DEVIZES**, **Devizes** and N. divisions of **WILTS**, 3¼ miles (W.) from **East Lavington**; containing 381 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from **East Lavington** to **Frome**, and consists of 1906 acres. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Mary**. The tithes were commuted for land in 1777, and 36 acres were assigned to the vicar of **Melksham**.

EARLDOMS, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **ALDERBURY**, hundred of **FRUSTFIELD**, **Salisbury** and **Amesbury**, and S. divisions of the county of **WILTS**; containing 52 inhabitants.

EARLHAM (*St. Mary*).—See **NORWICH**.

EARLSTONE, a tything, in the parish of **BURGHCLERE**, union and hundred of **KINGSCLERE**, **Kingsclere** and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 71 inhabitants.

EARLY, a liberty, in the parish of **SONNING**, union of **WOKINGHAM**, hundred of **CHARLTON**, county of **BERKS**, 2½ miles (S. E. by E.) from **Reading**; containing 471 inhabitants, and comprising 2222 acres. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Peter**. The impropriate tithes of the liberty have been commuted for a yearly rent-charge of £280.

EARNLEY, a parish, in the union of **WEST HAMPNETT**, hundred of **MANHOOD**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from **Chichester**; containing, with part of **Almodington**, 139 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1120 acres, of which about four-fifths are arable, and the remainder pasture and meadow land; the soil is generally a rich loam. The living is a rectory, with that of **Almodington**, and valued in the king's books at £7.6.0 $\frac{1}{2}$: the Bishop of **Chichester** presents for two turns, and the Duke of **Norfolk** for one. The tithes of **Earnley** have been commuted for £430, and the glebe consists of 8 acres. The church is in the early English style. A place of worship for Independents was opened in 1839.

EARNSHILL, a parish, in the union of **LANGPORT**, hundred of **ABDICK** and **BULSTONE**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Langport**; containing 12 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 375 acres; the **Parret** navigation passes within the distance of a mile. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £2.1.0 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the gift of **R. T. Combe, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £36. The church is in ruins.

EARSDON (*St. ALBAN*), a parish, in the union of **TYNEMOUTH**, E. division of **CASTLE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**; containing 9429 inhabitants, of whom 683 are in the township of **Earsdon**, 8 miles (N. E.) from **Newcastle-on-Tyne**. This parish, which is situated in a district abounding with excellent coal and freestone, consists of the townships of **Backworth**, **South Blyth** with **Newsham**, **Burradon**, **Earsdon**, **Hartley**, **Holywell**, **Seaton-Delaval**, and **Sighill**; and comprises about 9540 acres of good arable and pasture land. The village, seated upon a rocky eminence affording fine sea views, is pleasant and well built. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Proprietors of land; net income, £119; impropiators, the Duke of **Northumberland** and others. The tithes of the township of **Earsdon** have been commuted for £183. The church, rebuilt in 1836 at a cost of £2000, is a neat structure in the English style, with a tower surmounted by pinnacles, and contains 600 sittings, of which 200 are free; the site and a handsome donation were given by the late Duke of **Northumberland**. There are chapels at **South Blyth** and **Seaton-Delaval**, and a church district formed by the Ecclesiastical Commission at **Sighill**.

EARSDON, a township, in the parochial chapelry of **HEBBURN**, union of **MORPETH**, W. division of **MORPETH** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from **Morpeth**; containing 86 inhabitants. This place has been the property of the families of **Bertram**, **Erdiston**, **Thornton**, and **Ogle**, of the first of whom was **Sir John Bertram, Knt.**, who died in 1449, possessed of 16 messuages, 14 cottages, 8 acres of meadow, 494 of arable land, 400 of wood, and 300 of moor, in "**Eresdon**." The Duke of **Portland** is now the principal owner. The township comprises 913 acres, of which 760 are under the plough, 143 are grass-land, and 10 wood; it is about a mile east of the great north road, and in a very exposed situation, on the brow of a dry hill: on the west side of the road are **Earsdon moor** and windmill. The tithes have been commuted for £152.9.

EARSDON-FOREST, a township, in the parochial chapelry of **HEBBURN**, union of **MORPETH**, W. division of **MORPETH** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**,

6 miles (N. by W.) from **Morpeth**; containing 31 inhabitants. This place was a possession of **Cuthbert**, Lord **Ogle**, in the 16th century, and is now chiefly the property of the Duke of **Portland**. It lies north of **Earsdon**, on the boundary of the **Eshot** and **Chelvington** lands, and consists of three farms, comprising 1727 acres.

EARSHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **DEPWADE**, hundred of **EARSHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 1 mile (S. W. by W.) from **Bungay**; containing 731 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river **Waveney**, which separates it from the county of **Suffolk**; and comprises by computation 3150 acres, whereof about 55 are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture, in nearly equal portions. The surface is varied, and the surrounding scenery in several parts pleasing. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of **Sir W. W. Dalling, Bart.**: the tithes have been commuted for £486, and the glebe comprises 46*a.* 3*r.* 4*p.* The church, situated within the lines of an ancient intrenchment, is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire, and contains some handsome monuments to the **Wyndham** family, by one of whom the windows were embellished with stained glass; the font, of **Caen** stone, is elaborately sculptured. Colonel **Wyndham**, in 1789, bequeathed a rent-charge of £20 to be distributed among the poor: the old poor's land, consisting of 19 acres, with a house, producing £35 per annum, is applied to the diminution of the poor rates.

EARSWICK, a township, in the union of **YORK**, partly in the parish of **STRENSALL**, but chiefly in that of **HUNTINGTON**, wapentake of **BULMER**, N. riding of **YORK**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from **York**; containing 95 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1020 acres, and is situated on the river **Foss**, at some distance east of the road from **York** to **Sutton**. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1770.

EARTHAM, a parish, in the union of **WEST HAMPNETT**, hundred of **BOX** and **STOCKBRIDGE**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Chichester**; containing, with part of the hamlet of **Seabeach**, 117 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1484 acres, of which 310 are waste; the surface is very uneven, rising in several parts into hills of considerable elevation, and the soil is chiefly a shallow mould resting on chalk. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £7.5.2 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the gift of the Prebendary of **Eartham** in the Cathedral of **Chichester**: the tithes have been commuted for £185, and the glebe comprises 19*a.* 33*p.* The church is in the early English style, and contains inscriptions in memory of **Thomas**, son of **Hayley**, the poet, and of the Right Hon. **W. Huskisson**. **Hayley** passed many years of his life at **Eartham House**, where he was frequently visited by **Cowper**.

EASBY, a township, in the parish and union of **BRAMPTON**, **ESKDALE** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. E.) from **Brampton**; containing 84 inhabitants. At **Coathill**, in the neighbourhood, is a chalybeate spring.

EASBY (*St. AGATHA*), a parish, in the union of **RICHMOND**, partly in the wapentake of **GILLING-WEST**, and partly in that of **GILLING-EAST**, N. riding of **YORK**; comprising the townships of **Aske**, **Brompton-upon-**

Swale, Easby, and Skeeby; and containing 771 inhabitants, of whom 105 are in the township of Easby, 1 mile (E. S. E.) from Richmond. This place was the site of an abbey for Præmonstratensian canons, founded by Roaldus, constable of Richmond Castle, about 1152, and valued at the Dissolution at £111 per annum. Its ruins, which are extensive, and rich in architectural decoration, stand near the river Swale, surrounded by delightful scenery; many of the arches and columns of the finely pointed windows and doors are in good preservation. The parish comprises 5090 acres, tithe-free; the village is pleasantly situated on the Swale. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £92. The church, which is a plain but venerable structure, at a considerable distance from the village, existed prior to 1152. A chapel was erected at Brompton in 1841, on a site given from the glebe-land; it was endowed by the Ripon Diocesan Building Society. There is also a chapel at Skeeby.

EASBY-IN-CLEVELAND, a township, in the parish and union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Stokesley; containing 144 inhabitants. At the time of the Domesday survey this place was a demesne of the crown; it was shortly afterwards granted to the Balliols, and from them came to the Eures, who continued lords for several generations, and from whom the estate passed to the family of Kay, &c. The township is situated in the eastern part of the parish, upon a branch of the river Leven, and on the road from Whitby, through Kildale, to Stokesley; and comprises 1241 acres, of which 200 are waste: the vale in which it stands is pleasingly wooded. The tithes have been commuted for £177. At the south end of the village was once a chapel, of which mention occurs in 1349.

EASEBOURNE (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of EASEBOURNE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 1 mile (N. E.) from Midhurst; containing 1074 inhabitants. The village is situated near the Rother or Arundel navigation, and on the road from London to Chichester, *via* Midhurst. The living is a lay vicarage and perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8.; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Earl of Egmont: net income of the minister, £118. The church is in the early and later English styles, and consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, with a tower surmounted by a spire; in the chancel is an altar-tomb, on which is a recumbent figure of a man in armour. There is a small Roman Catholic chapel. The workhouse for the union is situated in the parish. In the latter part of the reign of Henry III., John Bohun, of Midhurst, founded here a small Benedictine nunnery, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £29 per annum: the remains were in 1839 converted into a good house and out-offices; and on part of the site is a beautiful sepulchral chapel in the early Norman style, in which are monuments to several members of the families of Montague and Poyntz. Queen Elizabeth, who was entertained at Cowdray, in the vicinity, in 1590, dined at the nunnery.

EASENHALL, a hamlet, in the parish of MONKS-KIRBY, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (N. W.)

from Rugby; containing 214 inhabitants, and comprising 1025 acres. The Oxford canal intersects the hamlet, and the rateable annual value of that species of property in it is returned at £600.

EASHING, a tything, in the parish, and First division of the hundred, of GODALMING, union of GUILDFORD, W. division of SURREY, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Godalming. This is probably the Esc-ing mentioned in King Alfred's will, which he gave, with other estates, to his nephew Æthelm. Eashing House is situated on a commanding brow overlooking the beautiful valley of Eashing, and the grounds are of considerable extent. Here, also, is the sweetly-situated residence of Busbridge. The river Wey runs through the tything.

EASINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of CHILTON, union of THAME, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from the town of Thame; containing 79 inhabitants.

EASINGTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the S. division of EASINGTON ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Durham; comprising the townships of Easington, Haswell, Hawthorn, and Shotton; and containing above 7000 inhabitants, of whom 812 are in Easington township. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the North Sea, and intersected by the road from Stockton to Sunderland, is diversified by several beautiful and richly wooded denes abounding with romantic scenery, which, after winding for some miles, suddenly open upon the beach. Coal of excellent quality is found in abundance, and is very extensively wrought in the collieries of South Hetton, Haswell, and Shotton-Grange, giving constant employment to a great majority of the population; magnesian limestone is also plentiful, and is quarried for building and for agricultural purposes. Facility of conveyance is afforded by the Hartlepool and Sunderland railroad, which passes through the villages of Haswell and South Hetton, and joins the Durham and Sunderland railway at Murton. The village, which is situated on a declivity, is of considerable extent, and the head of the ward, deanery, and parish to which it gives name. The living is a rectory not in charge; patron, the Bishop of Durham: the tithes have been commuted for £915, and the glebe consists of 560 acres. The church, erected about the year 1222, is a handsome structure in the early and decorated English styles, with a lofty embattled tower of the Norman style, forming a conspicuous landmark for mariners: the windows of the nave are of elegant design, enriched with flowing tracery, and surmounted with square-headed dripstones; those of the chancel are decorated, and contain very beautiful flamboyant tracery. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Some schools for boys and girls, in connexion with the National Society, are endowed with the interest of £1000 bequeathed by the late Dr. Prosser, archdeacon of Durham and rector of Easington. The union comprises 19 parishes or townships, containing a population of 19,500 persons.

EASINGTON, a township, in the parish and union of BELFORD, N. division of BAMBROUGH ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. E. by E.) from Belford; containing 180 inhabitants. It is situated on the coast of the North Sea. Schools are supported.

EASINGTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of THAME, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD, 4 miles

(S. W. by S.) from Tetsworth; containing 24 inhabitants. It comprises 200 acres; the soil is a kind of chalky loam, and the surface is elevated. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 12. 6., and in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln: the tithes have been commuted for £73. 14., and the glebe contains nearly 6 acres.

EASINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Patrington; containing, with the township of Out-Newton, 546 inhabitants, of whom 492 are in the township of Easington. The parish comprises 2106 acres, which, with the exception of a few pastures about the village, are arable; the soil is of a good, strong, productive quality: the surface is flat and uninteresting, and altogether destitute of wood. The village is situated between the sea and the Humber, a mile distant from both. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York, with a net income of £51; impropiator, C. Taylor, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an inclosure act, in 1770. The church is a very ancient structure, in the early English style. There is a place of worship for dissenters.

EASINGTON, a township, in the parish of SLAID-BURN, union of CLITHEROE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Clitheroe; containing 409 inhabitants. The township includes the hamlets of Dale-Head and Stephen Park, and comprises 8019 acres, of which 2000 are waste; it is a hilly moorland district, affording tolerable pasturage for sheep and cattle. Easington belongs to various owners: the farms called Dale House and Higher and Lower Halsteads, with the large commons adjoining, are the property of William Marshall, Esq., of Wray, in the county of Lancaster, and contain some valuable veins of black marble, and excellent limestone. The scenery is extremely romantic and beautiful. The noted spring called "Nataranam Well," is in the centre of the Halstead common, and is a place of much resort. The tithes have been commuted for £130, and the glebe land here consists of two acres. A school was founded at Dale-Head in 1732, and endowed with £350, now vested in the funds.

EASINGTON-GRANGE, a township, in the parish and union of BELFORD, N. division of BAMBROUGH ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from Belford; containing 64 inhabitants. It is situated to the south of a stream flowing into Waren bay, which is on the east of the township.

EASINGTON-IN-CLEVELAND (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 10 miles (E. by N.) from Guisborough; containing, with the chapelry of Liverton, 791 inhabitants, of whom 588 are in the township of Easington. This parish, which includes the hamlets of Boulby and Scaling-Dam, is situated on the road from Guisborough to Whitby, and bounded on the north by the German Ocean; it comprises, exclusively of Liverton, 3609 acres, of which 399 are waste. Two-thirds of the land are arable, and one-third is pasture; the soil is various, but generally a strong clay, producing good wheat, and the scenery is

strikingly beautiful: along the coast are stupendous cliffs, and finely-wooded dells run down to the sea. In the hamlet of Boulby are extensive alum-works on the verge of a precipitous cliff, where excavations of amazing magnitude have been formed in the prosecution of the works, which were originally established in 1615, and have been since continued with unabated perseverance. The living is a rectory, with the chapelry of Liverton annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 8. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes of Easington have been commuted for £400, and those of Liverton for £200; the glebe of the former comprises 73 acres, and that of the latter 30. The church, which stands on an eminence, and was rebuilt in 1772, is a neat plain edifice with a tower.

EASINGWOULD (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelry of Raskelf, 2719 inhabitants, of whom 2171 are in the town, 13 miles (N. N. W.) from York, and 208 (N. N. W.) from London. The town is pleasantly situated on the south-western side of the Howardian hills; it is irregularly built, and from its inland situation, and the want of navigable conveyance, has been precluded from the advantages of trade. Considerable quantities of bacon and butter are, however, sent to York, whence the articles are forwarded to London. The York and Newcastle railway passes through a portion of the parish, and at Raskelf and Alne are stations on its line, the latter about 3 miles distant. The market is on Friday; fairs are held on July 6th and Sept. 26th, for cattle and sheep. The powers of the county debt-court of Easingwould, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Easingwould. The parish comprises by measurement, exclusively of Raskelf, 6528 acres, of which 4437 are arable, 1526 meadow and pasture, 155 woodland, and 410 common recently inclosed. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £205; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Chester. The church, supposed to have been built in the 15th century, is situated on an eminence above the town, and commands an extensive view of the ancient forest of Galtres, and the vale of Mowbray. At Raskelf is a chapel; and there are places of worship in the parish for Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; also a Roman Catholic chapel. A free school was founded in 1781, by Mrs. Eleanor Westerman, who endowed it with £2500 reduced annuities; and another school has a small endowment. There are several almshouses for poor women, and various sums for distribution to the poor in bread, for apprenticing children, and the encouragement of deserving housekeepers. The union of Easingwould comprises 29 parishes or places, of which 28 are in the county of York, and one in the county of Durham; and contains a population of 11,323. In the neighbourhood of the town are some small chalybeate springs issuing from the high grounds.

EAST ALLINGTON.—See ALLINGTON, EAST.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

EASTBOURNE (*ST. MARY*), a post-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of EASTBOURNE, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 7 miles (S.) from Hailsham, and 64 (S. E.) from London; contain-

ing 3015 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4393*a.* 1*r.* 38*p.*, whereof 2186 acres are waste or common. It is situated on the coast of the English Channel, which at this place was formerly remarkable for the loss of vessels; and is bounded on the south-west by the bold promontory of Beachy Head, the sides of which are worn into numerous hollows and caverns by the incessant violence of the sea. It is divided into four parts, called Eastbourne, Southbourne, Meads, and Sea-Houses. Eastbourne is pleasantly situated beneath the brow of a lofty hill, and consists chiefly of four streets; the bathing is excellent, the water clear and pellucid, the sands dry, and the cliffs lofty and picturesque. Assemblies are held occasionally in a suite of rooms at the Lamb inn. A strong circular fortification called the Redoubt, comprising barracks, storehouses, and a magazine surrounded by a deep intrenchment, has been erected on the beach, in connexion with a line of martello towers on the coast; and there are several coast-guard stations. In 1846 an act was passed for a branch, nearly 4½ miles long, from the Brighton and Hastings railway, to this place: the line was opened early in 1848. The market, on Saturday, is discontinued; but fairs are held on March 12th for pedlery, and October 11th for sheep. Very fine shell-fish are caught in great abundance.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £26. 1. 8.; patron, the Treasurer in the Cathedral of Chichester. The great tithes have been commuted for £879 to the impropriate rector, £33. 10. to other impropriators, and £36. 17. to the rector of Folkington: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £550; the glebe contains 3 acres. The church is a handsome edifice, chiefly in the early English style, with a fine tower at the west end. A chapel of ease, now a district church, was erected in 1838, on the road between Southbourne and Sea-Houses, in the lancet style, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by small pinnacles; it is dedicated to the Trinity, and contains 528 sittings, of which 260 are free. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The poor law union of Eastbourne comprises 14 parishes or places, and contains a population of 7950: the workhouse was originally cavalry barracks, which, on the formation of the union, were converted to their present purpose. Coins and other Roman relics have been found at various times, and in 1717 a tessellated pavement and a bath were discovered; from which and other circumstances the town has strong claims to the disputed site of the Roman settlement *Anderida Civitas*. On the downs are several barrows; and on the road to the cliffs, contiguous to some chalk-pits, is the site of a chapel dedicated to St. Gregory. At Holywell, a mile west from the town, is a chalybeate spring, the water of which is similar to that of Clifton Wells. Eastbourne was the birthplace of Mortimer, the celebrated historical painter; and Davies Gilbert, LL.D., late president of the Royal Society, and author of several works, is buried here.

EASTBRIDGE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of BRIDGE, hundred of WESTGATE, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT; containing 46 inhabitants. This place comprises 1107 acres of land. For an account of Eastbridge Hospital, see CANTERBURY.

EASTBRIDGE, a parish, in the union and liberty of ROMNEY-MARSH, locally in the hundred of WORTH, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 5 miles (N. by

E.) from New Romney; containing 22 inhabitants. It comprises 1082 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £73; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church has been demolished.

EASTBURN, a township, in the parish of KIRKBURN, union of DRIFFIELD, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. W.) from Driffield; containing 13 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1420 acres of land, all in one farm, and is situated to the west of the road from Driffield to Beverley.

EASTBURN, with STEETON.—See STEETON.

EASTBURY, a tything, in the parish and hundred of LAMBOURN, union of HUNGERFORD, county of BERKS, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Lambourn; containing 350 inhabitants, and comprising 2354*a.* 3*r.* 15*p.* Here was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. James. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is endowed with £10 per annum.

EASTBY, with EMBAY.—See EMBAY.

EAST-CHURCH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SHEPPEY, liberty of the ISLE of SHEPPEY, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Queenborough; containing 1019 inhabitants. This place takes its name from its relative position with reference to Minster, which lies to the west of its church. The parish comprises 7511 acres, of which 28 are in wood: the surface towards the south is flat, and rises in gentle undulations towards the north; the soil in the lower grounds is marshy, and in other parts clay, alternated with sharp gravel. A fair for toys is held on Holy-Thursday. The living is a rectory and vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £1724; patron, Miles Barton, Esq. The church is a spacious and handsome embattled edifice, formerly belonging to the convent at Boxley. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school in union with the National Society, endowed with a house and land of the annual value of £10. Many petrified fossils, supposed to be antediluvian, have been found upon the sea-shore.

EASTCOTT, a ville, in the parish of RUISLIP, union of UXBRIDGE, hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 538 inhabitants.

EASTCOTT, a tything, in the parish of SWINDON, union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of KINGSBRIDGE, Swindon and N. divisions of the county of WILTS; containing 287 inhabitants.

EASTCOTT, a tything, in the parish of URCHFONT, union of DEVIZES, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Devizes and N. divisions of the county of WILTS; 1½ mile (N. E.) from East Lavington; containing 146 inhabitants.

EASTCOTTS, a township, in the parish of CARDINGTON, hundred of WIXAMTREE, union and county of BEDFORD, 3½ miles (S. E.) from the town of Bedford; comprising the hamlets of Cotton-End, Harrowden, and Fenlake, and containing 859 inhabitants.

EASTCOURT, a hamlet, in the parish of CRUDWELL, union and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood divisions of WILTS, 4½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Malmesbury; containing 156 inhabitants.

EASTER, GOOD (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of CHELMSFORD, hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Chelmsford;

containing 504 inhabitants. This place, at the time of the Norman survey, belonged to Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, by whom it was given to the collegiate church of St. Martin-le-Grand, in London. The parish contains by measurement 2000 acres, nearly the whole of which is arable; the surface is pleasingly varied, in several parts forming gentle acclivities, and the soil is a lightish mould, on a subsoil of clay, alternated with chalk. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the vicarage of High Easter consolidated in 1771, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The great tithes, belonging to W. Rust, Esq., have been commuted for £369, and the vicarial for £120. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower of stone surmounted by a tall spire of wood; in the chancel are several arched recesses in the wall, which were probably cells or chapels. There is a strong chalybeate spring.

EASTER, HIGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Dunmow; containing 975 inhabitants. The parish takes its distinguishing epithet from its elevated situation with respect to the parish of Good-Easter. It comprises by computation nearly 5000 acres, of which by far the greater portion is arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with 137 acres of wood; the soil of the arable land is tenacious, and produces fine crops: the surface is gently undulated. The living is a vicarage, consolidated with that of Good-Easter, and valued in the king's books at £14. 14. 7.; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church is a spacious and lofty structure, with a stately tower of stone surmounted by a spire.

EASTERGATE (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of AVISFORD, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Chichester; containing 208 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 789 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 19. 9½.; net income, £304; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church is in the early English style, with later additions.

EASTERTON, a tything, in the parish of EAST LAVINGTON, union of DEVIZES, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Devizes and N. divisions of WILTS, 1 mile (N. E.) from East Lavington; containing 495 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £415, of which £310 are payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, and £105 to the vicar of the parish.

EASTERTOWN, a hamlet, in the parish of LYMPHAM, union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of BRENT with WRINGTON, E. division of the county of SOMERSET; containing 215 inhabitants.

EASTFIELD, a hamlet, in the parish of St. JOHN THE BAPTIST, PETERBOROUGH, union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N. N. E.) from Peterborough; containing 89 inhabitants. It is situated on the road leading from Peterborough to Thorney.

EASTGATE, a hamlet, in the parish of STANHOPE, union of WEARDALE, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Wolsingham. It is situated on the north side of the Wear, at the junction of the Rokhope burn with that river, and on the road from St. John's

Weardale to Stanhope; and is distant three miles west of Stanhope. A national school was built by the late Bishop of Durham, in which divine service is performed every Sunday afternoon; and there is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

EASTHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union, and Higher division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, S. division of the county of CHESTER; comprising the village of Ellesmere-Port, and the townships of Eastham, Hooton, Nether and Over Pool, Great and Little Sutton, Thornton-Childer, and part of Whitby; and containing 2377 inhabitants, of whom 372 are in the township of Eastham, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Chester. The manor was given by Randal de Gernon, Earl of Chester, to the convent of St. Werburgh, as a compensation for the ills he had done to that house. After the dissolution of monasteries, Henry VIII. gave the manor to the Dean and Chapter of Chester, from whom it was obtained for certain annual rents, about 1553, by Sir Richard Cotton, who a few years afterwards conveyed it to Sir Rowland Stanley, ancestor of the Stanley family, of Hooton. The manor of Plimyard was purchased by the Stanleys about the year 1590. The parish is intersected by the Chester and Birkenhead road, the Ellesmere canal, and the Chester and Birkenhead railway, and is situated on the river Mersey. In the township of Eastham are 1205 acres, of a sandy soil. About a mile from the village is a ferry on the Mersey, where is an hotel of recent erection, with pleasure-grounds attached, an agreeable place of resort during the summer, the vicinity affording beautiful scenery. Sir William Massey Stanley has lately appropriated about 100 acres of land for building purposes; the land is divided into suitable plots of an acre or two each, after the designs of Mr. Clark Rampling, architect, of Liverpool, and villas are in progress of erection, which will add greatly to the importance of the locality. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 13.; net income, £240; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chester; impropiators, Sir W. Stanley, and the families of White and Edwards. The great tithes of the township of Eastham have been commuted for £150, and the small for £135: the vicar has a glebe of 14 acres. The church is a large and handsome edifice of red stone, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower and elegant spire; the north aisle terminates in a chancel belonging to the house of Hooton, in which are many monuments to the family. At Ellesmere-Port is a second incumbency. A national school is supported by Sir William Stanley, aided by some small bequests for the education of children.

EASTHAM (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of TENBURY, Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Tenbury and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 18 miles (N. W.) from Worcester, on the road to Ludlow; containing, with the chapelries of Hanley-Child and Orleton, 599 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Teme, and comprises 4935 acres, whereof 2327*a.* 3*r.* 37*p.* are in the township of Eastham; the whole is in about equal portions of arable and pasture, with 140 acres of hops. The surface is much undulated; the soil a deep loam; and the scenery panoramic, beautiful, and well wooded, embracing the Eastham range of hills. The land is very rich, especially near the Teme, and produces wheat, fruit, barley, beans, &c. Excellent lime-

stone is obtained. The living is a rectory, with that of Hanley-William annexed, valued in the king's books at £28. 15. 10.; net income, £920; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Charles Turner. The church stands in a beautiful vale, and is an ancient Gothic structure, apparently built on a Saxon foundation: in 1830 the interior was newly pewed, a gallery added, the old wooden spire replaced by a substantial tower, and the whole put into excellent repair. At Hanley-Child and Orleton are chapels of ease. Court House, an old mansion near the church, now in the family of the Whitcombes, was formerly the seat of the Baron of Burford.

EASTHAMPSTEAD (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the hundred of COOKHAM, but chiefly in that of RIPPESMERE, county of BERKS; comprising the posting-village of Bracknell, and containing 627 inhabitants. This place was anciently a royal residence; and Richard II. is said to have resorted hither for the diversion of hunting. The parish comprises 5186*a.* 1*r.* 19*p.*, more than one-half of which is heath; of the remainder, about 1100 acres are arable, 700 meadow and pasture, and 370 coppice and plantations: the soil is partly clayey and partly a rich loam, the surface is undulated, and the scenery finely varied. Easthampstead Park, the property of the Marquess of Downshire, and South Hill Park, belonging to the Earl of Limerick, are handsome residences. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 3., and in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £488, and the glebe comprises 85 acres. The oak pulpit in the church is beautifully carved. The poor law union comprises 5 parishes and places, and contains a population of 5935. There are several chalybeate springs; and a Roman military work, called Cæsar's Camp, in which numerous coins have been dug up.

EASTHAMS, a tything, in the parish and hundred of CREWKERNE, union of CHARD, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 11 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £36.

EASTHOPE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of CHURCH-STRETTON, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Wenlock; containing 108 inhabitants. This is a retired-parish, with pleasing scenery: the renowned Wenlock-Edge stretches through it; and on an opposite side is a Roman encampment. The plantations and grounds connected with Lutwyche Hall, a mansion built by Judge Lutwyche in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, serve much to adorn and beautify the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 3. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £133; patron, R. Benson, Esq.; incumbent, the Rev. Robert Armitage. The church is remarkable for its encaustic tiles, and has a beautifully proportioned chancel window. In the churchyard are two flat tombstones, with the sculptured figure of the cross, supposed to note the burial-place of two monks brought hither from the abbey of Wenlock; they lie on the north side, midway between two ancient yew-trees.

EASTHORPE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, Colchester division of the hundred of LEXDEN, N. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Kelvedon; containing 146 inhabitants. The parish comprises 900 acres, of which 30 are woodland and plantations, and the remainder chiefly arable. The

living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the Hon. Col. Onslow: the tithes have been commuted for £265, and there are 27 acres of glebe. The church is a small edifice consisting of a nave and chancel, and has several ancient monuments; in the south wall is a recess, which appears to have contained the tomb of the founder.

EASTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of BOTTESFORD, union of GRANTHAM, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER; containing 417 inhabitants.

EASTHORPE, a township, in the parish and union of SOUTHWELL, Southwell division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM. This place has been always regarded as a distinct portion of the town of Southwell: it consists of one street, comprising some irregularly-built but handsome houses, with spacious gardens, in one of which is a copious spring, containing fixed air, carbonate of lime, magnesia, and calcareous earth. George Stainton, in 1553, bequeathed about 35 acres of land, which produce £74 per annum, whereof £25 are paid for the instruction of children, and the remainder is expended in public improvements.

EASTINGTON, a tything, in the parish and union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from Northleach; containing 351 inhabitants. It had a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, which has long since gone to decay; the burial-ground is still remaining, and belongs to the vicar of Northleach.

EASTINGTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of WHEATENHURST, Lower division of the hundred of WHITESTONE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Stroud; containing, with the tything of Alkerton, 1871 inhabitants, of whom 763 are in the tything of Eastington. The parish comprises 2044 acres of good land, and the Stroudwater canal and the Gloucester and Bath road pass through it. There are several good houses inhabited by families of respectability, and shops abundantly supplied; and a market is held every Saturday at Mill-End. The woollen manufacture was established here at a very early period, and about 800 persons are now employed in the manufacture of superfine woollen-cloths and kerseymeres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32. 14. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Peters: the tithes have been commuted for £525, and the glebe comprises 62 acres. The church is a venerable structure, with a tower, and within the few last years has been enlarged by the addition of a vestry-room, and entirely new-pewed and beautified. The parsonage-house, a very ancient building, was taken down in 1832, and an elegant house erected on a more elevated site. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and national schools endowed with the interest of £537. The Duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII., had a large house in the parish, which during the civil war was garrisoned by the parliament.

EAST-LEACH-MARTIN, or BOUTHROP (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRIGHTWELLS-BARROW, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (N.) from Lechlade; containing 186 inhabitants. It comprises 1900 acres

by measurement. There are quarries of stone for building and fencing, and for the roads; shells of various kinds, but chiefly of the cockle, are found imbedded in it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £150.

EAST-LEACH-TURVILLE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **NORTHLEACH**, hundred of **BRIGHTWELLS-BARROW**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Lechlade; containing 421 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2400 acres: stone for building and other purposes is quarried. The living is a perpetual curacy, net income, £66; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church is an extremely small building, with a fine Norman arch at the entrance. A school is partly supported by subscription. The Roman Ikeneld-street enters the parish on the east from Oxfordshire, and joins the fosse-way at Cirencester. In Church-lane is a mineral spring, which is strongly cathartic.

EASTLEY, a tything, in the parish and union of **SOUTH STONEHAM**, hundred of **MANSBRIDGE**, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Southampton; containing 15 inhabitants.

EASTLING (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **FAVERSHAM**, Upper division of the lathe of **SCRAY**, E. division of **KENT**, 5 miles (S. W.) from Faversham; containing 437 inhabitants. It comprises 1915 acres: the surface is hilly; the greater portion arable, and the remainder woodland and pasture, the wood covering 428 acres. A fair is held on the 14th of September. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of the Earl of Winchilsea: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and there are 36 acres of glebe.

EASTLOUND, a hamlet, in the parish of **HAXEY**, union of **GAINSBOROUGH**, W. division of the wapentake of **MANLEY**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**; containing 158 inhabitants. It lies half a mile east of the village of Haxey, and is distant westward from the river Trent about a mile.

EASTMEAD-STREET, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of **CALNE**, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of **WILTS**; with 450 inhabitants.

EASTMOORE, a hamlet, in the parish of **BARTON-BENDISH**, union of **DOWNHAM**, hundred of **CLACKCLOSE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Stoke-Ferry; containing 106 inhabitants. The hamlet includes a tract of fenny land and common, inclosed in 1777, and now under cultivation. It had a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist, which at the time of the Reformation was converted into a farmhouse.

EASTNOR (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **LEDDBURY**, hundred of **RADLOW**, county of **HEREFORD**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Ledbury; containing 500 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the borders of Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, the former bounding it on the east and the latter on the south; it is intersected by the road from Cheltenham to Hereford, and comprises 3185a. 1r. 3p., of which 776 acres are waste. The arable, pasture, and wood, are in nearly equal portions; and the surface is strikingly diversified with hills of every variety of form and elevation, which, being mostly covered with plantations, give it an aspect

of richness and beauty: there are numerous springs. The substratum is a grey limestone, in which shells are found thickly imbedded; it exists in large masses, and, being susceptible of a high polish, is much used for chimney-pieces. Eastnor Castle, the residence of Earl Somers, has been rebuilt at an immense expense, on the plan of an ancient baronial castle. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 19. 5., and in the gift of the Earl: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £360, and certain impropriate tithes for £100; the glebe comprises 61a. 3p. The church, which is in the early English style, contains several handsome monuments of marble to the Cocks family. There are some ancient intrenchments in the parish, and to the east are remains of a castle, consisting of the mote and one of the towers. The place gives the inferior title of Viscount to Earl Somers.

EASTOFT, a chapelry, in the parish of **CROWLE**, union of **THORNE**, W. division of the wapentake of **MANLEY**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 3 miles (N. E.) from Crowle; containing 282 inhabitants. This is a pleasant place on the south side of the small channel of the Old Don river, opposite a village of the same name in Yorkshire. The township comprises 1273a. 1r. 2p. The tithes were commuted for land in 1813.

EASTOFT, a township, in the parish of **ADLINGFLEET**, union of **GOOLE**, Lower division of the wapentake of **OSGOLDCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, 10 miles (S. S. E.) from Howden; containing 82 inhabitants. It comprises, with the adjoining township of **Haldenby**, about 1490 acres, of which 300 acres are uncultivated land, but in process of warping. The village is on the Old Don river. The tithes were commuted for land, under an inclosure act, in 1774; and under the recent act were further commuted for £66, of which £49. 10. are payable to the vicar, and £16. 10. to an impropriator.

EASTON, a tything, in the parish of **WELFORD**, union of **NEWBURY**, hundred of **FAIRCROSS**, county of **BERKS**; containing 162 inhabitants.

EASTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the hundred of **LEIGHTONSTONE**, union and county of **HUNTINGDON**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Kimbolton; containing 186 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, not in charge, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely; net income, £68. The town lands produce a rental of £57. 10., which sum, with other contributions, together about £70, is distributed among the poor.

EASTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **SOUTH STOKE**, union of **GRANTHAM**, wapentake of **WINNIBRIGGS** and **THREO**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Colsterworth; containing 179 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1806. The chapel is in ruins.

EASTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of **FOREHOE**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Norwich; containing 279 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1566 acres, of which 1140 are arable, 170 pasture, and 256 wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, E. R. Fellowes, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £31, and the small for £170; the vicar has also a glebe of 29 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a campanile turret, replacing a tower which fell down in 1778.

There is a place of worship for Baptists. Cardinal Easton, who flourished in the reign of Richard II., was a native of the parish.

EASTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, hundred of WILLYBROOK, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Stamford; containing 883 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Stamford to Kettering, and comprises by measurement 3300 acres: there are quarries of building-stone and slate. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 8. 9.; net income, £440; patron, the Marquess of Exeter. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent in 1817. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Here is a free school, endowed by R. Garford, in 1670, with houses producing a rental of £65.

EASTON, a tything, in the city and union of WELLS, hundred of WELLS-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 273 inhabitants. Here is a church, which is in the gift of the Vicar of Wells.

EASTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, on the south bank of the river Itchen, in the union of WINCHESTER, hundred of FAWLEY, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Winchester; containing 505 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 6. 8.: it is described in Domesday book as part of the possessions of the Bishop of Winchester, who is still patron, and who possesses a farm in the parish. The tithes have been commuted for £620, and the glebe contains nearly 5 acres. The church is ancient, and worthy of notice from the apse of its chancel, specimens of the horseshoe arch, and an ornamental Norman doorway: its windows were originally the narrow ones of the crypts of Normandy, but, with one exception, they have been replaced by others, or much altered. The parsonage, previous to the Reformation, was the residence of the monks of Hyde Abbey, Winchester; most of the original building still remains, though much modernised. The churchwardens are in receipt of the proceeds of some land, but by whom left is unknown.

EASTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of PLOMESGATE, hundred of LOES, E. division of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Wickham-Market; containing 415 inhabitants. This was the residence of the families of Wingfield and Nassau, and Easton Park is now a seat of the Duke of Hamilton's. The parish comprises by measurement 1444 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 18. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of his Grace: the tithes have been commuted for £320, and the glebe comprises 23 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by an octagonal turret; in the chancel are brasses to the Wingfields, and there are good monuments to the late Earl of Rochford and his brother.

EASTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of WILTS, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Pewsey; containing 532 inhabitants. A priory was founded at this place in the reign of Henry III., by Stephen, Archdeacon of Salisbury, for canons of the Trinitarian order, for the redemption of captives; it flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenues amounted to £55. 14. 4. The parish comprises by computation

2200 acres: a pleasure-fair is held on Trinity-Monday. The living is a royal donative, in the patronage of the Marquess of Ailesbury, who pays the chaplain. The church was built by Edward, Earl of Hertford, son of the Protector, in 1591, at a short distance from the site of the priory, which, with its church and conventual buildings, had been previously destroyed. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

EASTON, a hamlet, in the parish and union of BRIDLINGTON, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W.) from Bridlington; containing 17 inhabitants. It is on the road from Bridlington to Caythorpe, and comprises 800 acres of land.

EASTON-BAVENTS (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from Southwold; containing 11 inhabitants. This place, which is by antiquaries identified with the *Extensio* of Ptolemy, was formerly the most eastern point of land in the kingdom; but the promontory called Easton Ness has long since been washed away by the sea, which has made great encroachments on this part of the coast; and the church and an ancient chapel, with the greater portion of the parish, have disappeared. A market was granted to Thomas de Bavent, from whom the place takes the affix to its name. The parish now comprises only 300 acres, by measurement; the scenery is in many parts highly picturesque, and on the north side of the parish is a fine sheet of water called Easton Broad. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with the rectory of Binacre, and valued in the king's books at £6.

EASTON, GREAT (*ST. JOHN*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Dunmow; containing 929 inhabitants. It is situated near the river Chelmer, and comprises by survey 2537 acres, of which about two-thirds are arable; the lands are in a high state of cultivation, and the surrounding country abounds with pleasing scenery. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Viscount Maynard: the tithes have been commuted for £740, and there are 84 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient edifice, containing some details of Norman architecture, especially in the south porch, which has a fine semicircular doorway. In 1759, Rebecca Mead bequeathed land now producing £38 per annum, for clothing and teaching girls; and in 1761, Charles, Lord Maynard, endowed a school.

EASTON, GREY, a parish, in the union of MALMESBURY, hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Malmesbury; containing 165 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1046 acres, of which the surface is flat, and the soil generally a stone brash; the village is situated on the road from Bristol to Malmesbury, on the side of a hill sloping towards the river Avon. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 5., and in the gift of the Rev. W. S. Birch: the tithes have been commuted for £265, and the glebe comprises nearly 25 acres. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1838. An almshouse for six women is endowed with £50 per annum.

EASTON-IN-GORDANO (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of PORTBURY,

E. division of SOMERSET, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Bristol; containing, with the hamlet of Crockerne-Pill, 2199 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1570 acres, whereof 300 consist of common lands; and is situated on the navigable river Avon, which divides Easton on the north-east from the county of Gloucester, and falls into the Bristol Channel to the north of it. Building-stone abounds. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Easton in the Cathedral of Wells, and valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 4½.: the great tithes have been commuted for £60, and the vicarial for £269. 12. 6. The church is a modern building, excepting the steeple, which is of ancient date. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and at the south-eastern extremity of the parish was a chapel, the site of which is still called Chapel Pill. Bishop Bull was for some time vicar of Easton.

EASTON, LITTLE, a parish, in the union and hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Dunmow; containing 343 inhabitants. The village is pleasingly situated on the margin of the river Chelmer, over which is a wooden bridge. The manor, after being for many generations in the possession of numerous distinguished families, was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the ancestor of Viscount Maynard, the present proprietor, whose elegant seat, Easton Lodge, was burnt down in 1847. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of his Lordship: the tithes have been commuted for £316, and the glebe comprises 58 acres. The church, a fine edifice with a tower, is of considerable antiquity; and on the south side of the chancel is a chapel, formerly belonging to the Bouchier family, and which contains several splendid monuments to the Maynards.

EASTON MAGNA (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 8¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Market-Harborough; containing 600 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2277*a.* 3*r.* 39*p.*, and is situated on the borders of the counties of Rutland and Northampton, from which latter it is separated by the river Welland. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough: an allotment of 195*a.* 1*r.* 2*p.* of land, and a money payment, were assigned in lieu of the great tithes, under an inclosure act passed in 1804; and the vicarial glebe consists of 78*a.* 29*p.* The church was repaired and repewed in 1832. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a school endowed with £5 per annum. The poor annually receive clothing at the cost of £30, and also £15, the rent of an allotment which was made under the inclosure act.

EASTON-MAUDIT (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of HIGHAM-FERRERS, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 10½ miles (E. by S.) from Northampton; containing 214 inhabitants. The parish was formerly the property of the family of Yelverton, viscounts Longueville and earls of Sussex. It is situated on the borders of Buckinghamshire, which bounds it on the south, and the road between Wellingborough and Olney runs on the east; the area consists of 1764*a.* 2*r.* 29*p.* The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford: the tithes have been com-

muted for £122, and the glebe comprises 9 acres. The church has a spire of remarkably elegant form, ornamented at its base with flying buttresses, and contains some handsome monuments to the Yelverton family, judges and attorneys-general in the reigns of Elizabeth and James; also a monument to Morton, Bishop of Durham, who, during the parliamentary war, sought refuge at Easton House, where he died. Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, author of *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, was at one time vicar.

EASTON-NESTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TOWCESTER, hundred of CLELEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 1¼ mile (E.) from Towcester; containing 169 inhabitants. It is situated on the left bank of the river Tow, and consists of 1710 acres, of the full average quality in productiveness. Here is the seat of the Earl of Pomfret, a handsome mansion partly erected by Sir Christopher Wren, and partly by Hawkesmoor, but which has since undergone considerable alterations. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £151; patron, the Earl of Pomfret; impropiators, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The church has some interesting monuments.

EASTON-PIERCY, a tything, in the parish of KINGTON ST. MICHAEL, union of CHIPPENHAM, N. division of the hundred of DAMERHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 41 inhabitants. John Aubrey, the antiquary, who is said to have assisted Dugdale in collecting materials for the *Monasticon*, was born here in 1629.

EASTRIDGE, a tything, in the parish and hundred of RAMSBURY, union of HUNGERFORD, N. division of WILTS, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Hungerford; containing 173 inhabitants.

EASTRINGTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of HOWDEN, in Howdenshire, E. riding of YORK, containing, with the townships of Bellasize, Gilberdike, Newport-Wallingfen, and Portington with Cairl, 2076 inhabitants, of whom 405 are in the township of East-trington, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from Howden. The parish comprises by computation 8000 acres, of which about 7200 are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is for the most part a strong clay, the surface flat: corn is grown in great abundance, and numerous orchards produce, among other fruits, vast quantities of apples. At Newport is a large manufactory for bricks, draining-tiles, and chimney-pots. The Hull and Selby railway passes near the village, where is a station. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £202, and a vicarage-house; impropiators, several landowners: the tithes were mostly commuted for land and money payments, under an inclosure act, in 1813. The church is an ancient edifice with a tower, and contains a monument of a Knight Templar. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In 1726, Joseph Hewley gave land now producing £28 a year, for the support of a school; and the poor have about £13 per annum arising from various bequests.

EASTRIP, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of BRUTON, E. division of SOMERSET, 2 miles from Bruton; containing 13 inhabitants, and comprising 594 acres of land.

EASTROP, a parish, in the union and hundred of **BASINGSTOKE**, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N.) from Basingstoke; containing 94 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2, and in the gift of the Trustees of the late George Glover, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £85.

EASTROP, a tything, in the parish of **HIGHWORTH**, union of **HIGHWORTH** and **SWINDON**, hundred of **HIGHWORTH**, **CRICKLADE**, and **STAPLE**, Swindon and N. divisions of **WILTS**; containing 544 inhabitants.

EASTRY (*St. Mary*), a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the hundred of **DOWNHAMFORD**, but chiefly in that of **EASTRY**, lathe of **St. Augustine**, E. division of **KENT**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Sandwich; containing 1629 inhabitants. During the Saxon era this place appears to have been held in royal demesne. It received from Henry VI., in the 28th year of his reign, the grant of a market on Tuesday, and a fair on the festival of St. Matthew, Sept. 21st: the fair is at present held on the 2nd of October, and is principally for the sale of horses, sheep, and pigs. The village is situated on the road from Sandwich to Dover, by Waldershare. The parish consists of 2715 acres, of which 32 are in wood. The living is a vicarage, with that of Worth annexed, valued in the king's books at £19. 12. 1.; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The great tithes have been commuted for £910, and the vicarial for £310; the impropriate glebe comprises 52a. 1r., and the vicarial 3 roods, attached to the vicarage-house. The church is a spacious and handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower, and appears to have been built in the 12th century; it contains a tablet to the memory of Capt. John Harvey, who was mortally wounded in the action on the 1st of June, 1794, when holding the honourable post of second to Earl Howe, commander-in-chief. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Six almshouses were built (and endowed with £2000 three per cent. consols.) by the late Wm. Fulke Greville, Esq., in 1834, on an eligible plot of land provided by voluntary contributions; and in the year following, Mr. Greville made a donation of £666. 13. in the same stock, directing the dividends to be divided between two aged inhabitants. Near the village is a commodious edifice formerly the house of industry for 16 united parishes; of late, spacious buildings have been added, and it is now the workhouse for the union of Eastry, which comprises 30 parishes, and contains a population of 23,928. Not far from the church is Eastry Court, an old mansion, in which Thomas à Becket, after his flight from Northampton in 1164, concealed himself for eight days before he embarked at Sandwich for France: it has the remains of a chapel. In 1792, on digging a cellar in a garden on the east side of the turnpike-road between Eastry Cross and Butsole, a burial-ground was discovered, probably of Roman origin, in which, on opening several graves, were found skeletons, fibulæ, beads, umbones of shields, and other relics, and in one a glass vessel. Henry de Eastry, first a monk, and then prior, of Christ-Church, Canterbury, and noted for his superior learning, was a native of the parish.

EAST-VILLE, a township, in the union of **SPILSBY**, E. division of the soke of **BOLINGBROKE**, parts of

LINDSEY, county of **LINCOLN**; containing 142 inhabitants. The township, with six others, was made such by act of parliament in 1812, on the occasion of a very extensive drainage of fen lands, and is not dependent on any parish. A church was built in 1840.

EASTWELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **EAST ASHFORD**, hundred of **WYE**, lathe of **SHEPWAY**, E. division of **KENT**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Ashford; containing 106 inhabitants. The parish comprises 894 acres, of which about 70 are arable, 370 meadow and pasture, 95 wood, and the remainder park land; the surface is elevated, and the soil clay, alternated with chalk, which latter prevails in the northern part. Eastwell Park, the seat of the Earl of Winchilsea, is a handsome residence, in the grounds of which is a spring, the source of a stream that flows into the river Stour. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 16. 8., and in the gift of the Earl: the tithes have been commuted for £189. 13., and the glebe comprises 23 acres. The church is an ancient structure, completely restored and beautified by the Earl of Winchilsea, in 1844; it contains a tomb in memory of Richard Plantagenet, natural son to King Richard III., and who, having fled hither after the battle of Bosworth, was protected by Sir Thomas Moyle, lord of the manor, at a small house erected by his permission, and died in 1550, at the age of eighty-one. The rectory-house was lately considerably improved by the incumbent.

EASTWELL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **MELTON-MOWBRAY**, hundred of **FRAMLAND**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 3 miles (N. W.) from Waltham; containing 131 inhabitants. It is about three miles from the road between Grantham and Melton-Mowbray, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Nottingham and Grantham canal, which passes through the neighbouring parish of Harby. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £372: the glebe consists of about 250 acres. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

EASTWICK (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union of **WARE**, hundred of **BRAUGHIN**, county of **HERTFORD**, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Sawbridgeworth; containing 173 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 8.; net income, £210; patrons, the Ward family.

EASTWOOD (*St. Lawrence and All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **ROCHFORD**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Rochford; containing 596 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from its relative situation to the neighbouring woods, is intersected by the road from London to Southend, and comprises 3202 acres, of which 175 are waste or common. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £219; impropriator, Robert Bristow, Esq., who has considerable property in the neighbourhood. The church is an ancient structure with a tower and spire, and consists of two aisles and a chancel, separated by massive pillars.

EASTWOOD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **BASFORD**, S. division of the wapentake of **BRXOTOW**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from Nottingham; containing 1621 inhabitants. It is on the road from Mansfield to Derby,

and comprises 900*a.* 2*r.* 4*p.* The population is partly employed in the weaving of stockings, and in some mines of coal, for which facilities of conveyance are afforded by the Nottingham, Erewash, and Cromford canals, which pass through the parish. The village is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and about half a mile to the west of it is Langley Bridge over the river Erewash, erected in 1830, and which gives name to a large village partly in the county of Derby. A cattle-fair is held annually. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 1½.; net income, £360; patron, J. P. Plumptre, Esq.; incumbent, the Rev. H. Western Plumptre: the tithes were commuted for 166 acres of land in 1791. The church, rebuilt in 1760, is a neat edifice. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

EATHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of WAPPENBURY, union of WARWICK, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of WARWICKSHIRE, 5½ miles (N. N. W.) from Southam; containing 175 inhabitants, and comprising 516 acres of a fertile soil. The Roman Fosse-way crossed it from south to north, and the river Leam, after being joined here by the Watergall stream, encircles it on the north and west.

EATINGTON (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Kington division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 6 miles (N.) from Shipston-on-Stour, containing 704 inhabitants. The parish is divided into Upper and Lower Eatington, the former of which contains the greater portion of the population. Sir William Dugdale observes of Lower Eatington, that it is "the only place in the county which glories in an uninterrupted succession of its owners for so long a tract of time, Henry de Ferrers (progenitor of the earls Ferrers), having possessed it from the Conquest, and his descendants in the male line ever since." Until the reign of Henry III. it was the principal seat of the family, but they afterwards fixed it at Shirley, in Derbyshire, and assumed their surname from that place. Eatington is situated on the roads from Stratford-on-Avon to Banbury and from Warwick to Stow, and comprises, exclusively of roads, 3441 acres, whereof 1088 are pasture, 2243 arable, and 110 woodland; the soil is clay of the blue lias formation, and the surface beautifully undulated and diversified, with the rounded swell peculiar to blue lias. There are quarries of blue limestone, which, though used, is of an inferior description, whether for roads or buildings; a bed of white limestone, lying underneath, and found near the surface in some places, is much better for both purposes, and is consequently more generally wrought.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 0. 7½., and in the patronage of Evelyn John Shirley, Esq.; net income, about £150: improPRIATOR, the Rev. C. Grave. 121½ acres of land were allotted in lieu of the vicarial tithes on the inclosure, in 1798; and 10 acres were more recently added, conveyed by the patron, and towards the purchase of which the Commissioners of Queen Anne's Bounty contributed: on this ground a glebe house and offices were erected by the patron. The church is a plain substantial edifice, built by the late Evelyn Shirley, Esq., at Upper Eatington, about the period of the inclosure: the ancient church, at Lower Eatington, now in ruins, was erected by an ancestor of the family; a part of it has been fitted

up as a private chapel. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Society of Friends have places of worship; and a national school is supported by Mr. and Mrs. Shirley. The Roman Fosse road passes for more than a mile and a half through the parish; and near it some Roman remains have been discovered.

EATON, a township, in the parish of APPLETON, union of ABINGDON, hundred of OCK, county of BERKS, 5¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from the town of Abingdon; containing 127 inhabitants.

EATON, a township, in the parish of ECCLESTON, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3¾ miles (S.) from Chester; containing 64 inhabitants. The manor was given by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, in the time of Edward the Confessor, to the monks of Coventry. In the reign of Henry III., Hamon de Pulford, being lord, settled half of it on his son, Richard, who assumed the name of Eaton, and his descendants appear to have been possessed of the whole manor, which, in the reign of Henry V., passed in marriage with the heiress of John Eaton to Ralph, second son of Sir Thomas Grosvenor, who continued the male line of that family, and was the ancestor of the present noble possessor. The township comprises 971 acres, of a clayey soil, and is situated on the river Dee, near which stands EATON HALL, the princely residence of the Marquess of Westminster. This superb mansion, of which the prevailing style is the Gothic, is of modern erection, with the exception of the vaulted basement and a portion of the original edifice; it is of light-coloured stone, and has two fronts, each of which consists of a spacious centre of three stories, finished with octagonal turrets, buttresses, and pinnacles placed between large wings with similar ornaments. The entrance to the western front is under a lofty vaulted portico, leading by a magnificent flight of steps to the great hall; and on the eastern side is another noble flight of steps, terminating in three rich arches that form the middle of a beautiful vaulted cloister, which spreads along the whole centre and connects the wings with each other. The vast interior of the building is in correspondence with the architectural grandeur of its exterior: the dining, drawing, and other state rooms are of noble dimensions, and decorated and furnished in the most costly manner; the library is fitted up with elaborately carved oak, and abounds in ancient and valuable manuscripts. The entrance to the grand saloon is through the arches already mentioned; this sumptuous apartment looks down upon a terrace upwards of 350 feet in length, whence is seen one of the richest landscapes that the Dee presents in its course through the county. The plantations are extensive; and the grounds, laid out with exquisite taste, are enlivened by an artificial inlet of the Dee: the stables form a great quadrangle, and there are two lodges, in the Gothic style, with avenues of venerable trees, leading to the mansion.

EATON, a township, in the parish of TARPORLEY, union of NANTWICH, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 1½ mile (E. N. E.) from Tarporley, containing 525 inhabitants. This manor, which was granted by John Scott, Earl of Chester, to Hugh Fitton, was afterwards successively in the Greys, earls of Kent, and the Hintons, and appears to have been subsequently in the family of

Done. The township lies east of the road from Tarporley to Warrington, and comprises 1251 acres, of a strong soil. The tithes of Eaton, with those of Ut-kinton and Rushton, have been commuted for £509. 5. Schools are partly supported by endowment.

EATON, a township, in the parish of ASTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Congleton; containing 535 inhabitants. This place is said to have had no manor, and no mention of one occurs in ancient records. It comprises 1167 acres, of a sandy and clayey soil; and lies on the west side of the river Dane, and on the road from Congleton to Macclesfield. A short distance from the village is Eaton Hall, long a seat of the Antrobus family.

EATON, a township, in the parish of DAVENHAM, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Northwich; containing 11 inhabitants. The manor, anciently *Ayton*, was at an early period in moieties between the family of Praers (succeeded by the Mainwarings) and that of Bulkeley. In the reign of Henry VIII. the latter sold their estate to the Breretons, who seem eventually to have possessed the whole manor, which afterwards passed by successive sales to the Lindseys and Cholmondeleys. The township lies east of the river Weaver, and comprises 401 acres, of a loamy and clayey soil. The tithes have been commuted for £5. 6. 8.

EATON, DERBYSHIRE.—See ALSOP-LE-DALE.

EATON, a township, in the parish and union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD; containing 59 inhabitants.

EATON (*St. DENIS*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 404 inhabitants. It comprises 1719*a.* 3*r.* 29*p.*, of which about 300 acres are pasture, and the rest arable, with the exception of 22 acres of woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £83; impropiators, C. M. Morley and J. Rogers, Esqrs. The tithes were commuted for land in 1769. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and there are some small bequests for distribution among the poor.

EATON, or IDLETOWN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, South-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 2½ miles (S.) from East Retford; containing 189 inhabitants. This place was of some importance prior to the Norman Conquest. The parish immediately adjoins the great north road, and comprises by admeasurement 1485 acres, whereof about 100 acres are woodland, chiefly of oak, and the remainder arable and pasture in nearly equal portions; the soil is generally a strong clay, and the surface undulated. The village is divided by the river Idle into two parts, connected by a bridge. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Archbishop of York, with a net income of £80: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1809. The church is a small, plain, ancient edifice, with a campanile turret.

EATON, a township, in the parish of STOKE-UPON-TERN, union of MARKET-DRAYTON, Drayton division of

the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of the county of SALOP, 6 miles (N. W.) from Newport; containing 127 inhabitants. It comprises 6201 acres, of which 73 are waste or common.

EATON (*St. EDITH*), a parish, in the union of CHURCH-STRETTON, and within the liberty of the borough of WENLOCK, S. division of SALOP, 4¼ miles (S. E. by E.) from Church-Stretton; containing 579 inhabitants. This parish, which was anciently appendant to the abbey of Wenlock, comprises by measurement 6004 acres; the surface is hilly, and the soil heathy, affording chiefly rough pasture. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Richard Sandford; impropiators, the family of Eaton, and others. The tithes have been commuted for £178. 10., and the glebe comprises 148 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the decorated English style; the roof of the chancel is of oak, richly embellished.

EATON, BISHOP (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the hundred of WEBTREE, union and county of HEREFORD, 6 miles (W.) from Hereford; containing 434 inhabitants. It comprises 2081*a.* 10*p.*, of which 1192 acres are arable, 786 pasture, 62 woodland, and 40 common. The surface is undulated, and the scenery in many parts picturesque, embracing beautiful views of the river Wye, which runs through the parish; the soil is a red marl. Sugwas, an ancient palace of the bishops of Hereford, is situated here. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13; net income, £444; patron, the Bishop: the glebe contains nearly 35 acres, with a house. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is supported by property bequeathed by the late Mr. Edward Goff, of London. The remains of a Roman encampment are still visible, on the right bank of the river.

EATON, BRAY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LUTON, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from Dunstable; containing 1097 inhabitants. The manor was given by King John to Ardulphus de Braci, and not long afterwards belonged to the Cantilupes, who built a castle in 1221, which the Chronicle of Dunstable represents as very injurious to that town. In 1273 it passed by a female heir to the family of Zouche; and it is supposed to have been forfeited by attainder, and to have been granted to Sir Reginald Bray. The parish lies on the south-west border of the county. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 3.; net income, £189; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

EATON, CHURCH (*St. EDITH*), a parish, in the union of PENKRIDGE, hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Stafford; containing 743 inhabitants. It comprises about 4000 acres, principally arable land; the soil is generally fertile, being a strong loam both in the meadows and uplands. The Liverpool and Birmingham canal passes through. The village, which is long, consists chiefly of one street of detached and well-built houses. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 19. 9½., and in the patronage of the Earl Talbot: the tithes have been commuted for £750, and there are 90 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient structure, with a low tower supporting a spire of modern erection;

the south side of the edifice, also, appears to have been rebuilt in later times, from the square form of its windows. A grammar school of unknown origin has from an early period possessed several houses and other buildings, with about 92 acres of land in Church and Wood Eaton, now producing £170 per annum; it is free to all the boys of the parish. The Gnosall and Church-Eaton charity estate consists of about 33 acres of land, let for £42. 11. 10. per annum, which is divided among the poor of those places. Mr. Henry Crocket, in 1780, gave £200, since invested in land producing about £20 per annum, also distributed in small sums to the necessitous.

EATON-CONSTANTINE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Wenlock; containing 294 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south-west by the Severn, and comprises 835*a.* 3*r.* 39*p.*; the surface rises gradually from the river towards the north, and the soil in the lower part is rich and fertile, but in the higher grounds of inferior quality. Coal is wrought to a small extent; and rough stone quarried for buildings and fences. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Duke of Cleveland: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £128; the glebe comprises 35 acres. There is also a rent-charge of £48. 6. belonging to the vicar of Layton. The church is a neat structure in good repair.

EATON-HASTINGS (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of FARRINGDON, hundred of SHRIVENHAM, county of BERKS, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Farringdon; containing 161 inhabitants. It comprises 1278*a.* 1*r.* 18*p.*, of which about 140 acres are woodland, and the remainder chiefly pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 7. 1.: net income, £280; patron, the Rev. R. Price.

EATON, LITTLE, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. ALKMUND, DERBY, union of SHARDLOW, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Derby; containing 712 inhabitants. It comprises 552 acres, of a sandy limestone soil; and has a scattered village of stone houses, mostly thatched, with some neat modern residences. There are extensive paper-mills, a bleach-yard, and eight stone-quarries, in the township; a few of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of stockings. The road from Derby to Alfreton passes through, and the Derby canal has a branch to the village. Edge Hill, a handsome seat, is situated on a lofty eminence, with thriving plantations, and has a fine view of the country around. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £94; patron, the Vicar. The present chapel was built by subscription in 1790, and enlarged in 1837. The Independents and Methodists have places of worship.

EATON, LONG, a chapelry, in the parish of SAWLEY, union of SHARDLOW, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Kegworth; containing 859 inhabitants. It comprises 1919 acres, and has an extensive village on the Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Nottingham road. The river Erewash forms its confluence with the Trent at the north-east extremity of the township. Near this place the Midland railway is carried over the Trent by a viaduct supported on three arches of cast iron, each 100 feet span, and 20 feet above the level of the water; and

here is a station on the line. The chapel is dedicated to St. Lawrence, and is a small neat edifice, having a nave, chancel, gallery at the west end, and a tower with a short spire; it was repaired in 1831, and will seat 252 persons. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school in union with the National Society.

EATON-SOCON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT's, hundred of BARFORD, county of BEDFORD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from St. Neot's; containing, with the hamlet of Wyboston, 2600 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Ouse, and comprises 7322*a.* 3*r.* 23*p.*, of which a small portion is arable and woodland, and the remainder chiefly pasture and meadow. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 13. 9.; net income, £439; patron and impropiator, the Duke of Bedford. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1795. The church is an ancient structure, in the early and decorated English styles, of which it displays some elegant and interesting details. Here was anciently a castle, the residence of a branch of the family of Beauchamp; also a priory for Augustine friars, founded by Sir Oliver Beauchamp and his son Hugh, the only remaining portion of which is the refectory, now converted into stables.

EATON-TREGOES, a township, in the parish of FOY, union of Ross, Upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, though locally in the hundred of GREY-TREE, county of HEREFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Ross; containing 215 inhabitants.

EAVES, a township, in the parish and union of STOKE-UPON-TRENT, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Newcastle; containing 382 inhabitants. This is an agricultural village, lying between Bucknall and Bagnall, about a mile north-east from the former.

EAVESTONE, a township, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, W. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Ripon; containing 88 inhabitants. The township is situated in a hilly district, and north of the road from Ripon to Bishopside; it comprises about 1150 acres, the property of Lord Grantley.

EBBERSTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and lythe of PICKERING, N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Pickering; containing 579 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Kirkby-Moorside to Scarborough, and comprises about 6000 acres, of which the soil is various, rich as it approaches the vale of Derwent, but barren on the higher grounds. The scenery is very picturesque; and the hills leading to the moors, and at the base of which is the village, form an amphitheatre of plantations. The moor hamlet of Bickley comprises 554 acres, in six farms. Excellent stone is quarried for building and for burning into lime. Ebberston Lodge, a handsome mansion delightfully situated, is the sporting residence of George Osbaldeston, Esq., lord of the manor. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Allerston, which has been annexed to it upwards of 600 years, valued in the king's books at £5. 17. 3*½*.; income, £135; patron, the Dean of York. Certain tithes were commuted for land, under an inclosure act, in 1768; and Bickley pays the vicar £12. 12. per annum in lieu of small tithes. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A Benedictine nunnery, in honour of the Blessed Virgin

Mary, was founded before 1163, by Roger de Clere, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £26. 6. 8.

EBBESBORNE-WAKE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of WILTON, hundred of CHALK, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS, 12 miles (S. W. by W.) from Salisbury; containing 306 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2680 acres, of which 1245 are arable, 1120 down, 176 meadow and pasture, and 140 wood and coppice; the surface is in some parts hilly and in others flat, and the soil generally clay alternated with chalk, producing good crops. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £19. 14. 2.; net income, £80; patron, the Subchanter in the Cathedral of Salisbury. The tithes have been commuted for £164 payable to the lay impropriator, and £291 payable to the appropriator, who has a glebe of 46 acres. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Independents.

EBCHESTER, a chapelry, in the parish and union of LANCHESTER, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 12 miles (W. S. W.) from Gateshead; containing 331 inhabitants. Upon the banks of the Derwent at this place, St. Ebba, daughter of Ethelfrid, King of Northumbria, before the year 660, founded a monastery, which was subsequently destroyed by the Danes, when the royal foundress became abbess of Coldingham; and 500 years afterwards Ebchester is described as "the place of anchorets." The chapel and a few cottages occupy the site of a considerable Roman station, 200 yards square, with extensive works, supposed to be the *Vindomora* of Antoninus, and to have been partly constructed by the *Legio Sexta Victrix*, and of which traces are still discernible. Sepulchral and other monuments found upon the spot have been built up in the walls of the houses, and some are deposited in the library at Durham, with an urn of uncommon size and shape, having a small cup in the centre, as a lachrymatory or patera. The Roman Watling-street from Lanchester leads through the chapelry, where Gale places Ptolemy's *Epiacum*. David II., King of Scotland, in his unfortunate invasion, is said to have entered the county by this road, which may still be traced where it crossed the Derwent, by a ford near the present foot-bridge. The chapelry comprises 961a. 1r., of which 628 acres are arable, 300 pasture, and 24 woodland: the Derwent separates it from Northumberland on the north-west; on every other point it is bordered by the chapelry of Medomsley, whence the grounds fall gradually towards the north. A coal-mine is in operation, as is also a stone-quarry for building purposes. The village, which is on the road from Newcastle to Shotley-Bridge, stands at the foot of a long descent, yet on the edge of a still deeper declivity, on the south side of the Derwent; its cottages overlooking the green haugh-lands of the river. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Master of Sherburn Hospital, with a net income of £145. The chapel is a small ancient structure, dedicated to St. Ebba, and contains inscriptions to various members of the family of Surtees. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

EBONY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TENTERDEN, partly in the hundred of TENTERDEN, Lower division of the lathe of SCRAY, W. division, but chiefly in the hundred of OXNEY, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division, of KENT, 4 miles (S. E.) from Tenterden; contain-

ing 168 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2400 acres, of which 2160 are pasture, 200 arable, and 40 woodland: the Grand Military canal passes through that part of it in the lathe of Scray, and the river Rother runs along its southern boundary. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Appledore: the church occupies the place of a larger edifice, destroyed by lightning early in the reign of Elizabeth, and is situated just within the border of Romney-Marsh, on a mound supposed to mark the site of an encampment.

EBRINGTON (*St. EDBURGH*), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Upper division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E. by N.) from Chipping-Campden; containing, with the hamlet of Hidcote-Boyce, 583 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Cotswold hills, and comprises 2861a. 27p.: stone is quarried, chiefly for the repair of roads, and for cottage-buildings. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of Mickleton, and valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 4.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1813; the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church is a large and handsome structure, the east window of which is ornamented with stained glass, representing portions of the history of the patriarch Joseph; in the chancel is a monument, erected in 1677, to Sir John Fortescue, lord chancellor in the reign of Henry VI. Ebrington gives the title of Viscount to Earl Fortescue.

ECCHINSWELL, a chapelry, in the parish and union of KINGSCLERE, hundred of EVINGAR, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Newbury; containing 506 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

ECCLES (*St. MARY DE ECCLES*), a parish, in the hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 miles (W.) from Manchester; containing, with the townships of Barton-upon-Irwell, Clifton, Pendlebury, and Worsley, and the chapelry of Pendleton, 33,792 inhabitants. Mention of a family of the local name occurs *temp.* William II., but the Traffords were settled here at a period anterior to the Norman Conquest; and ancient documents in the possession of the family show that their property has descended to the present representative, not only by an uninterrupted line of male heirs, but without alienation. The name of Eccles is evidently contracted from the Latin *ecclesia*. The parish comprises by computation 16,514 acres, whereof a considerable portion forms part of Chat Moss, and the remainder is chiefly meadow and pasture, with a very small quantity of arable land. Coal abounding in various parts, mining operations employ a large number of the population; and cotton weaving and spinning, calico printing and bleaching, and the manufacture of silk, nankeen, gingham, and linen-cloth, are carried on extensively. The parish is intersected by numerous roads; and the river Irwell, which is navigable, and the Duke of Bridgewater's, the Worsley and Leigh, and the Manchester and Bolton canals, also pass through it; as do the Manchester and Liverpool and the Manchester and Bolton railways, the first having two stations within the parish. There are numerous villages; that of Eccles is in Barton township, and in it is held, on the first Sunday in September, an annual festival of great rustic celebrity, and of high antiquity, called the Eccles Wake.

A court leet is held for Barton, and a court baron for Worsley. Among the principal old halls are Worsley, Wardley, Agecroft, and Irlam; and throughout the parish are many mansions of modern erection.

The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £500. The church, which is in the later English style, belonged to Whalley Abbey, but at the Dissolution was made parochial. Seven additional churches have been erected, viz.: at Barton, Ellenbrook, Pendlebury, Pendleton, Swinton, Walkden-Moor, and Worsley; and there are places of worship for Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, Swedenborgians, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. The day, Sunday, and infant schools are also very numerous. Some curious geological strata are to be met with in the parish, as at Worsley, in the line of the great tunnel; there are brine-springs at Barton, a weak salt-spring on the Woollen estate, and at Worsley a mineral spring. Connected with Eccles were, among other distinguished men, William and Lawrence Booth, archbishops of York; and Thomas Langley, cardinal of St. Peter's, Rome, and lord chancellor of England. Robert Ainsworth, author of the *Latin and English Dictionary*, was born at Woodgate, near Clifton, in September, 1660.

ECCLES (ST. MARY), a parish, in the hundred of HAPPING, E. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (N. E.) from Stalham; containing 53 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the coast, and comprises 318 acres, whereof 145 are arable, 112 pasture and meadow, and 61 waste. In 1605, the land was reduced several hundred acres by a dreadful inundation of the sea, which swept from the village 66 houses, leaving only 14; and in the reign of Charles I. a similar calamity occurred; but the sand-hills now oppose a sufficient barrier to any further encroachments. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of Edward Lombe, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £58. 10. The church, with the exception of the tower, which still remains, was swallowed up by the inundation of 1605, and the inhabitants use the church of Hempstead.

ECCLES (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of GUILTCROSS, hundred of SHROPHAM, W. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (E.) from Larlingford; containing 124 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the north side of the river Thet, was the residence of the bishops of the diocese, till, after the time of Henry VIII., the palace was abandoned. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1690 acres, of which 950 are arable, 650 low meadow, pasture, and heath, and 80 acres young plantations; the common was inclosed in 1812, but there are still sheep-walks. Here is a station of the Norfolk railway. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the gift of Sir Thomas B. Beevor, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £255, and the glebe comprises 27 acres; the rector is also entitled to the tithes of Bishop's Hall, New Buckenham. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated style, with a small round tower. There are several tumuli, one of much greater size than the others.

ECCLESALL-BIERLOW, a chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of SHEFFIELD, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding

of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Sheffield; containing 19,984 inhabitants. This very extensive and populous chapelry, which includes numerous villages and hamlets, forming the south-western portion of the parish, is principally the property of the Earl Fitzwilliam, who is lord of the manor. It is situated between the rivers Sheaf and Porter: in the beautiful valley of the latter are many good mansions and picturesque villas, and on the Glossop road are several handsome streets; the whole being one of the most important suburbs of Sheffield. Banner-Cross, formerly the seat of the late General Murray, is an elegant structure, in a demesne richly embellished with wood. Near the head of the vale of the Porter is Whiteley Wood estate, with a mansion surrounded by plantations; and on the opposite acclivities of the valley are the general cemetery, the botanic gardens, and the collegiate school. The chapel, situated on an eminence near Banner-Cross, is a stone edifice in the early English style, and has lately undergone extensive alterations; there is a spacious burial-ground, beautifully planted with trees and shrubs. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patron, the Vicar. The Ecclesall poor law union comprises 7 parishes or places, of which 4 are in the West riding of Yorkshire, and 3 in the county of Derby; and contains a population of 31,645.

ECCLESFIELD (ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST), a parish, in the union of WORTLEY, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelry of Bradfield, 15,150 inhabitants, of whom 8832 are in the township of Ecclesfield, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Sheffield. The manor, in Domesday book *Ecclesfelt*, was anciently possessed by various families, and passed through the Viponts, Lovetots, Furnivals, Nevils, and Talbots, to the Howards. The parish is of great extent, being about 11 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 in breadth; and the strata on the north-eastern and north-western boundaries are rich in iron-ore and coal, both of excellent quality, and the working of which principally engages the population. The large village of Ecclesfield is situated on an eminence near the Barnsley road; the manufacture of files, nails, and forks, is carried on in it to a considerable extent. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Rev. Edward Ryder, with a net income of £573; improPRIATOR, the Duke of Norfolk: the tithes were commuted for land in 1811. The church, sometimes styled the "Minster of the Moors," is a very handsome edifice in the later English style, and contains 1196 sittings, one-third free; it was repaired in 1825, at a cost of £2151: in the interior is a fine monument of Sir Richard Scott, in armour. There are churches at Bradfield, Bolsterstone, Chapel-Town, Midhope, Oughtibridge, Stannington, and Wadsley; and places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and others.

The endowed schools comprise *Lound* school, endowed in 1711 by Ann Sylvester; *Parson-Cross* and *Shire-Green* schools, endowed by the Rev. Robert Turie in 1720; *Grenoside* school, originally instituted by the inhabitants, and subsequently aided by numerous bequests; and *High-Green* school, endowed with £500 left by Ann Reresby, in 1801, for teaching girls. An infants' school has within these few years been built, and endowed with £400, by Miss Hannah Rawson, who also left the interest

of £500 to be distributed among poor widows. The other charitable endowments comprises the *Feoffee* estate, bequeathed by Sir Thomas Gargreaves and others for several purposes, one of which is the education of 28 children at the Ecclesfield township school; *Sylvester's Hospital* for seven persons, founded and endowed by Edward Sylvester in 1693, and the income of which, aided by a bequest of £200 from Ann Reresby in 1801, amounts to about £100 per annum; *Barnes Hall* hospital for six people, erected in the 15th of Charles I. by Richard Watts, to whom Sir Richard Scott, in 1668, devised certain estates for the purpose; an almshouse for three poor persons of Ecclesfield, and three of Owleston, erected by *George Barnforth*; and *Freeman's* almshouses, for six aged widows, at Chapel-Town, founded by Mr. Freeman, and endowed with £2000. Here was a priory of Benedictine monks under the abbey of St. Wandrasisilius, in Normandy; at the suppression of alien priories, it was granted to the Carthusian monastery of St. Anne, near Coventry. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of a Roman intrenchment, termed "Devil's Ditch."

ECCLESHALL (*HOLY TRINITY*), a town and parish, in the union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; comprising the townships of Aspley, Bromley, Broughton, Charnes, Chatcull, Chorlton, Chorlton-Hill, Coldmeece, Cotes, Croxton, Eccleshall, Horsley, Millmeece, Pershall, Podmore, Slindon, Sugnall Magna and Parva, Three-Farms, Walton, and Wootton; and containing 4730 inhabitants, of whom 1439 are in the township of Eccleshall, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Stafford, and 149 (N. W.) from London. This place, which is supposed to be of very remote antiquity, belonged at the time of the Conquest to the see of Lichfield. In 1160, Bishop Durdent procured for it the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair; and about the year 1200, Bishop Muschamp obtained from King John licence to embattle the episcopal residence, and to empark the adjoining grounds. The castle was extensively repaired, or entirely rebuilt, by Bishop Langton, in 1310. During the civil war, it sustained so much damage in a siege, prior to its being taken by the parliamentarians, as to be unfit for the residence of the bishops, until Bishop Lloyd, in 1695, rebuilt the south part, and connected it with the remaining old buildings, then occupied as a farmhouse; since which time it has continued to be the palace of the see, and has been repeatedly improved. Bishop Hough planted the grove, which has been more recently laid out in shrubberies and plantations; and Dr. Cornwallis, a late bishop, by draining the lands, added greatly to the salubrity of the situation. Bishop Ryder also much improved the house, and the ancient moat was beautifully laid out in pleasure-grounds by his lady. The environs are pleasant, and the woods belonging to the palace are extensive. The town, which is agreeably situated on a tributary of the river Sow, contains some good houses, and is amply supplied with water; it is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the Norton-Bridge station of the Liverpool and Birmingham railway. The market is on Friday; the fairs are on the Thursday before Mid-Lent, on Holy-Thursday, Aug. 16th, and the first Friday in November, for cattle, sheep, and horses. Two constables and four headboroughs are appointed at the court leet of the Bishop of Lichfield, who is lord of the

manor. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 14. 4.; net income, £200; patron, the Bishop. The great tithes of Eccleshall township have been commuted for £149, and the impropriate glebe consists of 61 acres. The church was the sanctuary of Queen Margaret, after Lord Audley's defeat by the Earl of Salisbury, at Bloreheath; it is a spacious structure in the ancient English style, and contains several monuments. At Broughton, Chorlton, Croxton, and Cotes-Heath are additional churches; and there is a place of worship for Independents. An act for inclosing waste lands was passed in 1841. About a mile to the north of the town is a paved vicinal way; and a mile to the east of it are some ancient remains.

ECCLESHILL, a township, in the parish and union of BLACKBURN, Lower division of the wapentake of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Blackburn; containing 510 inhabitants. This place was anciently called Ockleshill, and the family of Langton were connected with it in the reign of Edward II.: in that of Richard II. the Molyneuxs held the lordship; and subsequently the Grimshaws, of Clayton, held a moiety, if not the whole manor. The township lies on the road from Blackburn to Bury, which passes through the village. There are a cotton-mill, and a brown-ware pottery. The great tithes have been commuted for £78.

ECCLESHILL, a township, in the parish of BRADFORD, union of CARLTON (under Gilbert's act), wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Bradford; containing 3008 inhabitants. The township continued to form part of the ancient parish of Dewsbury for many years after the parish of Bradford had been separated from it; it contains 1209a. 3r. 34p., of which about 1000 acres are arable, and 200 moorland inclosed in 1842. Clay of fine quality for earthenware, and also for fire and common bricks, and draining-tiles, is abundant; and there is an extensive pottery, established in 1836: the substratum also contains coal, whereof several mines are in operation, and freestone, which is quarried for building. Eccleshill Hall is a handsome and ancient mansion of stone, commanding some fine views of the adjacent country. The village is situated on an eminence, and its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture, for which there are three mills. Apperley-Bridge, in the township, is at the base of a verdant hill, on the south side of the Aire; on the bank of the river, are a dye-house, and an extensive corn-mill. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through the township. A church, dedicated to St. Luke, was erected in 1846, on a site given by George Baron, Esq., at an expense of £2000, of which £1000 were a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners; it is a neat structure in the early English style, with a tower and spire, and contains 700 sittings, of which one-third are free; the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Bradford. There are places of worship for Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

ECCLESTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with Eton township, 321 inhabitants, of whom 257 are in the township of Eccleston, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from

Chester. This parish is situated on the river Dee, and comprises 2330 acres, of which 1280 are in Eccleston township. A third part is arable, a third pasture, and a third park and plantations; the surface is generally flat, and the soil clayey: red stone is quarried for building purposes. The village was occupied by Sir William Brereton's army, during the siege of Chester, in 1645. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 11½., with a net income of £460, and in the gift of the family of Grosvenor, at whose expense the church, and the burial-place of the family, were rebuilt in 1809. The church is an elegant structure of red stone, with an embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; over the altar was a painting of the Nativity by Caravaggio, which has been replaced by a painting of the Taking down from the Cross by Westall. The tithes of Eccleston township have been commuted for £280, and the glebe consists of 46 acres. National schools are supported. The old Watling-street passes through the parish; and near the church is a tumulus. The hamlet of Belgrave gives the inferior title of Viscount to the Marquess of Westminster.

ECCLESTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHORLEY, hundred of LEYLAND, N. division of the county of LANCASTER; comprising the townships of Eccleston, Heskin, Parbold, and Wrightington; and containing 3319 inhabitants, of whom 771 are in the township of Eccleston, 5 miles (W.) from Chorley. This place gave name to a family as early as the reign of Richard I. Of the many families connected with the manor, have been the Dacres and the Molyneuxs, and more recently those of Dicconson and Longworth. The parish consists, by computation, of nearly 8000 acres, whereof 1988 are in the township of Eccleston; the soil is a strong loam, inclining to clay, resting on a bed of marl, and well adapted both for corn and pasture: the dairies produce excellent cheese. The surface of the townships of Eccleston and Heskin is tolerably even, but in Parbold and some parts of Wrightington very hilly: Parbold Hill commands an extensive view, embracing the Isle of Man and the mountains of Cumberland and Wales. The rivers Yarrow and Douglas intersect the parish; the former, flowing on the north from east to west, is crossed, a little below the church, by a handsome bridge of one arch, erected in 1826, when, also, the course of the road was improved. There are several coal-mines, and quarries of stone for building and other purposes; and facilities of conveyance are afforded by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. A weekly market and annual fairs were formerly held. A savings' bank was established in 1818, of which the deposits in 1845 were £22,796. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £28. 16. 0½.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. William Yates, whose tithes have been commuted for £1300, and who has 61 acres of glebe, with a house. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower; it underwent a thorough repair in 1828, and the interior was beautified in 1846: it contains numerous monuments, and a finely-executed window of stained glass by Ballantine, of Edinburgh, presented by the Rev. Mr. Yates. There is a second incumbency at Douglas, in the gift of the Rector. Two sums of £10 each, produced from rents, are distributed in coats and bread among the poor.

ECCLESTON, a township, in the parish and union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing 6247 inhabitants. In the reign of Edward III. William le Norreys performed suit and service to the county and wapentake, for this, with other manors, by the hands of Alan de Eccleston, his tenant, the pedigree of which latter family ascends to the time of Henry III. The estates descended to Thomas Eccleston, Esq. (afterwards Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick), who sold them about 1812 to Colonel Taylor, of Moston. The township includes the small hamlet of Portico and the wild common of Thatto Heath, and portions of the towns of Prescott and St. Helen's; it lies west of St. Helen's, and is intersected by the road from that place to Prescott: the area is 3311 acres. The manufacture of crown-glass and earthenware is considerable; and there are several stone-quarries, and mines of coal. Millbrook is the residence of William Pilkington, Esq., and Springfield that of John Barnes Barrow, Esq. Christ-Church, here, was built in 1838, at a cost of £2500, and is a cruciform structure in the early English style, with a square tower surmounted by a spire; it has some fine oak carving, and the eastern window is of painted glass, with figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, Samuel Taylor, Esq., of Eccleston Hall, who gave the site, and chiefly defrayed the cost of the erection of the church, parsonage-house, and schools. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £370, payable to King's College, Cambridge, and the vicarial for £200. There is an endowment of £20 per annum for teaching children. The learned Dr. Adam Clarke wrote the principal part of his Commentary on the Bible at Millbrook, in the township.—See HELEN'S, ST.

ECCLESTON, GREAT, a township, in the parish of ST. MICHAEL UPON WYRE, union of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 7 miles (S. W.) from Garstang; containing 661 inhabitants. This township is probably the *Eglestun* of Domesday book. It descended from William de Lancaster to the De Courcys, and was afterwards in the possession of Baldwin de Gynes and Sir John de Coupe-land. The Hall is said to have been the residence of a family who bore the local name. The township comprises 1412 acres, and is elevated land, of which the sub-soil is chiefly clay, gravel, and marl; the river Wyre flows on the north, and the scenery, embracing its course, is pleasing and picturesque. Fairs are held on April 14th, Trinity-Monday, and Nov. 4th. The ecclesiastical district of Eccleston includes also Little Eccleston, Larbrick, and Elswick. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of St. Michael's, with a net income of £130, and a house. The impropriate tithes of the township have been commuted for £192; and the tithes payable to the vicar are £69, under an act of George III. The church, dedicated to St. Ann, stands on Copp Hill; it was built in 1723, and has a square tower, added in 1823. There are a place of worship for Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel. A school, called "Copp school," is endowed with about £35 per annum, and another at Low Heads with £5 per annum. Goldfinches are snared here in great numbers, by persons sent from great towns.

ECCLESTON, LITTLE, with **LARBRICK**, a township, in the parish of **KIRKHAM**, union of the **FYLDE**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Kirkham; containing 199 inhabitants. According to the Testa de Nevill, Adam de Eccleston, with other persons, held the sixth part of a knight's fee in Eccleston, Leyrebreck, and Katerhale, of the fee of William de Lancaster. Thomas Stanley, an illegitimate son of Henry, fourth earl of Derby, was seated at Eccleston; but this part of the township now chiefly belongs to the Ffrance family, of Rawcliffe Hall. The manor of Larbrick was held in the 36th of Edward III. by the Molyneuxs, of Sefton, and was in the possession of Sir Richard Molyneux in the 11th of Elizabeth: Larbrick Hall was the ancient residence of the family. The township lies westward of Great Eccleston, and comprises 1064 acres of land, about equally divided between arable and pasture; the river Wyre bounds it on the north, and is crossed by a bridge, the private property of Thomas Wilson Ffrance, Esq. Thistleton and Poole brooks separate Larbrick from Little Eccleston. The tithes have been commuted for £155 payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, and £25. 8. to the vicar. "The most remarkable cold spring in these parts," says Dr. Leigh, "is that at Larbrick. Upon immersing your hand into it, the part immediately grows extremely red, and you will then perceive a most violent pain; fishes of several sorts I have seen put into it, which make but one effort, and instantly expire. This spring is an *acidula* or chalybeate water."

ECCUP, with **ADDLE**, **YORKSHIRE**.—See **ADDLE**.

ECKINGTON (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of **CHESTERFIELD**, hundred of **SCARSEALE**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Chesterfield; comprising the townships of Eckington, Mosborough, Renishaw, and Ridgeway with Troway; and containing 4401 inhabitants, of whom 1471 are in the township of Eckington. This parish comprises by computation 7000 acres, of which 2089 are in Eckington: the substratum contains ironstone, and coal of good quality, of which there are some mines in operation; and the numerous streams flowing through the dells afford abundance of water-power for the several factories established on their banks. A very extensive manufacture of scythes and sickles is carried on, and large quantities of those articles are exported; there are also a considerable manufactory for nails, and a large iron-foundry. The Chesterfield canal, and the Midland railway, pass through the parish, and the latter has one of its principal stations here. A fair for hiring servants is held on the 5th of November. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £40. 13. 4.; net income, £800; patron, the Crown. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent in 1795. The church, which is on an eminence 208 feet above the level of the sea, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire; it was repewed in 1834, when two galleries were erected, and contains 800 sittings, of which 204 are free. At Ridgeway is a separate incumbency. There are several places of worship for Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The free school was endowed with land, in 1704, by Thomas Cam, Esq.; a school-house was given by George Sitwell, Esq., in 1717, and in 1719 Lady Trecheville bequeathed £100:

the income is £70 per annum, and the school is conducted on the national plan.

ECKINGTON (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union, and Upper division of the hundred, of **PERSHORE**, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Pershore; containing 785 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the road from Pershore to Tewkesbury, comprises by measurement 2095 acres of very fertile and well-wooded land, half encircled by the river Avon; about one-third is pasture, and the produce of the remainder wheat, barley, beans, &c. The Birmingham and Gloucester railway, which is carried over the Avon by a cast-iron bridge of three segmental arches, each of 73 feet span, constructed at an expense of £10,000, passes through the parish, and has a station in the centre of the village. Woolers Hall, erected in 1611, on the remains of a religious house belonging to the abbey of Pershore, is a handsome structure, commanding a view of great richness and variety. Limestone is quarried, chiefly for building. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 8.; net income, £140; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The tithes were commuted for land in 1810. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a tower, and a highly-enriched Norman doorway. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A school was built near the church in the year 1838.

ECKINGTON, county of **SUSSEX**.—See **RIPE**.

ECTON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of **WELLINGBOROUGH**, hundred of **HAMFORDSHOE**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Northampton; containing 602 inhabitants. It comprises 2229a. 1r. 33p., of which the portion of arable is rather greater than that of pasture land. The road from Northampton to Wellingborough intersects the parish, and on the south it is bounded by the river Nene. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 8. 1½.; net income, £570; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. C. Whalley: the tithes were commuted for land in 1759. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is a small endowment for a school; and a fund of £21 is applied to the apprenticing of children.

EDALE, a chapelry, in the parish of **CASTLETON**, union of **CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Chapel; containing 559 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £126; patrons, certain Trustees; appropriator, the Bishop of Chester, whose tithes have been commuted for £50, and the vicar's for £28. 10. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a free school, rebuilt in the year 1819, is endowed with £14. 10. per annum.

EDBURTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **STEYNING**, partly in the hundred of **POYNINGS**, rape of **LEWES**, E. division, and partly in the hundred of **BURBEACH**, rape of **BRAMBER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 4 miles (E.) from Steyning; containing, with the hamlet of Fulking, 318 inhabitants. It comprises 2243 acres, of which 792 are waste land or common. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £379; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is in the early English style, with later in-

sections, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north transept, with a low tower at the west end; the chancel was some years ago repaired by the Rev. A. W. Schomberg, who also restored the ancient oak panelling round the communion-table: the font, which is of lead, is of early Norman character. At the commencement of the present century, several Roman coins were dug up in the southern part of the parish.

EDDINGTON, with HIDDEN and NEWTOWN, a tything, in the parish and union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, 1 mile (N. E. by E.) from Hungerford; containing 512 inhabitants, and comprising 1330a. 22p. It is probable that this place was the *Ethandune* of the Saxon Chronicle, where Alfred is recorded to have obtained a decisive victory over the Danes, in 878, though Camden and others have fixed the scene of that contest at Eddington, near Westbury, in Wiltshire. Roman moulds for coining, some of them inclosing the metal itself, have been found here, and deposited in the Ashmolean Museum; they have the impressions of Severus and Caracalla, and their empresses, Julia and Plantilla. Near the spot has also been discovered a tessellated pavement.

EDDINSHALL, a township, in the parish of ST. OSWALD, CHESTER, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing 30 inhabitants. This place, which is detached from any other part of the parish, is about nine miles east-south-east from Chester, and a mile and a half south-west from Tarporley; and contains but a few houses. In the township are 479 acres, of a clayey soil.

EDDISBURY, a township, in the parish of DELAMERE, union of NORTHWICH, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 4½ miles (N.) from Tarporley; containing 204 inhabitants. This place, which gives name to the hundred, comprises 975 acres; the soil is sand, with some clay. The Old Pale, or, as it was formerly called, the Chamber of the Forest, is an inclosure made more than two centuries ago; and the high ground within it is said to have been the site of Ethelfleda's city, called Eddisbury.

EDDLESBOROUGH (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (N. E.) from Ivinghoe; containing, with the chapelry of Dagnall, and the hamlets of Hudnall, Northall, and part of Horton, 1722 inhabitants, of whom 683 are in the township of Eddlesborough. The parish comprises 4592 acres, including 544 of waste land or common. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 17., and in the gift of the Trustees of the Earl of Bridgewater: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £1134, and the vicarial for £480; the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is a handsome edifice, situated on an isolated hill, and having much the appearance of an ancient fortress.

EDDLESTON, a township, in the parish of ACTON, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Nantwich; containing 96 inhabitants. It comprises 560 acres, of which the prevailing soil is clay. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £34. 14., and the vicarial for £13. 16.

EDDLETHORP, a township, in the parish of WESTOW, union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 3½ miles (S.) from Malton; containing 73 inhabitants. It is situated on the east of the river Derwent, and comprises about 460 acres, set out in farms, chiefly the property of Sir Tatton Sykes, who has training stables here.

EDECLIFT, a township, in the parish and union of CLUN, hundred of PURSLOW, S. division of the county of SALOP; containing 157 inhabitants.

EDENBRIDGE (ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL), a parish, in the union of SEVEN-OAKS, hundred of WESTERHAM, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 12 miles (S. W.) from Seven-Oaks; containing 2029 inhabitants. This place takes its name from a bridge over the river Eden, a tributary to the Medway, and in the "Textus Roffensis" is called *Eddelnesbregge*. It comprises 7020 acres, of which 250 are in wood. The manufacture of shoes for the London market, once carried on here extensively, is materially diminished. Iron-mines were formerly wrought in the hills in the southern portion of the parish, and freestone of good quality is quarried for building; from the quarries was raised the stone for the erection of the present bridge. The South-Eastern railway intersects the parish. Fairs, chiefly for stock, are held on May 6th and October 16th. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Westerham: the church, an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, has a low tower and spire. The Independents have a place of worship; and a national school is chiefly supported by subscription. There are several chalybeate springs strongly impregnated with iron, and one with sulphate of magnesia.

EDEN, CASTLE (ST. JAMES), a parish, in the union of EASINGTON, S. division of EASINGTON ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 5½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Hartlepool, and 10½ (E. by S.) from Durham; containing 558 inhabitants. This place, which appears to have derived its name, originally *Yewden*, from its baronial castle and its situation near a valley abounding with yew-trees, was during the heptarchy of considerable importance, and formed part of the territories of Tildred, by whom the manor was given to the monastery of Chester-le-Street. After the Conquest, it was granted, with numerous other lordships, to Robert de Brus, who annexed it to the endowments of the priory of Guisborough, which he had founded in 1129, on condition of the prior's erecting and endowing a chapel here within ten years from the date of the grant, which was subsequently confirmed by his descendant, Peter de Brus. The manor remained in the possession of the priory till its dissolution, and about a century afterwards passed to the Bromley family, in the county of Warwick, from whom it was purchased by Rowland Burdon, Esq., whose descendant, of the same name, is the present proprietor.

The parish is situated on the road from Stockton to Sunderland, and within a mile of the sea-coast, comprising an area of 1933 acres, of which about 440 are arable, 1085 meadow and pasture, 350 woodland and plantations, and the remainder roads and waste. On the north and south boundaries are denes, extending in nearly a parallel direction from the western confines of the parish for about four miles, and terminating on the coast: Castle-Eden dene, on the north, presents a strik-

ing combination of picturesque and romantic scenery. The soil is generally a strong fertile clay well adapted for all kinds of grain, with moderate portions of excellent turnip-land: limestone of inferior quality is procured for burning into lime; and coal is also found, at a great depth beneath the limestone, and of very superior quality. There are an iron-foundry and a large brewery; and great facilities are afforded by railways. Petty-sessions are held monthly. Castle-Eden House, the seat of Mr. Burdon, is a handsome and spacious modern mansion, erected on the site of the ancient castle, and finely situated on an eminence commanding a good view. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, Mr. Burdon; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Durham, whose tithes have been commuted for £91. The church, which is near the village, was rebuilt in 1764, by the grandfather of the present patron, and is a neat structure, with a tower surmounted by a spire. A church has been built in the western portion of the parish, which is noticed under the head of Wingate-Grange.

EDENFIELD, a parochial chapelry, in the township of TOTTINGTON HIGHER-END, parish of BURY, union of HASLINGDEN, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5 miles (N.) from Bury, on the road to Haslingden and Burnley. The surface is hilly (being part of what is called the Back-bone of England); the soil chiefly clay, except in the valley, where it is alluvial; and the scenery singularly wild. There are two coal-mines, and extensive quarries of flag-stone, and of slate-stone. Ten cotton-mills are in operation; also two woollen-mills, two calico-printing works, three fulling-mills, two paper-mills, and a corn-mill; in which nearly the whole population is employed. The river Irwell and the East Lancashire railway pass through the chapelry, the latter having a branch to Rawtenstall and Bacup. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Bury, with a net income of £150. The present chapel was built in 1778, with the exception of the tower, built in 1614; a gallery was erected in 1829. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship; and an endowment of £17 per annum is applied to the education of children. The lands in the chapelry are under the copyhold tenure of the honour of Clitheroe.

EDENHALL (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Penrith; containing 266 inhabitants. This place, which takes its name from the river Eden, is the property of the Musgrave family, who have held the manor from the reign of Henry VI. The parish comprises 3106*a.* 3*r.* 31*p.*, whereof 1118 acres are arable, 1524 meadow and pasture, and 464 woodland; the soil is light and fertile, and freestone of a reddish colour is found in abundance, and quarried for building. The surface is varied; and from its situation within the limits of Inglewood Forest, the parish possesses much of the character of forest scenery. Eden Hall, the seat of Sir George Musgrave, Bart., rebuilt in 1825, under the superintendence of Sir R. Smirke, is a spacious mansion of freestone, in a noble park. The village is pleasantly situated on the road to Newcastle, *viâ* Alston-Moor, and on the river Eden; the Eamont bounds the parish on the south. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Langwathby annexed, valued in the king's books at

£17. 12. 1.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle; net income, £178. The church, which was thoroughly repaired in 1834, by the Musgrave family, at an expense of £2500, is a handsome but small structure in the early English style, with a low tower. In the steep bank of the river Eamont is a singular cavern, very difficult of access, called the Giant's Cave.

EDENHAM (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Bourne; containing, with the hamlets of Grimsthorpe, Elsthorpe, and Scottlethorpe, 699 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Bourne to Grantham, and comprises 6844*a.* 2*r.* 5*p.*: there are quarries of stone of good quality for building. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £52; patron and impropiator, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby. The church is chiefly in the early English style, and has a handsome embattled tower, which, with some portions of the church, is in the later English style, and a south porch with a Norman doorway; it contains several monuments to the Bertie family, and in a vault underneath are the remains of several of the earls of Lindsay and dukes of Ancaster. There are two springs in the parish, one of which has properties resembling those of Tonbridge Wells.

EDENSOR (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Bakewell; containing, with the township of Pilsley, 748 inhabitants, of whom 379 are in the township of Edensor with Chatsworth. The parish comprises 2637*a.* 15*p.*, of which more than 2000 are in Chatsworth Park. The surface rises to a considerable height on the east and west of a valley watered by the river Derwent; the soil lies on gritstone, which is quarried in some places, and the lands are chiefly in pasture. The village is beautifully situated within the park of Chatsworth, *which see*. The living, formerly a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., is now a donative; net income, £40; patron and impropiator, the Duke of Devonshire. The church contains several monuments of the noble family of Cavendish.

EDGBASTON (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of KING'S-NORTON, Birmingham division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from Birmingham; containing 6609 inhabitants. This parish, which forms an extensive suburb of Birmingham, and is included within the limits of the borough, is situated on the roads to Hales-Owen, and to Bromsgrove; it is bounded on the east by the river Rea, and on the south by the Bourne brook, which separate it from the county of Worcester, and comprises 2424*a.* 3*r.* 13*p.*, whereof more than 2000 acres are the property of Lord Calthorpe. The land is of great value, and nearly one-third of it is let upon building leases, in which are inserted clauses prohibiting the erection of manufactories of any kind. Of the few ancient mansions that existed previously to the erection of the modern town, the principal now remaining are, Edgbaston Hall, which was garrisoned for the parliament in the reign of Charles I., and, being burnt down in 1668, was rebuilt by Sir Richard Gough, Knt., in 1717; and a private residence which, from a very lofty octagonal tower of brick attached to it, obtained the appellation of the Monument. This tower is seven stories

high; it was built about 1758 by John Parrott, Esq., as an observatory, and is not unfrequently designated Parrott's Folly. The surface is varied; and the scenery, which is generally of pleasing character, is in some parts strikingly picturesque. A considerable portion of the reservoir of the Birmingham canal, an extensive sheet of water covering 80 acres, excavated to the depth of 40 feet, is within the parish, presenting, from the rich foliage on its banks, all the beauty of an inland lake; and the Birmingham and Worcester canal, whose gradually sloping banks rise in some parts to a considerable height above the level of the water, intersects the parish. The town or village, which is very extensive, consists of several spacious streets of handsome houses of brick, coated with Roman cement, and displaying much variety of architectural style; of numerous pleasant villas, tastefully ornamented; and many detached mansions situated in grounds embellished with shrubberies and plantations, the country residences of the merchants and manufacturers of Birmingham. A small part of the parish is lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The botanical gardens here contain a great number of the choicest plants, and are a favourite resort of the inhabitants.

The LIVING is a vicarage not in charge, in the gift of Lord Calthorpe, with a net income of £542: the vicarial tithes were commuted for corn-rents in 1821; the great tithes are held on lease from the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, by his lordship. The church, an ancient structure which had been much mutilated in its details, was repaired, and enlarged by the addition of a gallery at the west end, in 1810; and further alterations have just been made with a due regard to the preservation of its original character. The chapel dedicated to St. George was erected in 1838, by Lord Calthorpe, at an expense of £6000, including a bequest of £500 by Mr. Wheely, of Edgbaston, and is a handsome structure in the early English style, without either tower or spire. It consists of a nave and north and south aisles, each having a separate roof, and contains 1000 sittings, of which 200 are free; an organ was erected at a cost of £400, and a good eastern window of stained glass inserted at a cost of £200, both by the congregation. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lord Calthorpe, who has endowed it with £1000 three per cent. consols.; the remainder of the income is derived from seat-rents. A proprietary school was established in 1837, for Birmingham and Edgbaston, by a body of shareholders, desirous of securing for their sons a sound classical, mathematical, and commercial education, combined with instruction in the modern languages. A spacious building has been erected in the Elizabethan style, at a cost, including the purchase of freehold land, of about £10,000; and attached are two houses, in which the second and commercial masters receive boarders, pupils of the establishment. The instruction is under the direction of the Rev. J. Illingworth, M.A., who is principal, three other masters, and two assistant masters; and the progress of the scholars is tested by an annual examination, conducted by gentlemen from the universities. In connexion with the parish church are, a Sunday school for 50 boys, and a day school for 60 girls, both supported by subscription.—See BIRMINGHAM.

EDGBOLTON, a township, in the parish of SHAW-BURY, union of WEM, Whitchurch division of the hun-

dred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of the county of SALOP, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Shrewsbury; containing 199 inhabitants.

EDGCOT (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of CHIPPING-WARDEN, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Banbury; containing 83 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1340 acres, of which about 1060 are pasture, and 230 arable land; it is bounded on the south-east by a portion of Oxfordshire. In a vale called Danes-moor, south of the village, a battle was fought between the Saxons and the Danes; and in the time of Edward IV. a conflict took place between the houses of York and Lancaster, when, the former being defeated, the Earl of Pembroke and his two brothers were made prisoners, and beheaded at Banbury. In 1642, Charles I., with his two sons, and a part of his army encamped here previously to the battle of Edge-Hill, and returned the following day: the bed in which the king slept is preserved in the present manor-house, a handsome stone edifice in a secluded situation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of Miss Carter; net income, £300. The church adjoins the manor-house, and consists of a nave, south aisle and porch, and chancel, with a tower entered under a beautiful crocketed ogee arch. This edifice is remarkable for its *Domus inclusa*, still in entire preservation, approached by a door on the north side of the chancel, and containing a room on the ground floor, and a dormitory above: it is now used as a vestry. In the church are some interesting monuments of the Chauncy family, formerly lords of the manor. The churchyard is divided from the lawn of the mansion by an invisible fence.

EDGE, a township, in the parish of MALPAS, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Malpas; containing 313 inhabitants, and comprising 1407 acres of land. The tithes have been commuted for £125 payable to the impropriator, and £7. 5. 10. to the rector of the parish.

EDGE, a tything, in the parish of PAINSWICK, union of STROUD, hundred of BISLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 1510 inhabitants.

EDGE, a township, in the parish of PONTESBURY, union of ATCHAM, hundred of FORD, S. division of the county of SALOP; containing 68 inhabitants.

EDGE COTT (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Winslow; containing 195 inhabitants. It is situated on a cross road between Buckingham and Thame, and comprises by measurement 1100 acres, of which less than a third are arable. Lace is manufactured to a limited extent. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Hon. and Rev. Jacob Marsham, D.D.: the tithes were commuted, on the inclosure of the parish, for about 200 acres of land, valued at rather more than £200 per annum. The church is an ancient edifice. There is a place of worship for dissenters.

EDGEFIELD (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, W. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Holt; containing 638 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2435a. 1r. 12p., of which 1497 acres are arable, and 895 pasture and wood; the surface is a good deal undulated, and the scenery,

viewed from the higher grounds, is very beautiful. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 6. 8.; net income, £300; patron, John Marcon, Esq. The church, which is in the decorated and later English styles, consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an octagonal tower; there are remains of a handsome carved screen. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship.

EDGE-HILL, a chapelry, in the district parish of WEST DERBY, parish of WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 1 mile (S. E.) from Liverpool. The village is pleasantly situated upon rising ground, on the road to Wavertree and Childwall. At a short distance from it, in the vale beneath, is the Liverpool Botanic Garden, comprising eleven acres, laid out with great taste, and having an elegant conservatory in the centre. Here is a station of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, with a depôt and buildings for some of the chief works connected with that undertaking. The station is approached by two inclined carriage-roads, and by three tunnels under different parts of the town, one of which, from Lime-street, is 2000 yards long, another, passing from Wapping, 2216 yards in length, and the third, from Crown-street, 290 yards. It contains two engine-houses (in each of which is a fixed engine for drawing the trains through the tunnels), a carriage-shed 420 feet long and 30 feet wide, some tanks, and other apparatus for facilitating the progress of the work. A fourth tunnel will lead from just above Edge-Hill station to the north end of Liverpool. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Miss Mason; net income, £170. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected a few years since, by the late E. Mason, Esq., and is a commodious structure, with a steeple; the churchyard is surrounded by a row of fine trees. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a Roman Catholic chapel, and a school in union with the National Society.

EDGE-HILL, STAFFORD.—See BURNWOOD.

EDGE-HILL, county WARWICK.—See KINGTON.

EDGERLEY, a township, in the parish of ALFORD, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing 12 inhabitants.

EDGMOND (St. PETER), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, Newport division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W.) from Newport; comprising the townships of Adney, Caynton, Cherrington, Chetwynd-Aston, Edgmond, and part of Pickstock, with the chapelries of Church-Aston and Tibberton; and containing 2471 inhabitants, of whom 792 are in the township of Edgmond. The parish comprises by measurement 7650 acres, of which 4979 are in the township, including 80 acres of waste land or common: limestone is quarried extensively and burnt into lime, and there are some quarries of good red sandstone. Markets for agricultural produce, and for cattle and pigs, are held every fortnight at Newport, which is amply supplied from this place. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £46. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. John Dryden Pigott, whose tithes have been commuted for £2400, and whose glebe comprises 140 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure. There are chapels of ease at Aston and Tibberton; also two places of worship for dissenters in

the parish. The Rev. Dryden Pigott, in 1734, gave £200 for the education of children; and another school is supported by the rector.

EDGTON (St. MICHAEL), a parish, in the union of CLUN, hundred of PURSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Bishop's-Castle; containing, with the township of Brunslow with Horderley, 214 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1626 acres, of which 730 are arable, 655 meadow and pasture, and 245 woodland. Brunslow is situated on the south-western declivity of an eminence; and in the neighbourhood is an ancient fortification, called Burrow Camps. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, incumbent, and impropiator, the Rev. H. Sandford, whose impropriate tithes have been commuted for £235. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

EDGWARE (St. MARGARET), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of HENDON, hundred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 659 inhabitants. This place, from its situation within an easy distance of the metropolis, and the excellence of the road to it through an almost uninterrupted succession of elegant villas and agreeable scenery, has become the residence of numerous opulent and respectable families. The Roman Watling-street, leading to the ancient city of *Verulam*, passes over a bridge near the entrance to the village. Of the principal street, the western side is in the parish of Little Stanmore, where, in the early part of the eighteenth century, James, Duke of Chandos, at an expense of £250,000 erected the magnificent palace of CANONS. The walls of this edifice were twelve feet in thickness at the base, and nine feet thick in the upper part; the pillars of the hall and the steps of the grand staircase were of the most beautiful marble, and the locks and hinges of the doors were silver: the grounds were adorned with a profusion of statuary. The chapel was richly embellished with paintings of the Italian school: the most eminent composers were employed in the arrangement, and the most eminent masters in the vocal and instrumental performance, of the musical services. After the death of the duke, this noble mansion was taken down and sold piecemeal: the columns formed part of the portico of Wanstead House; the marble staircase was put up in the Earl of Chesterfield's residence in May-fair, London; and the equestrian statue of George I. at present decorates the area of Leicester-square.

The village is supplied with water from a well, dug in 1822, by public subscription. The market, on Thursday, has been discontinued, but a fair is still held on the first Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in August, for cattle and toys: on the two last days are races, which are in general well attended. There are courts baron and leet on the 1st of May; and the petty-sessions for the division are held in that part of the village which is in Little Stanmore. Blackstone mentions a singular ancient custom as existing here, for the lord of the manor to provide a minstrel or piper to play for the amusement of the tenants, and a small field in Edgware is still called Piper's Green. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1968 acres, of which 165 are arable, 1758 meadow and pasture, and about 45 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy, but having been from time immemorial endowed with the vicarial tithes, may be considered a vicarage, not in charge; net income, £493; patron and

impropriator, John Lee, Esq., LL.D. The church, with the exception of its embattled tower, which is of flint and stone, was rebuilt of brick in 1763, and the interior was thoroughly repaired in 1822. The present churchyard was the site of the old vicarage-house and garden, and upon a new house being erected, the ground was presented to the parish, and consecrated for burial purposes, with the reservation of a right of road through it to the vicarage, and of a piece of ground for a school, which was erected in 1833, at the expense of Charles Day, Esq. An almshouse for four aged women was founded in 1680, by Samuel Atkinson, who endowed it with land now producing, with another benefaction, an income of £32. 10. Charles Day, Esq., in 1828 founded almshouses for eight aged persons, and endowed them with £100 per annum; the premises, situated at the northern extremity of the village, cost £2000, and are in the later English style.

EDGORTH (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of BISLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Cirencester; containing 149 inhabitants. This parish, which is separated from that of Abbot's-Dunston on the east, and from that of Bisley on the west, by two small brooks that flow in parallel directions, comprises 1566a. 29p.; the surface is extremely hilly, the soil a light clay alternated with stone brash, and stone for building and for the roads is quarried. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of Charles Greville, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £265; the glebe comprises 42 acres. The church is in the Norman style, with portions of later date.

EDGORTH, a township, in the chapelry of TURTON, parish and union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Bolton; containing 1697 inhabitants. This place lies on the north-eastern extremity of the hundred of Salford, near the junction of the mountainous region of the Forest of Rossendale and the manor of Tottington; and, with Entwistle, was anciently common land belonging to the Blackburn and the Entwistle families. It comprises 2960 acres of pasture and moor; and has a thin mountain-vein of coal, and some extensive stone-quarries, producing large and excellent flagstones. The road from Bury to Blackburn passes through the village. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship; and there are two schools, one, erected in 1804, by subscription, and endowed with £7. 10. per annum, and the other in union with the National Society.

EDIAL, or EDGEHILL.—See BURNTWOOD.

EDINGHALL, or EDENGAL (HOLY TRINITY), a parish, in the union of TAMWORTH, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Tamworth; containing 197 inhabitants. This place lies in the vale of the Mease, and comprises 851a. 2r. 24p. of land, exclusively of a portion of Croxall, in Derbyshire, which is intermixed with the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £80; patron, the Prebendary of Weeford in Lichfield Cathedral. At the inclosure of the common about 55 years ago, the tithes were commuted for an allotment of 120 acres to the impropriator, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ acres to the incumbent, who has also 27 acres of old glebe, and an annuity from the tithe-farm. The church

is a small edifice, upon an eminence near the river: the churchyard is partly situated in Derbyshire. The poor had the interest of £90, left in 1804 by Francis Cobb, Esq.; but the bequest has been lost. An ancient raised way, in the direction of Lullington, in Derbyshire, passes through the parish.

EDINGLEY (ST. GILES), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, Hatfield division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Southwell; containing 429 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Southwell to Mansfield, and comprises about 2000 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £60; patrons, the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell; impropriator, C. Machin, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1777. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a brick tower; the body is of stone: the chancel was rebuilt in 1844, and the interior of the church beautified. A school is endowed with a few acres of land, partly the gift of Samuel Wright in 1731, and partly allotted by commissioners for inclosing common lands.

EDINGTHORPE (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of TUNSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from North Walsham; containing 195 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 710 acres, which, with the exception of about 15 acres of pasture and plantation, and about 30 of furze, are all arable land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 5. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £229. 18., and the glebe comprises 17a. 2r. 34p., with a house. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated style, with a tower: the nave is separated from the chancel by a beautiful screen; the font is handsome.

EDINGTON, a township, in the parish of MITFORD, union of MORPETH, W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Morpeth; containing 23 inhabitants. It comprises 631a. 2r. 31p. The village occupies a very commanding situation, having the whole of the parish of Mitford, with the winding banks of the Font and Wansbeck, within view; besides which are extensive prospects of hill and sea. To the west is excellent grass and turnip soil, on a decaying sandstone which is much esteemed for mixing with lime for mortar and plaster, and of which considerable quantities have been used in the new mansion-house of Creswell and in other buildings, of late years. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £14. 8. The monks of Newminster had possessions here.

EDINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of MOORLINCH, union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of WHITLEY, W. division of SOMERSET, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Bridgwater; containing 428 inhabitants. The great tithes have been commuted for £90; and the vicarial for £110, with a glebe of nearly $25\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Chilton-upon-Poldon: the chapel, dedicated to St. George, has been enlarged. Here is a medicinal spring, impregnated with sulphur and iron, and said to be efficacious in scorbutic disorders. A tessellated pavement and other Roman antiquities have been discovered.

EDINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **WESTBURY** and **WHORWELSDOWN**, hundred of **WHORWELSDOWN**, Whorwelsdown and N. divisions of **WILTS**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Westbury; containing, with the tythings of Baynton, West Coulston, and Tinhead, 1136 inhabitants, of whom 475 are in the tything of Edington. The bishops of Salisbury had a palace here, which was plundered and destroyed during the rebellion of Jack Cade, in 1450, when Bishop Ayscough was dragged from the altar of his chapel, where he was officiating at mass, and stoned to death on a neighbouring hill. The parish comprises 5698a. 2r. 25p., of which 3354 acres are pasture, 2307 arable, and 37 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy, net income, £87; patron and impropiator, George Watson Taylor, Esq. The church, a handsome cruciform structure with a tower rising from the intersection, is rich in many portions of its architecture, both within and without, and contains some beautiful sepulchral erections of an early date. William de Edington, whose paternal name is supposed to have been Cheney, a native of this place, and successively bishop of Winchester, lord high treasurer, and lord high chancellor, in the reign of Edward III., partly rebuilt the church, in which a strong similarity appears to the works executed by him at Winchester cathedral. He also founded a college, about 1347, in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, St. Catherine, and All Saints, consisting of a dean and twelve ministers, for whom were substituted, at the desire of the Black Prince, in 1358, a reformed order of Augustine friars, called Bonhommes, under the government of a rector: its revenue at the suppression was estimated at £521. 12. 5. A portion of the monastic buildings is remaining, formerly the residence of the dukes of Bolton.

EDINGWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of **EAST BRENT**, union of **AXBRIDGE**, hundred of **BRENT** with **WRINGTON**, county of **SOMERSET**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Axbridge; containing 125 inhabitants. At this place was a priory of Benedictine monks, a cell to the abbey of St. Sever, in Normandy, and which was granted in the 7th of Edward IV. to Eton College.

EDITH-WESTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **OAKHAM**, hundred of **MARTINSLEY**, county of **RUTLAND**, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Stamford; containing 343 inhabitants. Here was a priory of Benedictine monks, a cell to the abbey of St. George, at Banguervill, in Normandy, to which it was given by William de Tankervill, chamberlain to Henry I.; it was conveyed to the Carthusians of Coventry in the reign of Richard II., and, as part of their possessions, was granted, in the 4th of Edward VI., to William Parr, Marquess of Northampton. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 7. 6.; net income, £155; patron, the Rev. R. Lucas.

EDITHMEAD, a hamlet, in the parish of **BURNHAM**, union of **AXBRIDGE**, hundred of **BEMPSTONE**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 61 inhabitants.

EDLASTON (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the hundred of **APPLETREE**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Ashbourn, on the left of the road to Sudbury; containing, with the township of Wyaston, 214 inhabitants. The manor was given to the convent of Tutbury by Robert, Earl Ferrers, son of the founder. At the Reformation it was granted by Henry VIII. to

William, Lord Paget, who soon after conveyed it to Sir Edward Aston, Knt.; and the property has since belonged to the Eyres, of Hassop, and other families. The parish comprises upwards of 2330 acres, arable, meadow, pasture, and woodland; the surface is undulated, the soil a rich earth, gravel, sand, and peat, and the scenery improved by plantations, which are extensive. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 18. 4.; net income, £220; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield; incumbent, the Rev. Henry Gordon: a certain portion of land, &c., called Callowcroft, is tithe-free. The glebe, in Edlaston township, consists of 33 acres, with a good glebe-house. The church is a small ancient structure, comprising a nave, chancel, and tower, and has lately been repaired: in the churchyard is a very aged yew-tree. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A common of twenty acres was inclosed in 1824.

EDLINGHAM (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **ALNWICK**, N. division of **COQUETDALE** ward and of **NORTHUMBERLAND**; comprising the townships of Abbewick, Broom-Park, Edlingham, Learchild, and Lemmington, and the chapelry of Bolton; the whole containing 659 inhabitants, of whom 138 are in the township of Edlingham, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Alnwick. The parish is situated on the great road to Edinburgh, and is watered by the river Aln, which receives several small streams; it comprises by computation 1200 acres. The surface is varied, rising in some parts into hills of considerable elevation; the soil in the lower grounds is rich, and on the uplands inclined to moor, affording tolerable sheep pasture. There are coal-mines, but not in operation, and some quarries of excellent building-stone. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 4.; net income, £483; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is an ancient structure, with some Norman details still remaining, though it has undergone various alterations. At Bolton is a chapel of ease. There are remains of Edlingham Castle, built prior to the reign of Henry II., and of which Edgar Atheling, son of Edmund the Outlaw, was owner; he is said to have lived here in 1167, when he must have been 120 years old, as he came into England with his father while a boy, in 1057.

EDLINGTON (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of **HORNCastle**, N. division of the wapentake of **GARTREE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 2 miles (N. W.) from Horncastle; containing 254 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2500 acres, of which 1750 are pasture and meadow, 700 arable, and about 50 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £263; the impropriation belongs to Uppingham grammar school.

EDLINGTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **DONCASTER**, S. division of the wapentake of **STRAF-FORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Doncaster; containing 127 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1727a. 2r. 30p., of which 1195 acres are arable and pasture, 453 wood, and the remainder roads and waste. Of the woodland 372 acres belong to Earl Fitzwilliam, who has divided it into several portions by roads, all meeting in the centre, where is the woodman's house: within this wood are, a conical

pile of rough stones called Blow Hall, and the remains of an intrenchment named Double Dykes. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of the family of Wrightson: the tithes have been commuted for £258, and the glebe comprises 51 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a tower, and contains some monuments to Lord Wharton's family; the nave is separated from the chancel by a fine Norman arch.

EDMONDBYERS (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union of WEARDALE, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Shotley-Bridge; containing, with the chapelry of Hunstonworth, 1014 inhabitants, of whom 458 are in the township of Edmondbyers. This parish, which is situated on the road from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, *viâ* Shotley-Bridge, to Stanhope, and bounded on the north and east by the river Derwent, comprises about 5000 acres, of which 2168 are arable, producing excellent crops of wheat, barley, and oats, and the remainder moorland. Lead-ore is found, and one of the earliest mills for fusing it was established by the Blacket family in the reign of Charles II.; the London Lead Company erected works here in 1800, and two mines recently opened are now in full operation. Stone of excellent quality for building is quarried to a great extent, for the supply of the neighbouring district. The Pontop and South Shields railway passes on the east. The village consists of cottages scattered round a small green, on the descent of a hill washed by the Birdenhope beck, which falls into the Derwent; the houses are of stone raised from the quarries of the place. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 4., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, with a gross income of £230, including the rent of a glebe of 121 acres: the tithes of Edmondbyers township have been commuted for £141. The church is a neat edifice in the early English style, and consists of a nave and chancel, the latter supported on short buttresses. At Hunstonworth is a distinct incumbency. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

EDMONDSLEY, a township, in the parish and union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, Middle division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 3 miles (S. W.) from Chester-le-Street; containing 253 inhabitants. It is situated on the south of the Cone beck, and comprises 2218 acres of land, four-fifths of which are arable, of good quality; iron-ore has been wrought, and a coal-mine is in operation.

EDMONDTHORPE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (N.) from Oakham; containing 261 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1696 acres, and the Oakham canal passes within a mile and a half. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 8½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £434. The church, the tower of which is in the early English style, appears to have been enlarged or partly rebuilt at a later period. About £15 per annum, arising from a bequest by Sir Edward Smith in 1720, are distributed among the poor in clothing and money. There are the remains of a Roman camp.

EDMONSHAM (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of CRAN-

BORNE, Wimborne division of DORSET, 1½ mile (S. by E.) from Cranborne; containing, with the tything of West Worth, 298 inhabitants. It comprises 1654 acres, of which 150 are waste land or common. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 5., and in the patronage of Hector Munro, Esq., for two turns, and the Earl of Shaftesbury for one turn: the tithes have been commuted for £323, and the glebe comprises 3½ acres. There is a chalybeate spring.

EDMONTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of EDMONTON, county of MIDDLESEX, 7 miles (N.) from London; containing 9027 inhabitants. This place, which had risen into some consideration prior to the Conquest, is in Domesday book called *Ædelmeton*, probably as having been the residence of some distinguished personage during the heptarchy. The extensive forest in the neighbourhood, of which Enfield Chace formed a part, made it the resort of many individuals, who occasionally retired hither to enjoy the diversion of hunting; and from its convenient distance from the metropolis, it became the residence of many opulent families. The village stands pleasantly on the high road to Hertford, along which it extends for more than a mile, containing, exclusively of small dwellings, several ranges of respectable houses, and, in detached situations, many elegant mansions and villas; it is well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The New River intersects several parts of the parish, producing a picturesque effect in the grounds and meadows through which it winds. A considerable coach manufactory affords employment to more than 60 persons; and an extensive trade in timber is carried on by means of the Lea river navigation, which passes within three-quarters of a mile of the village. A station on the Eastern Counties railway is also situated here. Fairs, chiefly for pleasure, are held on St. Giles and Ascension days, on a part of Enfield Chace, near Southgate, in the parish, under letters-patent of James I. The petty-sessions for the division are held at the Angel inn on alternate Fridays, and a court leet and court baron are held on the Tuesday in Whitsun-week: the powers of the county debt-court of Edmonton, established in 1847, extend over the sub-registration-districts of Edmonton, Enfield, and Tottenham.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18; net income, £1550; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1799. The church is a spacious ancient structure in the later English style, once of flint stone; in 1772 it was cased with brick, but it has a square embattled tower in its original state. At Southgate and Winchmore-Hill are separate incumbencies. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. A charity school for boys was founded in 1624, by Edward Latymer; a charity school for girls was established by subscription in 1778, and a national school in 1822. The poor law union of Edmonton comprises seven parishes or places, of which five are in Middlesex, and one in each of the counties of Essex and Hertford; and contains a population of 52,569. On Bush Hill, in the parish, are remains of a large circular encampment, supposed to have been the site of a British town, and near which Sir Hugh Myddelton had a residence. Bury Hall, the seat of President Bradshaw, re-

tains many of its original features. Peter Fabell, a learned man of eccentric character, who flourished in the reign of Henry VII., and obtained the reputation of being a conjuror, is said to have been born in the parish, which became noted by the production of a drama, founded upon some of his alleged exploits, and called the "Merry Devil of Edmonton," first printed in 1608. The place also gave rise to a tragedy founded on the history of an unfortunate woman who was condemned and executed on a charge of witchcraft, in 1621; and it has been lastly celebrated as the scene of Cowper's popular ballad of *John Gilpin*, in allusion to which there is a painting in front of the Bell inn. Dr. Brook Taylor, secretary to the Royal Society, and author of an ingenious treatise on Perspective, was born here in 1685; and Archbishop Tillotson resided here constantly while Dean of St. Paul's, and occasionally after his translation to the primacy.

EDNASTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BRAILSFORD, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. W.) from Brailsford; containing 217 inhabitants. The manor was given to the priory of Tutbury, by Robert, Earl Ferrers, the elder, and was granted at the Dissolution to Sir John Gifford, who conveyed it to Francis Shirley, Esq., ancestor of the present Earl Ferrers. The village lies south of the Ashbourn and Derby road.

EDSTASTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of WEM, Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of the county of SALOP, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. by E.) from Wem; containing 452 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary.

EDSTOCK, with BEER, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of CANNINGTON, union of BRIDGWATER, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 15 inhabitants.

EDSTON, a hamlet, in the parish of WOOTTON-WAWEN, union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Henley-in-Arden division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Henley; containing 51 inhabitants. Somerville, the poet, was born here in the year 1692.

EDSTON, GREAT, a parish, in the union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Kirkby-Moorside; containing, with the township of North Holme, 153 inhabitants, of whom 134 are in the township of Edston. The parish is situated on the river Dove, and comprises by computation 1100 acres, of which 746 are arable, and 204 meadow and pasture; the scenery is beautifully varied, and abounds with interesting features, embracing a fine view of Duncombe Park, and the borders of Castle-Howard. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; net income, £188; patrons and impropiators, the family of Dowker. The church is a very small and ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

EDSTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of SINNINGTON, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Pickering; containing 15 inhabitants. It comprises about 800 acres of land, is bounded on the north-west by the river Dove, and situated to the south of the road from Kirkby-Moorside to Pickering.

EDVIN-LOACH, a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE,

Hundred-House and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, though locally in the hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Bromyard; containing 62 inhabitants, and comprising 533*a.* 1*r.* 23*p.* Hops and fruit with other produce are grown here. The living is a discharged rectory, with the rectory of Tedstone-Wafer united, valued in the king's books at £2. 1. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Edmund Higginson, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £80, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church lies in the south part of the parish, and is an ancient structure in the early and decorated English styles, with a wooden tower.

EDVIN-RALPH, a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of WOLPHY, though locally in the hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, 2 miles (N.) from Bromyard; containing, with Butterley, 166 inhabitants. The parish is situated in a fertile district, abounding in romantic scenery; it consists of 1573 acres, and is intersected by the road from Bromyard to Tenbury. Limestone of good quality is extensively quarried for building, and for burning into lime. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £259; patron, W. L. Childe, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, containing several interesting monuments.

EDWALTON (*HOLY ROAD*), a parish, in the union of BINGHAM, N. division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Nottingham; containing 117 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement about 800 acres, of which about a fifth are pasture, and the rest arable; the surface is undulated, and the village pleasingly situated in a sequestered spot. A little more than sixty years ago the land was so boggy and indifferent, it could scarcely be let at any price; but it has been much improved, within the last twenty-five years especially, by draining and superior cultivation. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £97; patron and impropiator, John Musters, Esq. The church is an humble edifice of brick, with a rather clumsy tower.

EDWARDSTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of COSFORD, hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W.) from Boxford; containing 495 inhabitants, and consisting of about 1800 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; patron, Charles Dawson, Esq.; appropriator, the Bishop of Ely, who pays the vicar £18. 5. per annum. The great tithes have been commuted for £373, and the vicarial for £263; the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church was given, with the tithes and other appurtenances, to the monastery of Abingdon, by Hubert de Montecheney, lord of the manor in 1114, when a society of Black monks was placed here, as a cell to that house; the site is now called St. Edward's Place. In 1160, the monks were removed to the priory of Colne, to which the parish church became appropriated, and belonged till the Dissolution.

EDWINSTOWE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, Hatfield division of the hundred of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. by S.) from Ollerton; comprising the townships of Budby, Clipstone, and Edwinstowe, and the chapelries of Carburton, Ollerton, and Perlethorpe; and containing 2418 inhabitants, of whom 948 are in

the township of Edwinstowe. The parish is situated on the road from Ollerton to Mansfield, and comprises all that remains of the ancient forest of Sherwood, so celebrated in legendary romance for the exploits of Robin Hood, who is said to have compelled Friar Tuck to celebrate the marriage of Allan-a-Dale with a wealthy heiress, in the church of this place. It comprehends some fine old woodland scenery and many modern plantations, with several open tracts of forest-land, which afford good pasture for sheep. The whole parish contains 16,827 acres, of which 5815 are in the township; about 2000 acres are inclosed in the beautiful park and pleasure-grounds of Thoresby Hall, the seat of Earl Manvers. It is traversed from west to east by the rivers Medin and Mann; and the village, which possesses much rural beauty, with the lofty spire of its church, forms an interesting feature in the landscape. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14; net income, £639; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is a spacious ancient edifice, with a tower and an octagonal spire ornamented with canopied niches. There are chapels at Carburton, Ollerton, and Perlethorpe; and a place of worship for Wesleyans. The rent of 109 acres of land, £60 per annum, is distributed among the poor. Lady M. W. Montagu was born at Thoresby.

EDWORTH (*St. George*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Biggleswade; containing 105 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 16. 3., and in the gift of W. Hall, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe comprises 8 acres.

EFFINGHAM (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of DORKING, hundred of COPTHORNE and EFFINGHAM, W. division of SURREY, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Leatherhead; containing 581 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3100 acres, of which the north part is clay, the middle gravel, and the south chalk; there is a good deal of coppice land on the south side, chiefly oak, beech, and hazel. The village, from the discovery of numerous foundations of buildings in the contiguous fields, appears to have been formerly of much greater extent than it is at present. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown: the impropriate tithes, belonging to the families of Stringer, Currie, and Malthus, have been commuted for £316, and the vicarial for £120; the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church contains several neat monuments; the east window is of stained glass, erected at the expense of Mr. Stringer.

EFFORD, a tything, in the parish of MILFORD, union of RINGWOOD, hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, Ringwood and S. divisions of HANTS, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from Ringwood; containing 292 inhabitants.

EGBROUGH, a township, in the parish of KELINGTON, Lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLD-CROSS, W. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Snaith; containing 229 inhabitants, of whom 58 are in High, and 171 in Low, Egbrough. This township, situated on the road from Selby to Doncaster, includes the hamlet of Hut Green, and comprises about 1900 acres, of which the greater portion is the property of the family of Morritt, lords of the manor. A pleasure-fair is held on Whit-Monday. The vicarial tithes have

been commuted for £108. 10., and the impropriate for £346, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

EGBURY, a tything, in the parish of BOURNE, union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of LONGSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE; with 131 inhabitants.

EGDEAN (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of SUTTON (under Gilbert's act), hundred of ROTHERBRIDGE, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (S. E.) from Petworth; containing 121 inhabitants. The parish comprises 710 acres, of which 62 are waste land or common; the road from Petworth to Brighton runs through it, and the Rother or Arundel navigation passes by its southern boundary. There are fairs on May 1st and Sept. 4th, for horses, horned-cattle, and sheep. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £1. 9. 2., and in the gift of A. G. W. Biddulph, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £110.

EGERTON, a township, in the parish of MALPAS, union of NANTWICH, Higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Malpas; containing 143 inhabitants, and comprising 720 acres of land. The tithes have been commuted for £76 payable to the impropriator, and £2 to the rectors of Malpas. Here are the ruins of a chapel which was attached to a manor-house that stood here.

EGERTON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of WEST ASHFORD, hundred of CALEHILL, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 13 miles (S. E. by E.) from Maidstone; containing 880 inhabitants. It comprises 2780 acres, of which 125 are in wood. A pleasure-fair is held on August 5th. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £111; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London: there are 9 acres of glebe. A gallery has been built in the church, by which 70 free sittings have been provided. The Baptists have a place of worship; and there are two schools. In the parish is a petrifying spring.

EGG-BUCKLAND.—See BUCKLAND, EGG.

EGGESFORD, a parish, in the union of CREDITON, hundred of NORTH TAWTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Chulmleigh; containing 168 inhabitants. It comprises 1143 acres, of which 300 are waste land or common. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 9.; net income, £121; patron, the Hon. Newton Fellows. Here was an hospital, founded by Ibote Reigny.

EGGINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, 2 miles (E.) from Leighton-Buzzard; containing 390 inhabitants. The manor passed in the last century through several hands, and was more recently the property of John Bond, Esq., and George Goodwin, Esq. The land is laid out in arable and pasture, and is open country, chiefly of a clayey soil. The village lies south of the road from Leighton-Buzzard to Hockliffe. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of about £100; patrons, the Parishioners. The chapel is an ancient edifice, in the pointed style. There are places of worship for Independents and Primitive Methodists. About £153 per annum, proceeding from charity lands, are thus appropriated, one-half to the

incumbent, one-quarter for the repairs of the chapel, and one-quarter to the poor.

EGGINTON (*St. Wilfrid*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Burton; containing 374 inhabitants. This place, called *Eghintune* in Domesday survey, is there described as having a church, a priest, a mill, and six farmers. William Fitz Ralph, founder of Dale Abbey, gave the manor to his nephew, William de Glendon, in exchange for Stanley, and from him it passed by marriage to Sir John Chandos, whose descendants brought it to the De la Poles and de Staffords, respectively, in moieties. The manor afterwards vested in the family of Lathbury, of whom a coheiress brought a moiety to the Leighs; and on the death of Sir Henry Leigh in the reign of James I., the estate passed to his daughter Anne, married to Simon Every, Esq., of Chard, in Somersetshire, who was created a baronet in 1641. The manor of Hargate, formerly called Heath House, became the property of the Leighs by purchase. During the parliamentary war, a battle occurred on the heath here between a party of the royalist forces and some troops under Sir John Gell, the former of whom were defeated. The parish comprises 2291 acres, of which 1554 are meadow and pasture, and 737 arable; the surface is generally flat, and the soil a light gravel. The river Dove passes through, and is crossed by a stone bridge, called Monk's bridge, on the Derby and Burton road, soon after which, at the south extremity of the parish, it has its confluence with the Trent. The Trent and Mersey canal crosses the Dove by an aqueduct of twelve arches, near Monk's bridge, about half a mile east from which the Birmingham railway also crosses the river by a bridge constructed of wood. The Hall was destroyed by fire in 1736, but was soon afterwards rebuilt, and is a good brick mansion pleasantly situated in a park of about fifty acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £453; patrons, Sir H. Every, Bart., and S. Pole and James Heath Leigh, Esqrs., the two former having each two presentations, and the last one: the tithes were commuted for land in 1791. The church, an ancient structure with a nave, chancel, aisles, and a neat low tower, contains several monuments to the Every family, and has some remains of stained glass. A school is endowed with a house and garden, and with £5 per annum. William Newton, in 1820, left £2000 three per cent. bank annuities, in trust for the benefit of the poor; and there are other charities.

EGGLESCLIFFE, or EAGLESCLIFFE, in the county of DURHAM.—See EAGLESCLIFFE.

EGGLESTON-ABBEY, a township, in the parish of ROKEBY, union of TEESDALE, W. division of the wapentake of GILLING, N. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E. by S.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 77 inhabitants. An abbey for Præmonstratensian canons, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Baptist, was founded about 1189, by Ralph de Multon; it was refounded in 1537, and at the Dissolution its revenue was estimated at £36. 8. 3. On elevated ground near the road side are considerable remains of the buildings; the abbey church, a cruciform structure with a noble window, being almost entire: from the bank on the opposite side of the river Tees, the view is very imposing.

EGGLESTONE, a chapelry, in the parish of MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 617 inhabitants. The chapelry is bounded on the south by the river Tees, over which is a handsome bridge; and comprises an area of 7920 acres. The surface is pleasingly diversified, rising gradually from the river, near which it is richly wooded; the trees diminish in number as they recede from the bank of the Tees, and disappear towards the summits of the hills in a vast tract of moorland abounding in grouse, where numerous trunks and branches of pine-trees are found imbedded in the soil, apparently vestiges of an ancient forest. The soil near the river is extremely rich; in other parts generally clay, alternated with beds of sand, and veins of stone. Lead and iron ore are found in abundance, and vestiges of iron-mines are frequently discovered, some of which bear internal evidence of having been wrought by the Romans; mines of lead have been in operation since the time of Henry VI., and the London Lead Company have established works here, in which from 60 to 70 persons are employed in smelting the ore raised from various lead-mines in Teesdale. Egglestone Hall is a handsome mansion, erected on the site of a former structure by William Hutchinson, Esq., uncle of the present proprietor. The chapel, which is situated within the demesne of the Hall, is an ancient structure in the Norman style, consisting of a nave and chancel, in which are several monuments to the Hutchinson family; the nave was enlarged and newly roofed about the commencement of the present century. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Middleton, and has a net income of £100. There is a place of worship for a congregation of Wesleyan Methodists.

EGHAM (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of WINDSOR, Second division of the hundred of GODLEY, W. division of SURREY, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Chertsey, and 20 miles (W. by S.) from London; containing 4448 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river Thames (which here separates the counties of Surrey and Middlesex), and is intersected by the Roman road from Silchester, commencing at the Belvidere, in Shrub's Park, and directing its course to the village, east of Virginia Water. The road becomes conspicuous on the rising grounds, where it is remarkable for the almost entire preservation of its original form, and whence it may be traced, with some intervals, to Ashford, in Middlesex. In this parish, also, is the plain of Runymede, appointed by King John for holding a conference with the barons, who had leagued together for the preservation of their liberty, and celebrated as the spot on which, after a debate of a few days, during which each party encamped as open enemies, the king consented to grant the privileges and exemptions contained in *Magna Charta*. The village is neatly built, containing many respectable houses, and is connected with the market-town of Staines by a handsome stone bridge, erected in a more direct line with the London road than the old bridge, which has been taken down; it is paved, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, to this place, from the South-Western line at Weybridge. The parish comprises a

considerable portion of Windsor Great Park, and, in addition, 6430 acres, of which 1484 are woodland. There are several handsome seats and villas in the neighbourhood. Cooper's Hill was first celebrated by the muse of Denham, who resided here, and afterwards by Pope and Somerville; Camomile Hill obtained its appellation from the luxuriant growth of that herb, with which it is covered, and which appears to be indigenous to the soil. Races are held in August, on Runymede, and are well attended. There is a fair at Englefield Green, on the 30th of May and the two following days.

The LIVING is a vicarage, partly endowed with the great and small tithes, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 7., and in the patronage of Benjamin Gostling, Esq., the impropiator of the remainder of the tithes, the whole of which have been commuted for £1250, whereof £1088 are payable to the impropiator, and £162 to the vicar, who has a glebe of 56 acres. The church, an edifice of brick ornamented with stone, was built in 1817-20, at a cost of about £11,000, defrayed by subscription, His Majesty George IV. being a liberal contributor. Over the altar, which is of marble, is a beautiful picture by Westall, representing Elijah Raising the Widow's Son; and on each side of the chancel are splendid monuments, one to the memory of George Gostling, Esq., and the other to his lady, respectively by Flaxman and Bailey: near the vestry is a monument to Thomas Foster, chief justice of the king's bench in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. and II., and who resided in the parish; and on the staircases are monuments to the ladies Denham, and a fine sculptured monument representing in white marble a figure rising from the grave. Christ Church, at Virginia Water, was erected in 1838, by subscription, at a cost of about £2000, and endowed by Miss Irvine with £2000; it is a neat structure in the later style, and a district has been assigned to it, which comprises Portnall, Shrub's-hill, Strode, Trotsworth, Virginia Water, and Wentworth. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A charity school was founded in 1703, by Henry Strode, Esq., who bequeathed £6000 for that purpose, and for the foundation and endowment of almshouses for twelve aged men and women; the buildings were taken down a few years since, and handsomely rebuilt; the income arising from the endowment is nearly £800 per annum. Five other almshouses were founded in 1627, by Sir John Denham, who endowed them with a rent-charge of £30, and with tenements producing a rental of £8. 8., for aged women; and Mrs. Stewart, in 1834, built five houses for poor women. Viscountess Warren Bulkeley left £1000 for the benefit of the poor, and there are several other charitable bequests.

EGLETON, a township, in the parish of BISHOP'S-FROOME, union of LEDBURY, hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Hereford; containing 179 inhabitants. It forms a detached portion of the parish, and comprises 750 acres, of a moderately productive soil; the surface is gently undulated, with a small portion of wood, and is intersected by the road from Hereford to Worcester. There are quarries of good building-stone. The population is entirely agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an inclosure act, in 1813.

EGLETON, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and soke of OAKHAM, county of RUTLAND, 2 miles (S. E.) from the town of Oakham; containing 138 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Edmund.

EGLINGHAM (*St. MAURICE*), a parish, in the unions of ALNWICK and WOOLER, chiefly in the N. division of COQUETDALE ward, but partly in the S. division of BAMBROUGH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; consisting of the townships of Bassington, Beanley, New and Old Bewick, Brandon, Branton, Crawley, Ditchburn, Eglington, Harehope, Hedgeley, East and West Lilburn, Shipley, Titlington, and Wooperton; and containing 1832 inhabitants, of whom 304 are in the township of Eglington, 7 miles (N. W.) from Alnwick. The parish comprises by measurement 21,241 acres; the surface is in some parts hilly, in others flat, and on the west of the river Breamish rises gradually to the range of the Cheviot hills. The Breamish has its source in those hills, and, with numerous other streamlets, intersects the parish, forming a rich vale of dry gravelly loam; in the centre of the parish the soil is clayey, and towards the south and east open moorland, affording pasture. There is a sheet of water of considerable depth, called Kimmer lough, which covers nearly ten acres of ground. Coal and limestone are abundant, and are wrought in the eastern portion of the parish; there are also quarries of good freestone. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne in 1842, and valued in the king's books at £23. 3. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; impropiators, the Earl of Tankerville and others: the tithes have been commuted for £830, and the glebe comprises 133 acres. The church was destroyed by the Scots, in the rebellion against Charles I., but was rebuilt after the Restoration, and enlarged in 1836 by the erection of a transept; it is a neat edifice, and contains 600 sittings. There is a place of worship at Brandon for Presbyterians.

EGLOSHAYLE, a parish, in the union of BODMIN, hundred of TRIGG, E. division of CORNWALL; containing, with part of the town of Wadebridge, 1357 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 5436 acres, of which 4169 are arable, 296 pasture, 836 wood, and 288 roads. It is separated from that of St. Breock by the river Camel, over which a noble bridge of 16 arches was erected some centuries since, by a vicar of the parish, named Lovebond, who left £20 per annum for keeping it in repair. About a quarter of a mile above the bridge, the Camel unites with the Allar. Petty-sessions for the division are held on the last Monday in every month, at the Washway inn, near Pencarrow. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £16; patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The great tithes have been commuted for £500, and the vicarial for £399. 15.; the glebe comprises 29a. 2r. 3p. The church contains an ancient and curious stone pulpit, and two neat monuments to the Molesworths, of Pencarrow; its lofty tower was erected by the same vicar that built the bridge. At Burnere, or Brenere, the bishops of Exeter had formerly a seat. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a treble intrenchment, called Castle Killibury; there are vestiges of fortifications at Pencarrow; and the Kelly Rounds, or barrows, are also in the parish.

EGLOSKERRY (*St. CORANTINUS*), a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.)

from Launceston; containing 552 inhabitants. This parish was for many years the property of the Sheccot family, of whom Paul Sheccot, privy councillor of Charles I., resided in the manor-house of Penheal, in the ample stables of which he kept a troop of horse for the service of his royal master. The ancient mansion is still remaining, and has been restored by its present proprietor, the Rev. H. A. Simcoe. The parish comprises 2826 acres, of which 500 are waste land or common. Stone of good quality for building is quarried extensively, and there are some mines of manganese. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Tremayne annexed; patron, incumbent, and impropiator, the Rev. H. A. Simcoe: the tithes have been commuted for £180. The church is an ancient structure, and has a fine Norman arch at the entrance. There is a place of worship at Tregear for Wesleyans.

EGMANTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Southwell, South-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S.) from Tuxford; containing 391 inhabitants. The parish is situated about a mile west of the great north road, and comprises 2159*a.* 1*r.* 31*p.*, of which 619 acres are grass, and about 100 woodland. The soil is a strong rich clay, and the surface is diversified with gentle undulations of hill and dale; from an eminence north of the village is a highly picturesque view of the vale of the Trent, with Lincoln cathedral in the distance. The orchards are extensive, and produce large quantities of apples, pears, and plums, which are sent to the Yorkshire markets. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £148; patron, the Duke of Newcastle: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, in 1821; the land consists of 130 acres. The church is ancient. There is a meeting-house for Wesleyans. A large conical mound surrounded by a moat, west of the church, is supposed to have been a place of burial. Egmonton Hall was built by Nicholas Poutrell, a justice of assize in the reign of Elizabeth, and who lies buried in the chancel of the church.

EGMERE (*St. Edmund*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of NORTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Little Walsingham; containing 54 inhabitants. This parish, which occupies a comparatively elevated situation, comprises by computation 1200 acres: the farm called Quarles, which is extra-parochial, intervenes between it and Holkham parish. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Holkham annexed, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £180; patron, the Earl of Leicester. The tithes have been commuted for £24. The church is a ruin.

EGREMONT, CHESHIRE.—See LISCARD.

EGREMONT (*St. Michael*), a market-town and parish, in the union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $42\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Carlisle, and 293 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 1750 inhabitants. This place is of great antiquity, and the neighbourhood is supposed to have been the scene of various conflicts between the Saxons and the Danes. At the time of the Conquest, Ranulph de Meschines, to whom William had granted the whole county of Cumberland, gave the great barony of Copeland, now called the barony of Egremont, to his

brother, William de Meschines, who erected his baronial castle on the site of an old Danish fort. The remains of this fortress, to the north-west of the town, though not extensive, exhibit traces of antiquity and strength, and consist chiefly of the gateway-tower, and vaulted entrance, of circular arches in the Norman style; portions of the outer wall, inclosing a quadrangular area; the postern; and three narrow gateways, communicating with the outworks. Near the ruins is a cairn of stones, called Woful Bank, which seems to have some reference to a battle fought prior to the Conquest.

The town is situated within less than three miles of the Irish Sea, and consists mainly of one spacious street; the houses are in general ancient, but many improvements have been recently effected, and a new bridge has been built over the river Echen. The clothing business appears to have been once carried on: the principal articles of manufacture at present are checks, linen, canvas, sailcloth, and paper; the tanning and dressing of leather prevail to a limited extent. In the parish are mines of ironstone, from which about 100 tons of ore are raised per day, and shipped at Whitehaven, for the supply of the iron-foundries of South Wales; limestone and red freestone are procured in the neighbourhood, and a considerable quantity of lime is burnt. The market is on Saturday, and is well supplied with corn. The fairs are on Feb. 18th for horses, the third Friday in May, and Sept. 18th for horned-cattle, sheep, &c.; on the three days following the last fair, a festival is celebrated, during which the inhabitants are allowed to sell ale without a licence: statute-fairs for hiring servants are held at Whitsuntide and Martinmas. The town was anciently a BOROUGH, and returned members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., but was, on its own petition, disfranchised in the 24th of the same reign; the burgesses possessed many other privileges, of which all records are lost. A borough serjeant, two bailiffs, four constables, two hedge and corn viewers, and assessors of damages, are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor, held in April, at which time a customary court is also held; a court baron is held every third Friday, for the recovery of debts under 40*s.* The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the Wyndham family; net income, £249. The church is an ancient structure, of which the east end is in the early English style, and the remainder chiefly Norman; it has a low tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

EGTON, with NEWLAND, a chapelry, in the parish and union of ULVERSTON, hundred of LONSDALE north of the Sands, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 20 miles (W.) from Milnthorpe; containing 1024 inhabitants, of whom 547 are in Egton. The manor of Egton and Newland belonged at the time of the Dissolution to the abbey of Furness; and Upper and Lower Sathwaite, in Newland, are named among the first estates conferred upon that foundation. The chapelry comprises 3143*a.* 3*r.* 6*p.* It has a cotton-mill and an iron-forge; and at Greenodd, where the river Crake flows into Morecambe bay, a considerable quantity of iron in bars, copper-ore, slate, hoops, tanned-leather, gunpowder, pyroligneous-acid, and other articles of merchandise, are shipped for Liverpool, Glasgow, and Whitehaven. The neat village of Penny-Bridge, so called perhaps from the British word

Pen, "the head," was the seat of the family of Penny. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £92; patron, J. Penny Machell, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, was built and endowed by William Penny, Esq., was consecrated in 1791, and in 1831 enlarged. Henry Lindow, in 1735, made a bequest of £138, now vested in a savings' bank, and producing £4 per annum, for the support of a school.

EGTON (*St. HILDA*), a parish, in the union of WHITBY, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Whitby; containing 1102 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the river Esk, and comprises 13,600 acres, of which nearly 7000 are open moorland: the vale of the Esk is richly wooded, and in many parts of romantic character: the soil, naturally of inferior quality, has been much improved by careful management. The principal substrata are, ironstone, freestone of good quality for building and for engineering purposes, and whinstone affording excellent materials for the roads; they are all wrought, and large quantities are sent by the Whitby and Pickering railway, which passes for several miles along the south and south-east boundaries of the parish, to Whitby, whence they are shipped to various places. The inhabitants obtained from William III. the grant of a weekly market and four annual fairs. The market is now held only on the Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, and on the Tuesdays following till Midsummer; there is a large market for cattle, on the Tuesday before Old Michaelmas-day. The fairs are held on the Tuesdays immediately preceding the 15th of February, the 11th of May, the 4th of September, and the 22nd of November, for horned-cattle, and for boots and shoes.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York, whose tithes have been commuted for £175. The church, which is situated about half a mile from the village, is said to have been consecrated by the Bishop of Damascus in 1349; but it is evidently of much earlier foundation, and, from the style of the doorway and the south aisle, which are of Norman character, must have been built soon after the Conquest. A second church, dedicated to St. Matthew, has been recently erected. There is a place of worship for Independents in the village; also a Roman Catholic chapel at Egton-Bridge. A fine spring here, called Cold Kell well, which is much resorted to for strengthening weakly children, is supposed to have been connected with an ancient baptistry, of which the remains of the bath and the steps leading into it are in good preservation. A priory was founded about the year 1200, by Johanna, wife of Robert de Turnham, who endowed it with lands in the parish, for the support of monks from the monastery of Grosmont, in Normandy: the priory was situated on the north bank of the Esk, in a beautifully sequestered spot now forming part of the line of the Whitby and Pickering railway; and at present, part of an old tomb, and a few sculptured stones, are the only remains of the establishment. When clearing some ground on the farm of Julian Park, a few years since, the foundations were discovered of an extensive range of buildings supposed to have been the baronial seat of the lords de Mauley.

EIGHTON-BANKS, or AYTON-BANKS, a hamlet, in the chapelry of LAMESLEY, parish of CHESTER-LE-

STREET, Middle division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 4 miles (S.) from Gateshead. The hamlet is situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, and contains about 120 houses, and 600 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the adjacent coal-pits, and the extensive grindstone and other quarries in the neighbourhood. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

EISEY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CRICKLADE and WOOTTON-BASSETT, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Cricklade and N. divisions of WILTS, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from Cricklade; containing, with the tything of Water-Eaton, 188 inhabitants. It comprises about 900 acres: the surface is flat, and occasionally subject to inundation; the soil is a fertile loam. The river Isis, and the Thames and Severn canal, pass through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Latton, and valued in the king's books at £11. 14. 4.

ELBERTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THORNBURY, Lower division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 9 miles (N.) from Bristol; containing 190 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1523 acres, of which 416 are arable, 995 pasture, and 112 woodland: the surface is in some parts flat, in others hilly; the soil is partly sandy, and partly a deep rich loam. The Thames and Severn canal passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 6.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The bishop's tithes have been commuted for £79. 10., the impropriate for £8, and the vicarial for £202; there are 40 acres of glebe. The church has a central tower with a spire, and was probably erected in the thirteenth century. East of the village are some remains of a Roman intrenched camp, supposed to have been constructed for the protection of the *trajectus*, or ferry, at Aust; it was a regular parallelogram, inclosing two acres.

ELCOMBE, a tything, in the parish of WROUGHTON, union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, Swindon and N. divisions of the county of WILTS; containing 348 inhabitants.

ELCOT, a tything, in the parish of PRESUTE, union of MARLBOROUGH, hundred of SELKLEY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of the county of WILTS; containing 96 inhabitants.

ELDEN, an extra-parochial place, in the hundred of KING'S-SOMBOURN, N. division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Stockbridge; containing 19 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £2; patron, John Hussey, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is dilapidated and unfit for service.

ELDEN, county of SUFFOLK.—See ELVEDON.

ELDERSFIELD (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of UPTON-ON-SEVERN, Lower division of the hundred of PERSHORE, Upton and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Tewkesbury; containing 837 inhabitants. The parish is situated at the southern extremity of the county, and bounded partly on the north, and wholly on the south, by the county of Gloucester. It is nearly circumscribed by the roads from Upton to Gloucester, from Gloucester

to Ledbury, and from Ledbury to Tewkesbury; and comprises 3310 acres, of which $17\frac{1}{2}$ are woodland, 262 road and waste, and the remainder nearly equally divided between arable and pasture: the soil is a red marl. Stone of inferior quality for building is quarried. A few hands are employed in making gloves for the Worcester houses. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 16. 8., and in the gift of Sir Anthony Lechmere, Bart.: the impropriate tithes, belonging to the Rev. Charles Martin, have been commuted for £630, and the vicarial for £290; and the glebe contains 2 acres, with a house in a dilapidated state. The church is a handsome structure, chiefly in the early English style, with an embattled tower surmounted by a spire. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school, in which 10 boys and 10 girls are instructed, is supported by the interest of £500 in the four per cents., left by Mrs. Pollock. William Underhill, in 1646, bequeathed land now let for £20 per annum, to be distributed among the poor. On Gadbury Hill, an eminence 60 feet in height, are some vestiges of a camp, supposed to be Roman.

ELDON, a township, in the parish of ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND, union of AUCKLAND, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 186 inhabitants. The township is comprised in the district of Shildon. John Scott, Earl of Eldon, and lord high chancellor of England, was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Eldon, on the 18th of July, 1799, and raised to the dignities of Viscount Encombe and Earl of Eldon, July 7th, 1821. A great part of the township belongs to his successor.

ELDON, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of KING'S-SOMBOURN, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 19 inhabitants. It comprises 276 acres of land.

ELDROTH, a hamlet, in the township of LAWKLAND, parish of CLAPHAM, union of SETTLE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Settle; containing 36 inhabitants. An ancient chapel of ease has been converted into a school, which is endowed with certain bequests.

ELEIGH, MONKS.—See MONKS-ELEIGH.

ELFORD, a township, in the parish of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, N. division of BAMBROUGH ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Belford; containing 112 inhabitants. It comprises 646 acres of excellent arable land, the property of Henry Dinning, Esq., of Newlands. Good coal and limestone are obtained. The village, which is small, is situated about one mile west from Sunderland, which is on the sea-coast. The road from Belford to Alnwick runs at some distance on the west of the place. A stone coffin containing a skeleton, was dug up in 1838.

ELFORD (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of LICHFIELD, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Lichfield; containing 434 inhabitants. It is said to have derived its name from the great number of eels with which the river here formerly abounded. Before the Conquest the manor belonged to Earl Algar, and in the reign of Henry III. was held by William de Alderne, whose descendants continued to enjoy it until the mar-

riage of the heiress of Sir John Alderney with the Stanleys, when the property passed to that family. It afterwards came by a succession of female heirs to the Stantons, Smiths, Huddlestons, and Bowes family, with which last it remained for several generations, and from which it devolved, also by marriage, to the Howards. The parish is bounded on the south-west by the river Tame, and comprises about 1800 acres of highly cultivated land, most of which was open common until 1766; the surface is gently undulated, and the soil a rich loam, mostly arable. Elford Hall is a handsome mansion, erected about 1758. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the family of Howard; income, arising from 240 acres of glebe, £405. The church is a fine old edifice, and has an ancient stained-glass window, brought from the continent in 1828, representing Christ turning the Water into Wine. A school, now conducted on the national plan, was founded in the reign of James I. by the Rev. John Hill. Two lowes here, evidently sepulchral, were probably the burial-places of the slain in some battle fought during the Saxon heptarchy.

ELHAM (ST. MARY), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of LONINGBOROUGH, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 11 miles (S.) from Canterbury; containing 1291 inhabitants. This place, which was anciently of greater importance, was, at the time of the Conquest, in the possession of the Norman earl Ewe, a near relation of the Conqueror's, who obtained for it many valuable privileges: in the reign of Henry III. it belonged to Prince Edward, who procured the grant of a weekly market, which has not been held for many years. The parish comprises by admeasurement 6580 acres; 3330 are arable, 2330 pasture, 800 woodland, and the remainder roads and common: the surface is boldly undulated, and the surrounding scenery pleasing. The village is situated on the small river Stour, and contains many houses neatly built of brick. Elham Park, of which notice occurs in the time of Henry III., is now overgrown with wood. Fairs are held on Palm-Monday, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, and October 20th, for horses, cattle, and pedlery. The county magistrates hold a petty-session for the division monthly; and manorial courts are held on the Thursday in Easter-week, and the Thursday after the 20th of October. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £390; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the nomination of Merton College, Oxford, the impropiators. The church is a spacious structure in the early English style, with a massive embattled tower; over the west door is a fine window of three lights, in the decorated style. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Bryanites; and a school, founded in 1725 by Sir John Williams, Knt., is endowed with a house and land producing £18 per annum. The poor law union of Elham consists of 20 parishes or places, and contains a population of 14,662: the workhouse is in the parish of Lyminge.

ELING (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of NEW-FOREST, hundred of REDBRIDGE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Southampton; containing, with the tythings of Bartley-Regis, Bauldoxfee, Bistern with Bartley, Colebury, Durley, Langley, Lopperwood, Marchwood, Rumbridge, Tatchbury, Testwood, Wade with Over, and

Wigley, 5410 inhabitants, of whom 1052 are in North, and 343 in South, Eling. This place, which is noticed in the Norman survey as having a church, two mills, a fishery, and a saltern, comprises the manor of Bury Farm, held of the crown by the tenure of presenting to the king a brace of white greyhounds in silver couples, whenever His Majesty may visit the New Forest; which presentation was last made in 1789, to George III., immediately on stepping out of his carriage at Lyndhurst, by the Rev. Sir Charles Mill, Bart. The village stands at the upper end of the Southampton Water, and has a good trade in corn, timber, and coal; spacious granaries and warehouses have been erected on the quay, which is accessible to vessels of 200 tons' burthen, and provided with every facility for loading and discharging cargoes. Its proximity to the New Forest, which affords a plentiful supply of timber at a moderate expense, is favourable for ship-building, which has been carried on to a considerable extent; several West Indiamen have been launched within the last few years, and numerous vessels repaired. The establishment has, however, been removed to the opposite side of the water, at Redbridge. A fair for cattle is held on July 5th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 18. 1½.; net income, £904; patron, the Rev. W. I. G. Phillips; impropriators, several proprietors of land. The church is an ancient edifice, enlarged at different periods, and exhibiting various styles. A chapel has been erected near Cadnam, containing 535 sittings, 418 of which are free; and at Marchwood is a district church. At Totton, separated from Redbridge by the river, is a place of worship for Independents. In this parish is the union workhouse; the union comprises 9 parishes, 8 in the county of Southampton, and one in Wilts, the population of the whole amounting to 13,224.

ELKINGTON, a parish, in the union of RUGBY, hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Welford; containing 46 inhabitants. This parish, through which passes the Grand Union canal, comprises 1868 acres of a moderately productive soil, the property of the Earl Spencer and the Langham family. The church, which belonged to the monastery of Daventry, and subsequently to that of Pipewell, is supposed to have been destroyed in the civil wars.

ELKINGTON, NORTH (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4¼ miles (N. W.) from Louth; containing 91 inhabitants. It comprises 991a. 2r. 25p.; the soil is chalk, of which there are some pits for dressing the land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 4½.; patron and impropriator, the Rev. William Smyth: the great tithes have been commuted for £159. 9., and the vicarial for £99. 17.; the glebe comprises nearly 6½ acres. The church is very small.

ELKINGTON, SOUTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2¼ miles (W. N. W.) from Louth; containing 273 inhabitants. It is situated on the road to Market-Rasen, and comprises 3008a. 2r. 23p.; the soil is generally light, resting on chalk, which is obtained for agricultural uses. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 6.; patron and impropri-

ator, the Rev. William Smyth: the great tithes have been commuted for £494. 17., and the vicarial for land and a rent-charge, together £301; the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the later English style, with a handsome embattled tower. There are several tumuli on a farm called Boswell, or Burgh's Hill, in the western extremity of the parish; and on the eastern side are traces of the Barton-street. Archdeacon Echard, the learned historian, was incumbent of the parish.

ELKSLEY (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 5 miles (S. by W.) from East Retford; containing 414 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2016 acres; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasing. The river Poulter flows by the village, and joins the Idle at the distance of a quarter of a mile from it. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 16. 0½.; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Newcastle. The tithes have been commuted for £80, and the glebe comprises 22½ acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower.

ELKSTONE (*St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of RAPSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 7½ miles (N. N. W.) from Cirencester; containing 335 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the old Roman road to Cirencester, comprises by measurement 2034 acres. A part of the population is employed in a manufactory for bone manure; and stone is quarried for building purposes, which is easily cut when first taken from the quarry, but acquires a great degree of hardness by exposure to the air. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 9. 2., and in the gift of the Hon. Keppel Craven: the tithes have been commuted for £340, and the glebe comprises 78 acres. The church is a small edifice, affording good specimens of Norman architecture in the ornamented south porch, the east window, and the interior of the chancel; it has a square embattled tower in the later English style, erected in the reign of Richard II. The remains of a Roman tessellated pavement have been discovered at Cornbend, a hamlet in the parish.

ELKSTONE, LOWER and UPPER, a chapelry, in the parish of ALSTONFIELD, union of LEEK, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 5½ miles (E. N. E.) from Leek; containing 253 inhabitants. These are two townships, forming the chapelry, and divided by a small brook: the houses are mostly on the eastern side of Mixon Hill, a lofty ridge, in which copper, lead, and rottenstone have been obtained. A court leet and baron is held for the manor of Upper Elkstone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £74; patron, the Vicar of Alstonfield; impropriator, Sir John Crewe, Bart. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and is a small edifice with a wooden belfry. A school is supported by endowment.

ELLA, KIRK (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of SCULCOATES, and county of the town of HULL, locally in the E. riding of YORK; containing, with the whole of the township of Anlaby, which is partly in the parish of Hessle, and the whole of the township of Willerby, which is partly in the parish of Cottingham, 1061 inhabitants, of whom 291 are in the township of Kirk-Ella, 5 miles

(W. by N.) from Hull, and 133 in the township of West Ella. This place derives its name from its ancient proprietor, the Saxon King of Deira, of whose demesne it formed a part. The parish comprises by computation 2974*a.* 26*p.*; the soil is a strong clayey marl, well adapted for wheat, of which fine crops are produced, and the surface, though generally flat, is well drained. The village is situated on elevated ground, commanding views of the river Humber, and consists of well-built houses and pleasing villas, inhabited by opulent merchants of Hull, and other respectable families. The surrounding country is richly diversified; and the beauty of the scenery, and the salubrity of the air, render Ella desirable as a place of residence. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 8½.; net income, £235; patron and impropriator, R. Sykes, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1796. The church, seated on an eminence, is a spacious structure in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower, and contains several monuments, of which one to Joseph Sykes, who died in 1805, is very beautiful.

ELLAND-CUM-GREETLAND, a township and chapelry, in the parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 3¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Halifax; the township containing 6479 inhabitants. Elland was anciently of considerable importance, and in the reign of Edward II. had a grant of a weekly market and two annual fairs: it was for many years the only chartered market-town in an extensive district, had a cloth-hall of its own, and for a long period was superior to Halifax for the extent of its various manufactures; but at present it has no market. The township comprises by computation 3388 acres. The population is chiefly employed in the spinning of worsted, and the manufacture of coarse woollen-cloths: several collieries are in operation; stone of good quality for building is quarried, and large quantities of bricks and black earthenware are made, for which clay is obtained in abundance; there are also some copperas-works. The village is situated on the south side of the vale of Calder, over which river is a handsome stone bridge; it is spacious and well built, and, together with the hamlet of Greetland, is lighted with gas from works erected in 1836 at an expense of £6000, by a proprietary of £10 shareholders. On the north side of the river is the Calder and Hebble navigation; and the Manchester and Leeds railway passes to the north of the village, near which it is carried through a tunnel 410 yards in length. A fair is held on the first Monday after the 12th of August. The chapel is an ancient structure with a tower, and consists of a nave, one aisle, and a chancel; in the east window are the armorial bearings of John of Gaunt. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150, with a house; patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The tithes of the township were commuted for land in 1803. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A school was founded in 1734, by Mrs. Grace Ramsden, who endowed it with an estate now producing a rent of £63. 10. Near the village is the "Spa Well," the water of which holds in solution sulphuretted hydrogen and a free alkali; and at Greetland is a similar spring, called Upper Elliston's Farm Well.

ELLASTONE (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of ASHBOURN, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONS-

LOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 5 mile (W. S. W.) from Ashbourn; containing, with the townships of Calwick, Prestwood, Ramshorn, Stanton, and Wootton, 1308 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in a fertile district abounding with romantic scenery, is bounded by the Dove, a stream affording fine trout, and is also skirted by the river Churnet. It comprises about 8000 acres, whereof the greater part is pasture or meadow, a small portion arable, 410 acres woodland, and nearly 500 sheep-walk or common, with much gorse, heather, and stone ground, some of which is every year brought into cultivation. The surface is varied, rising from the vale of the Dove to Weaver Hill, and commanding extensive and richly diversified prospects, embracing, in clear weather, the Malvern, Wrekin, and Welsh hills. There are some lead-mines near Stanton, but not in operation: facility of conveyance is afforded by the Uttoxeter canal, which passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 9. 2.; net income, £154; patron and impropriator, D. Davenport, Esq., who is proprietor of a great part of the village. The church is a neat structure, situated on an eminence; the body was rebuilt in 1838, partly by subscription and partly by a rate, the stone being given by Mr. Davenport and the Rev. Geo. Hake: it contains memorials of the Fleetwoods, the ancient owners of a part of the parish. On the top of Weaver Hill are several barrows from which have been dug some ancient coins, and there are also vestiges of a Roman encampment. Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1677, was born in the parish.

ELLEL, NORTH and SOUTH, a chapelry, in the parish of COCKERHAM, union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Lancaster, on the road to Garstang and Preston; containing 2223 inhabitants. The manor of Ellel appears to have been a member of that of Warton, after the Norman Conquest. William Fitz-Gilbert, who first assumed the name of Lancaster, gave to Grimbald de Ellale, with other lands, two carucates in Ellale, to be held by knight's service. A Jordan de Ellal was forester of Wyresdale, and having married Alice de Thweng, a descendant of the house of Lancaster, left a daughter and heiress, who married Sir William de Molyneux, of Sefton, before the reign of Edward III., in which reign, Sir John de Coupeland appears as a proprietor. The Thwengs had possession long after this period, and Sir James Lawrence subsequently; the estates are now chiefly freehold in various hands.

The chapelry comprises 5620*a.* 1*r.* 38*p.*, whereof three-fourths are meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable. The surface is elevated and undulating, the soil various and generally productive, and the scenery very fine; from the higher parts are extensive views of Morecambe bay, the town of Fleetwood, the Lake mountains, and the rivers Wyre and Lune. The Conder and Cocker rivers, the Lancaster and Preston canal, and Lancaster and Preston railway, run through; the last having two stations, and passing over two high viaducts. *Ellel Hall*, built about 70 years ago, is, with 500 acres of land, the property of Abraham Rawlinson Ford, Esq. *Foxholes*, with 150 acres, is the seat of William Talbot Rothwell, Esq. The latter house was nearly rebuilt in 1847, from the designs of Mr. Richard Lane, of Man-

chester, in the style of the domestic architecture of the 16th century; and the lights and shadows arising from the irregularity of its plan, give to the edifice much of the picturesque effect so characteristic of that period. The principal front is about 100 feet in length, and is ornamented with richly-carved barge-boards and pendent gables; the entrance consists of an arcade of three Tudor arches, and opens into a large lofty hall with a groined ceiling, having a noble gallery supported by carved Gothic brackets. This hall is replete with articles of vertu and marble statuary brought from abroad by the proprietor: an oak screen separates the staircase, which is also of oak; and the windows are of rich painted glass. *Hay Carr*, with 200 acres, all planted round, is the property of William Lamb, Esq.; the house has been much enlarged. There are several quarries of good stone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £140, with a house, built in 1840. The chapel, a plain structure, is situated in the hamlet of Galgate, *which see*. A school is endowed with £8 per annum.

ELLENBOROUGH, with EWANRIGG, a township, in the parish of DEARHAM, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 1 mile (E. S. E.) from Maryport; containing 766 inhabitants. This was an important Roman station, which Camden and Baxter consider to have been *Volantium*, Horsley *Virosidum*, and others *Olenacum*. Camden says that the first band of the Dalmatians was quartered here. There is, perhaps, no station in Britain where a greater number of altars and inscribed tablets have been found. At Ewanrigg is an endowed school, founded in 1718 by Ewan Christian and others. Coal is obtained near the village. Sir Edward Law, lord chief justice of the court of king's bench, derived his title from this place, being created Baron Ellenborough in 1802.

ELLENHALL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Eccleshall; containing 280 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1765 acres. The village lies east of the high road from Eccleshall to Newport. The Hall belonged to the ancient family of the Noels, from whom descended the Noels of Hilcote, in this county, and the Noels of Ridlington, in Rutlandshire; it afterwards passed, with the manor, by marriage, to the Harcourts, and about forty years ago both became the property, by purchase, of the family of the Earl of Lichfield. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £91; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Lichfield.

ELLERBECK, a township, in the parish of OSMOTHERLEY, union of NORTHALLERTON, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Northallerton; containing 81 inhabitants.

ELLERBURN (*St. Hilda*), a parish, in PICKERING lythe and union, N. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Pickering; containing, with the township of Farmanby and chapelry of Wilton, 686 inhabitants. The soil is a red earth of various qualities, and the surface hills and valley, some of the former being of considerable size, and in a measure planted; the scenery is romantic and beautiful, up the dale. A corn-mill is propelled by a mountain stream. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. $9\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £146; patron, the Dean of York; impropri-

ators, T. Mitchelson, Esq., and others. The church is an ancient edifice, the interior of which underwent a thorough renovation in 1800. At Wilton is a chapel of ease; and at Farmanby a place of worship for Wesleyans.

ELLERBY, a township, in the parish of SWINE, union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Hull; containing 275 inhabitants. This place is called in Domesday book *Alverdebi*, and at a later period *Heludby*; the chief proprietors have been the families of St. Quintin and Dacre, and at present the lands are in various hands. The township includes the hamlets of Dowthorpe, Owbrough, Woodhall, and part of Longthorpe; and comprises by computation 2500 acres of land: the village, which is small, is on a gentle acclivity near Burton-Constable. In a pond at Horse Hill are often found quantities of small marine shells.

ELLERBY, a township, in the parish of LYTHE, union of WHITBY, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Whitby; containing 78 inhabitants. This place was anciently written *Elverdby*, and in Domesday book *Elwordebie*. It was part of the great possessions of the barons Mauley, of Mulgrave; but the lands have been long parcelled out among various owners, and most of them now belong to the Marquess of Normanby. The township comprises 596 acres, of which 51 are waste land or common: the village is situated a little to the north of the road between Whitby and Guisborough. The tithes have been commuted for £105. 10., payable to the Archbishop of York.

ELLERINGTON, a quarter, in the parochial chapelry of HAYDON, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Hexham; containing 337 inhabitants. This place is situated in the north-western extremity of Hexhamshire; and the Hexham and Haydon-Bridge road, and South Tyne river, run at a little distance to the north.

ELLERKER, a township and chapelry, in the parish of BRANTINGHAM, union of BEVERLEY, wapentake of HOWDENSHERE, E. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. by W.) from South Cave; containing 373 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1920 acres of land, of a fertile soil, stretching southward to the river Humber. The chapel is chiefly of brick, and covered with tiles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

ELLERTON-ABBEY, a township, in the parish of DOWNHOLME, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of HANGWEST, N. riding of YORK, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Richmond; containing 56 inhabitants. It is situated on the south side of Swaledale, and comprises 1490 acres, rising in bold scarrs and fells from the river. Here was a small priory of Cistercian nuns, thought to have been founded by Warnerius, dapifer to the Earl of Richmond, in the time of Henry II., and which at the Dissolution was valued at £15. 10. 6.

ELLERTON-PRIORY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HOWDEN, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Howden; containing 320 inhabitants. The scattered village of Ellerton lies on the east side of the vale of Derwent. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £110; late patron and impropriator, Sir C. B. Codrington. The church, which is in a dilapidated

state, is part of the nave of the ancient structure, which joined a priory built by William Fitz-Piers, before 1212, for canons of the Sempringham order: this institution maintained 13 poor persons, and at the Dissolution its revenue was valued at £78. 0. 10. There are almshouses for 6 persons, founded by Sir Hugh Bethell, in 1610; also a place of worship for Wesleyans.

ELLERTON-UPON-SWALE, a township, in the parish of CATTERICK, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (E. by S.) from Catterick; containing 152 inhabitants. It is situated to the east of the river Swale, and comprises about 1300 acres of land, the property of the Earl of Tyrconnel, who is lord of the manor. Henry Jenkins, who lived to the extraordinary age of 169 years, was born here; he died on the 8th of December, 1670, at this place, and a monument with a suitable epitaph was erected to his memory in 1743, in the church of Bolton-upon-Swale, where he was interred.

ELLESBOROUGH (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Wendover; containing 708 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 7.; net income, £285; patron, Sir R. G. Russell, Bart. Near the church, on a circular eminence, is an ancient fortification called Belinus' Castle, where tradition relates that Belin resided; above it is a high hill, still retaining the name of Belinesbury. There are almshouses for eight poor widowers and widows, endowed by Lady Isabella Dodd with land now let for a yearly rent of £63, and property in the funds producing a dividend of £34 per annum.

ELLESMERE (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, chiefly in the hundred of PIMHILL, N. division of SALOP, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Shrewsbury, and $178\frac{1}{2}$ (N. W.) from London; containing, with a portion of the parish in Flintshire, 7080 inhabitants. This place derives its name from an adjoining lake or mere, which, being the largest of several in the neighbourhood, was distinguished by the appellation of *Aelsmere*, or the principal lake. It had at a very early period a strong castle, which in the reign of John was, with the manor, given in marriage with the natural daughter of that monarch to Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales; but from the importance of the place as a frontier town, the government of the castle was reserved in the crown, as a necessary defence to the marches, and, after the death of Llewelyn, it was wholly given up by his son to Henry III. The castle was alternately in the possession of the English and the Welsh, during the period of mutual hostilities which preceded the final subjugation of Wales. In the reign of Edward II., the custody of it was entrusted to Oliver Ingleham, who had been the firm adherent of that king during the insurrection of the Earl of Lancaster; and in the reign of Edward III. the castle and manor were given to Lord Eubule le Strange, from whose descendant they passed by marriage into the family of the Kynastons, of whom Sir Edward Kynaston, Knt., obtained from Queen Elizabeth the grant of a market and a fair.

The TOWN, which is pleasantly situated, consists of several streets tolerably well paved; the houses are in general well built and of handsome appearance, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. On the

elevated site of the castle, of which there are no remains, is a fine bowling-green commanding a pleasing view; where a festival called the meeting of the Ellesmere Club, is celebrated at Midsummer. The trade is chiefly in malt, which is sold to a very considerable extent, and in leather, for which there are several tanneries; and many of the labouring poor are employed in spinning flax and in the manufacture of stockings. The Ellesmere canal passes to the south of the town, and, with its several branches, affords a communication with the Severn, the Dee, and the Mersey, forming a line of navigation from Liverpool to Bristol, and opening a communication with North Wales. The market is on Tuesday, and is abundantly supplied with corn, for which it is in high repute; the fairs are on the Tuesday after February 2nd, the third Tuesday in April, Whit-Tuesday, August 26th, and November 14th, for horses, cattle, and sheep. This place formerly gave name to a hundred, which, with its dependencies, was annexed to the hundred of Pimhill in the 27th of Henry VIII.

The parish is bounded on one side by the river Dee, and comprises by measurement 24,745 acres, exclusively of the chapelry of Penley, in the county of Flint. The surface is richly varied; and within the parish are six lakes, varying in extent from 50 to 120 acres, the principal of which, bordered on one side by the town, and on the other by the beautiful grounds of Oakley Park, in which are some of the finest elm-trees in the country, is a fine expanse of limpid water. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 18. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Trustees of the Earl of Bridgewater, to whom, with others, the impropriation belongs: the great tithes have been commuted for £2591. 10., and the vicarial for £430. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, in the decorated English style, with a handsome embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; the east window, in the later style, is enriched with delicate tracery of elegant design: on the south side of the chancel is the sepulchral chapel of the Kynastons, the ceiling of which is elaborately groined. There are chapels at Penley, Duddleston, and Cockshut, in the patronage of the Vicar. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. The union comprises 9 parishes or places in Salop, and a like number in the county of Flint; and contains, in the English portion, a population of 10,993. The town gives the title of Earl to the Egerton family.

ELLESMERE-PORT, a small town or port, in the township of WHITBY, parish of EASTHAM, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of CHESHIRE, about 6 miles (N.) from Chester. This place owes its origin to the formation of a canal from Chester to the river Mersey here; though for some years after the opening of the navigation, the progress of the port was slow. At present, there are about 200 houses, many of them of neat aspect; a fine range of warehouses, erected on arches, with branches of the canal passing below; and a splendid floating-dock, containing upwards of 60,000 yards of water-space. A large dock, also, for coasters, was opened in September 1843; and other works have been formed, connected with boats and shipping. The canal itself was commenced towards the close of the last century; it was lately much improved from designs by Mr. William Cubitt, who also planned the recent dock improvements, and in 1843 the whole line, with the docks, quays, and

warehouses, was leased by the proprietors to the Earl of Ellesmere. A neat church of stone has been just erected, by the contributions of the Grosvenor family, the Rev. Henry Raikes, and others; and schools, with a dwelling-house for the teachers, have been also opened.

ELLINGHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of CLAVERING, E. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Bungay; containing 398 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Waveney, which is navigable from Yarmouth to Bungay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of Trustees: the tithes have been commuted for £339. 13., and the glebe comprises 91 acres. The church is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower.

ELLINGHAM (*St. Maurice*), a parish, partly in the union of ALNWICK, and partly in that of BELFORD, S. division of BAMBROUGH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 861 inhabitants, of whom 270 are in the township of Ellingham, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Alnwick. The manor, in Henry III.'s reign, was held of the king *in capite* by Ranulph de Guagy; it passed in 1286 to Roger de Clifford, and in 1378 was possessed by Sir Allan de Heton, who acquired in that year great honour at the siege of Berwick. When the Earl of Northumberland's estates were confiscated in 1461, this estate formed part of his forfeitures, and was given to the then governor of Ireland, the brother of Edward IV. The parish, which is near the coast of the North Sea, includes the townships of North and South Charlton, Chathill, Doxford, and Preston, and comprises about 13,970 acres; it abounds with coal and limestone. The seat of Sir Edward Haggerston, Bart., forms an interesting feature in the landscape: the village stands a little to the east of the great north road. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 5. 5.; net income, £538; patrons and impropiators, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church, which stands at a short distance from the village, was founded by Ranulph de Guagy, in the 12th century, and rebuilt a few years since. Attached to the mansion of Sir Edward, is a Roman Catholic chapel.

ELLINGHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of RINGWOOD, hundred of FORDINGBRIDGE, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Ringwood; containing 350 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Avon, and comprises by computation nearly 1400 acres: the soil is a gravelly sand, alternated with a brownish mould; the surface is generally flat. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 4. $9\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £159; patrons and impropiators, the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. In the churchyard is a plain stone commemorating the execution of Alicia Lisle, in her old age, pursuant to a sentence passed by Judge Jeffreys, on a charge of harbouring known rebels in her mansion of Moyle's Court; which attain was reversed at the Revolution.

ELLINGHAM, GREAT (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of WAYLAND, hundred of SHROPHAM, W. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (N. W. by W.) from Attleburgh; containing 838 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2670a. 1r. 35p., of which 2135 acres are arable, and 477 pasture, meadow, and woodland. Ellingham Hall, an ancient mansion surrounded with a moat, is now a

farmhouse. The village is irregularly built, and consists chiefly of scattered houses. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Little Ellingham, and valued in the king's books at £6. 5. 10.: the rector of Little Ellingham, the vicar of Carbrook, and others, are the impropiators; there is a glebe of about four acres. The church is a spacious structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire; the nave is lighted by clerestory windows, and in the chancel is a neat monument to the Colman family. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. At the inclosure, in 1799, an allotment of 53 acres was awarded to the poor.

ELLINGHAM, LITTLE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WAYLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Attleburgh; containing 250 inhabitants. At the time of the Conquest, this place, though now an inconsiderable village, is said to have been three miles long. The parish comprises 1540 acres, of which 1196 are arable, 287 pasture and meadow, and 20 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Great Ellingham annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. $10\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Samuel Colby. The tithes have been commuted for £416, and the glebe comprises 46a. 1r. 13p., with a handsome parsonage-house, enlarged by the present rector. The church, chiefly in the early English style, consists of a nave and chancel, with a square embattled tower on the south side; the east window is embellished with stained and painted glass, presented by the incumbent. At the inclosure, in 1769, 40 acres were awarded for fuel to the poor, who have also 22 acres of old land.

ELLINGSTRING, a township, in the parish of MASHAM, union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Masham; containing 196 inhabitants. The township is on the south of the river Ure, and comprises, according to the tithe survey, 401 acres of land: the road from Masham to East Witton passes north of the village. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £10. 10., and the impropriate for £62, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

ELLINGTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Huntingdon; containing 448 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £84; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Peter-House, Cambridge. A school is partly supported by an endowment of £12 per annum.

ELLINGTON, a township, in the parish of WOODHORN, union of MORPETH, E. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Morpeth; containing 286 inhabitants. The township comprises 2060 acres, and is situated on the north side of the river Line, over which is a stone bridge: the village is neat and well built, seated on a rock on the brow of a hill, fronting the west, and having land of a good quality about it. The tithes have been commuted for £243 payable to the impropiators, and £46 to the vicar.

ELLINGTON, NETHER and OVER, a township, in the parish of MASHAM, union of LEYBURN, wapen-

take of **HANG-EAST**, N. riding of **YORK**. Nether Ellington, including 63 persons, is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.), and Over, including 67 persons, $2\frac{1}{2}$ (N. W. by W.) from Masham. The township is on the south of the river Ure, and comprises 1710*a.* 2*r.* 39*p.*: the two villages are contiguous to each other. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £35. 10., and the impropriate for £183, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge.

ELLINTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of **ALD-BOROUGH**, wapentake of **HALLIKELD**, N. riding of **YORK**; containing 49 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the north side of the river Ure, near its junction with the Swale, is the constablewick of Mytton-on-Swale, and comprises 576*a.* 2*r.* 11*p.*, divided in nearly equal portions between the estates of Ellinthorpe Hall and Ellinthorpe Lodge, and of which about two-thirds are arable land, and one-third pasture.

ELLISFIELD (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of **BASINGSTOKE**, hundred of **BERMONDSPIT**, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 4 miles (S.) from Basingstoke; containing 246 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name, a corruption of *Ella's Field*, from its having been the seat of war during the heptarchy; and various intrenchments remain, one of which, occupying an area of three acres, and deeply moated, is thought to have been the site of a castle belonging to the Saxon king, Ella. The parish comprises 2254 acres, of which 1447 are arable, 83 meadow, 583 woodland, and 140 common; the soil is generally clayey, and the surface varied with hills of moderate elevation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of W. Pigott, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £402, and the glebe consists of 18 acres, with a house, built in 1839. There were two churches, one dedicated to St. Martin, and the other to All Saints, till the reign of Edward III., when the latter was taken down.

ELLOUGH, or **WILLINGHAM** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **WANGFORD**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Beccles; containing 155 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 1088 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; patron, the Earl of Gosford. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. A parsonage has been erected by the Rev. Mr. Arnold.

ELLOUGHTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **BEVERLEY**, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, E. riding of **YORK**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from South Cave; containing, with the hamlet of Brough and township of Wauldby, 712 inhabitants. The parish comprises, exclusively of Wauldby, 1534*a.* 2*r.* 17*p.*, and including that township 2312*a.* 35*p.*; of the former number 1161 acres are arable, 330 pasture, and 42 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York, with a net income of £114: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1794. The church is a very ancient structure; the greater portion of it fell down in the early part of the year 1843, but it has been since restored: it is in the early English style. There are places of worship for congregations of Calvinists and Wesleyans.

ELLSTHORP, a hamlet, in the parish of **EDENHAM**, union of **BOURN**, wapentake of **BELTISLOE**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**; containing 68 inhabitants. It lies north of Edenham village.

ELM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **WISBECH**, **ISLE of ELY**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Wisbech; containing 1742 inhabitants. The parish comprises 11,162*a.* 2*r.* 13*p.*, of which 6522 acres are arable, 4615 pasture, and 25 plantations. The living is a sinecure rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 10., and now held by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and a vicarage, with that of Emneth annexed, valued at £14. 15. 10.; patron, the Bishop of Ely. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £1644. 15., and the vicarial for £638; the rectorial glebe comprises 18 acres, and the vicarial 2 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower surmounted by a small spire. Thomas Squire, in 1689, left a schoolroom, with a house and lands now producing about £50 a year; and the proceeds of about 34 acres bequeathed by different individuals, are distributed among the poor, who also receive in coal the sum of about £60 per annum, derived from land allotted in 1630. A tessellated pavement was discovered near the site of the old mansion of Needham Hall, which was taken down in 1804; and numerous Roman coins have been found.

ELM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **FROME**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Frome; containing 421 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Frome, and comprises by admeasurement 895 acres. The manufacture of woollen-cloth is extensively carried on in the vicinity; and on the banks of the Frome are various mills, and some manufactories of scythes, spades, reap-hooks, and other agricultural implements. Abundance of stone of good quality for building is found. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Charles T. Griffith, D.D. The tithes have been commuted for £110, and the glebe comprises 134 acres. The church is an ancient structure with subsequent additions, and has a finely enriched Norman arch at the western entrance. Near the northern bank of a rivulet, and on the edge of a precipice, are the remains of a Roman intrenchment, called Tedbury, in which a vessel containing coins of the Lower Empire was found in 1691.

ELM, LITTLE, a hamlet, partly in the parish of **ELM**, but chiefly in that of **WHATLEY**, union and hundred of **FROME**, E. division of the county of **SOMERSET**; containing 117 inhabitants.

ELMBRIDGE, a chapelry, in the parish of **DODDERHILL**, union of **DRITWICH**, Upper division of the hundred of **HALFESHIRE**, Droitwich and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Droitwich; containing 384 inhabitants. It comprises 1577 acres, of rather elevated and hilly land, principally arable, and of a rich and productive soil; and is bounded at the west end by the road from Droitwich to Kidderminster. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, and situated on an eminence, is a stone structure with a wooden spire, and has a very fine Saxon arch at the southern entrance; there are north and south aisles, and on the west is a gallery. The whole tithes belong to the vicar of Dodderhill.

ELMDON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Saffron-Walden; containing 680 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the confines of the county of Cambridge, and comprises 3197*a.* 3*r.* 18*p.*, of which 153 acres are woodland; the surface is hilly, and the soil rests on chalk. The village is built on the declivities of two low hills, and has a picturesque appearance. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Wendon-Lofts, and valued in the king's books at £19; impropiator, John Wilkes, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice with a square embattled tower. A Sunday school, in union with the National Society, is supported by a rent-charge of £14 per annum, bequeathed by Thomas Crawley in 1559.

ELMDON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of SOLIHULL, Solihull division of the hundred of HEM-LINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 7 miles (S. E.) from Birmingham; containing 167 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1100 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, 20 acres woodland, and the remainder good meadow and pasture; the surface is varied, and the soil generally fertile. Elmdon Hall, erected in 1795 by Isaac Spooner, Esq., and beautifully situated, is now the mansion of W. C. Alston, Esq., who purchased the property in the year 1840. The Birmingham and Warwick canal, which communicates with the Grand Junction canal, skirts the parish; and the Hampton station of the London and Birmingham railway is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Isaac William Spooner Lillingston, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £230, and the glebe comprises 18 acres of land. The church was erected in the year 1780, at the expense of Abraham Spooner, Esq., at a cost of £2000, and is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower: the east window is embellished with a representation of the Lord's Supper; and figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, in stained glass, of ancient date; and the church contains monuments to the Spooner family for three generations, and one to Jane, Countess Dowager of Rosse, who died here in 1838. The parsonage-house was built in 1803.

ELMER, with CRAKEHILL, a township, in the parish of TOPCLIFFE, union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Boroughbridge; containing 93 inhabitants, of whom 56 are in Elmer. It is situated on the north side of the river Swale, and east of the road from Boroughbridge to Topcliffe; and comprises by computation 969 acres of land, of which about 300 are in Elmer: 62 are waste or common. The tithes have been commuted for £25. 8. payable to the vicar, and £147 to the Dean and Chapter of York.

ELMHAM, NORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from East Dereham; containing 1219 inhabitants. On the division of the kingdom of the East Angles, which from its first conversion by Felix had been under one bishop, into two dioceses, about the year 673, one of the episcopal seats was fixed at Dunwich, and the other in this ancient town, which had a succession of ten bishops,

till the martyrdom of Humbert by the Danes in 870. The sees were again united about 950, and the episcopal chair transferred to Thetford in 1075. Herbert, first bishop of Norwich, rebuilt the parish church, but the present seems to be of later date: from the altar ran a subterranean passage to a palace, situated on a neighbouring hill, and which Bishop Spencer, in the turbulent reign of Richard II., converted into a castle, and surrounded with a double intrenchment, the inner moat inclosing the keep; the moats remain, and there are some vestiges of the keep. The parish comprises 4623*a.* 2*r.*, of which 2826 acres are arable, 1493 pasture, and 286 woodland and plantations; the village is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the river Wensum, and is spacious and well built. Petty-sessions are held on the first Wednesday in every alternate month; and fairs for cattle, sheep, and swine, on the 6th of April. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 15.; patron and impropiator, Lord Sondes: the great tithes have been commuted for £377. 7. 6., and the vicarial for £462, and the glebe comprises $16\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a cruciform structure, with a lofty tower surmounted by a slender spire, and is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles; remains exist of a beautiful screen, on the lower compartments of which are representations of saints, &c. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a school in union with the National Society, endowed with 13 acres of land. Various Roman urns, coins, and other relics, have been found.

ELMHAM, SOUTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (N. W.) from Halesworth; containing 224 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 1300 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of St. Nicholas annexed, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of Sir R. S. Adair: the tithes have been commuted for £368, and the glebe comprises 21 acres. The church is an ancient structure, originally Norman, of which style the circular tower, with a beautiful arch at the southern entrance, still remains; the other parts have been rebuilt at various dates, and are in the early and later English styles.

ELMHAM, SOUTH, ST. CROSS (*St. George*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Harleston; containing 258 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1043 acres, of which 100 are common land or waste. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the rectory of Homersfield, and valued in the king's books at £10: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £23. 6. 8., and the rectorial for £191. 13. 4.; the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church was repaired in 1840, and is in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower; the altar-piece is a good painting of the Raising of Lazarus from the Dead: at the south entrance is an enriched Norman arch. Near St. Margaret's Hall are the remains of a religious house, surrounded with a moat.

ELMHAM, SOUTH (*St. James*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Halesworth; containing 289 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of W. Adair, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted

for £377, and the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. Here are the remains of some ancient buildings, called the Minster. Dr. Rouke, master of Magdalene College, Oxford, was a native of the place.

—ELMHAM, SOUTH (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (E.) from Harleston; containing 181 inhabitants. This was formerly the residence of the bishops of Norwich, who had a palace here, erected about the same time as the cathedral, and which was subsequently a convent of Benedictine monks: the remains of the chapel form an interesting ruin. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of St. Peter's annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. 11., and in the patronage of W. Adair, Esq.: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for £125. 1. 6., of which £121. 1. 6. are payable to the rector, who has 52 acres of glebe. The church is partly in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower, and a Norman arched doorway on the south side. Estates producing £70 per annum are vested in trustees for charitable uses.

—ELMHAM, SOUTH (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of the county of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Halesworth; containing 145 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the perpetual curacy of Rumburgh, and valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 11. The church is in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower, and an enriched Norman arch at the south entrance.

ELMHAM, SOUTH (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of the county of SUFFOLK, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Halesworth; containing 90 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the rectory of All Saints', and valued in the king's books at £6: the church has been long since demolished.

ELMHAM, SOUTH (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of the county of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Bungay; containing 91 inhabitants, and comprising 562*a.* 2*r.* 33*p.* The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of St. Margaret's, and valued in the king's books at £8: the tithes have been commuted for £138, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower. There are still considerable remains of St. Peter's Hall, formerly the seat of the Tasburghs, who removed to Flixton Hall; the house is now occupied by a farmer.

ELMHURST.—See CURBOROUGH.

ELMLEY, county of YORK.—See EMLEY.

ELMLEY CASTLE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of PERSHORE, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Pershore; containing 403 inhabitants. This place takes its name from a castle erected on one of the Bredon hills, at the time of the Conquest, and which was destroyed in the reign of Henry III.; who gave to the inhabitants a weekly market, and an annual fair on the festival of St. Lawrence. A chantry or college, for eight priests, was sub-

sequently founded here by Grey Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in honour of the Virgin Mary. The parish comprises 2040*a.* 2*r.* 31*p.*, and is partly bounded on the south by Gloucestershire: nearly one-half of the surface is on the brow of the hill, and has a light but fertile soil; in the vale, the soil is a stiff wet clay. Great varieties of fossil shells are found. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £112; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Worcester. The church, which stands on the south side of the village, is an ancient edifice with a vaulted roof; it contains some handsome monuments to the Savage family, and one to an earl of Coventry, erected by the countess, his widow. The site of the ancient castle, and the moat by which it was surrounded, are all that remain. Bishop Bonner is said to have been born here. The place gives the inferior title of Viscount to the Earl Beauchamp.

ELMLEY, ISLE OF (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of SHEPPY, liberty of the ISLE of SHEPPY, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Sittingbourne; containing 42 inhabitants. This place, still called an island, was formerly surrounded by the river Swale, but is now connected by a narrow neck of land with the Isle of Sheppy; it is in length about three miles, and in breadth two, a small tract on the northern side being within the bounds of the parish of East-Church. There is a ferry across the Swale to Milton. The parish comprises 1572 acres of rich land, affording herbage for numerous flocks of sheep; also 189 acres of marsh land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £340; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church, which was dilapidated, and only used on the induction of a new rector, has lately been repaired, and divine service is now performed in it.

ELMLEY-LOVETT (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of DROITWICH, Lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Kidderminster and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Stourport, containing 381 inhabitants. The parish is intersected at its east end by the road from Droitwich to Kidderminster, and crossed from north to south by a stream which falls into the Salwarp. It consists of 2179 acres of a rich and fertile soil, and 205 of common land or waste; the surface is rather hilly, and interspersed with wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 2. 6.; net income, £527; patron, Christ's College, Cambridge. The church, which stands on elevated ground, has been lately built, on the site of the former edifice. A school is endowed with part of the profits of an estate which was bequeathed, at a very early period, for the benefit of the church and the poor, and now produces a rental of £131. 14. The place gives the title of Viscount to the Lygon family.

ELMORE, a hamlet, in the parish of MOTCOMB, union of SHAFTESBURY, liberty of GILLINGHAM, Shaston division of DORSET, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N.) from Shaftesbury. A church has lately been erected, chiefly at the expense of the Earl of Pembroke and his family. On Elmore Green are several wells, from which the town of Shaftesbury is supplied with water.

ELMORE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of GLOUCESTER, Middle division of the hundred

of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Gloucester; containing 379 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Severn, and comprises about 1200 acres: the soil is generally a deep clay, and the surface flat; the greater portion of the land is meadow and pasture. The Severn is here obstructed in its course by a rock extending nearly across its channel, which renders it unnavigable at low water. Elmore Court, the ancient seat of the Guise family, is a handsome Elizabethan mansion, on an eminence. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £73; patron, Sir Berkeley W. Guise, Bart. The church has an embattled tower at the west end.

ELMSALL, NORTH, a township, in the parish of SOUTH KIRKBY, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Pontefract; containing 281 inhabitants. It comprises about 2000 acres; the surface is boldly undulated, and the scenery pleasing. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £80.

ELMSALL, SOUTH, a township, in the parish of SOUTH KIRKBY, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Pontefract; containing 518 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1370 acres; the village consists of several scattered houses, extending along an acclivity near the confluence of the two sources of the Skelbrook river.

ELMSETT (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of COSFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Hadleigh; containing 446 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1997*a.* 1*r.* 10*p.*: the surface is diversified with hills and dales; the soil is various, and the lands are arable, pasture, and meadow, in nearly equal portions, with a moderate quantity of wood. Two streams, which rise within the parish, flow in different directions; and there are two large gravel-pits. A pleasure-fair is held on Whit-Tuesday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 7. 1.; net income, £580; patrons, the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is built of flint and stone; the chancel window is much admired. The parsonage-house is surrounded by a moat. On the declivity of a hill is a cold mineral spring, called the Dropping Well, issuing out of limestone rock, and producing fibrous crystallizations. John Boyse, an eminent scholar and divine, and one of the translators of the last version of the Bible, was born here in 1560.

ELMSTEAD (*ST. ANNE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Colchester; containing 309 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from the abundance and luxuriant growth of elms, is partly bounded by the river Colne, and comprises 2692 acres, whereof 289 are in wood; the surface is generally flat, and the soil light and gravelly. A fair, chiefly for toys, is held on the 15th of May. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £310; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge. The church is a very ancient edifice, with a tower scarcely rising above the roof; it consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, between which last and the nave is an effigy in wood of a Knight Templar. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

The parish is crossed by a Roman road from Colchester to Harwich.

ELMSTED (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of ELHAM, hundred of STOUTING, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 10 miles (S. by W.) from Canterbury; containing 505 inhabitants. It comprises 2683*a.* 2*r.* 33*p.*, of which 1247 acres are arable, 979 meadow and pasture, 51 in hop plantations, 295 wood, and the remainder common. A fair is held on July 25th. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Hastingleigh, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.

ELMSTHORPE, a parish, in the union of HINCKLEY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Hinckley; containing 36 inhabitants. A portion of the army of Richard III. encamped here on the night previous to the battle of Bosworth-Field, and took shelter within the dilapidated walls of the ruined church, which has since been converted into a barn. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Barwell, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.

ELMSTONE, a parish, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of PRESTON, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Wingham; containing 81 inhabitants. It is situated about three miles south of the river Stour, and comprises 431*a.* 3*r.* 37*p.*, including about 12 acres of hop-grounds: the soil is generally fertile, and the surface flat, and thinly wooded. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 8½., and in the gift of Wm. Delmar, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £267. 9., and there are 11½ acres of glebe. The church, which stands on an eminence, is built of flint, in the early English style and has been lately repaired.

ELMSTONE-HARDWICKE (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the unions of TEWKESBURY and CHELTENHAM, partly in the Lower division of the hundred of DEERHURST, but chiefly in the Lower division of the hundred of WESTMINSTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 410 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Chelt, and intersected by the high road from Cheltenham to Worcester and Malvern; it comprises 2562*a.* 2*r.* 26*p.*, chiefly in tillage, and extends to within less than two miles of Cheltenham. Stone of a blue colour, and very soft, is quarried for inferior uses. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 3½., and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted in two separate portions; the great tithes of Hardwicke for £370, and the vicarial for £147. 10.; the great tithes of Uckington for £313. 10., and the vicarial for £72: the vicarial glebe comprises nearly 9¾ acres, with a glebe-house lately built at the cost of the incumbent, the Rev. John Byron. The church is a neat plain edifice of early date, repaired in 1846-7. Springs of water, similar to those at Cheltenham, are said to exist in the parish.

ELMSWELL (*ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of STOW, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from Woolpit; containing 671 inhabitants. The parish is situated on a commanding eminence, and comprises about 2100 acres; the soil is partly mixed and partly a stony clay. The Elmswell station of the Ipswich and Bury railway is six miles from the Stow-Market station, and nine miles

from that of Bury. Elmswell Hall, a hunting seat belonging to the abbots of Bury St. Edmund's, was given in the reign of James I. to Sir Robert Gardiner, and is now a farmhouse. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 7. 11; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. T. Lawton, whose tithes have been commuted for £492. 4., and whose glebe comprises 19 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower; in the south aisle is a monument to Sir Robert Gardiner. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. An almshouse was founded, and endowed with land, by Sir R. Gardiner, for six poor widows.

ELMTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of WORKSOP, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 9 miles (E. by N.) from Chesterfield; containing, with the township of Creswell, 433 inhabitants. It comprises about 1200 acres; the surface is level, with some small undulations, and the soil a thin marl resting on limestone. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 3.; net income, £55; patron and impropriator, the Rev. C. H. R. Rodes. The extraordinary arithmetical calculator, Jedediah Buxton, was born at this place in 1707, and in 1772 was buried here.

ELSDON (*St. Cuthbert*), a parish, partly in the union of BELLINGHAM, and partly in that of ROTHBURY, S. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTH-UMBERLAND; comprising the townships or wards of Elsdon, Monkridge, Otterburn, Rochester, Troughend, and Woodside; and containing 1680 inhabitants, of whom 282 are in Elsdon township, 18½ miles (W. N. W.) from Morpeth. The river Rede rises at the foot of the Carter mountains, which separate England from Scotland, and runs through a great part of the parish; it gave name to the franchise of Redesdale, the lords of which, from a very remote time, exercised many royal privileges, such as trying causes before their own justices, &c. The inhabitants of the district were marked by many peculiar features; in the reign of Elizabeth, they lived in sheds, during the summer months, pasturing their cattle on the moorlands, and plundering and levying contributions upon their neighbours on both sides of the border. The parish comprises 74,918 acres, of which 1756 are arable, and 477 woodland. A large portion consists of dreary moors, but nearly two-thirds are well adapted for rearing black-cattle and sheep, having been much improved by the drainage of the heaths and morasses; oats and barley ripen in most seasons, but wheat seldom comes to perfection. The eastern part rests upon beds of limestone, and the western upon porphyry and basalt, with some mountain limestone.

The township of Elsdon contains 6403 acres, of which 374 are arable, and the remainder pasture. Elsdon common, containing 10,245 acres, was inclosed in 1729. The Castle was erected in the 14th century, by Sir Robert Taylboys, whose arms are on the south parapet; it is a strong tower-building, now the rectory-house, the lower story of which is spanned by a single arch. A market was formerly held, which had been granted by Edward I., in 1281, to William de Umfraville, at the same time as the fair, which latter (for cattle, sheep, and linen and woollen cloth) is held on August 26th. The village consists of a circular row of houses, having

in the centre a green of several acres. The living is a rectory valued in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland: the tithes have been commuted for £800, and the glebe contains 64 acres. The church is a large cruciform structure, supposed to have been built soon after the time of Richard II.: some years since, in clearing away the earth against the north transept, upwards of 100 skeletons were discovered. At Byrness is a separate incumbency, in the gift of the rector. North-east of the village are the Moat Hills, which, from the relics discovered in them, seem to have been raised by the Britons, and afterwards occupied by the Romans.

ELSECAR, a hamlet, in the parish of WATH-UPON-DEARNE, union of ROTHERHAM, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Barnsley; containing 1000 inhabitants. This place, which abounds with ironstone and coal, is the property of Earl Fitzwilliam, who has established extensive works for the making of pig-iron, and foundries for castings of all kinds, in which 400 of the population are employed: there are also collieries, and quarries of excellent stone; and a branch of the Dearne and Dove canal extends to the village. A handsome church with a tower and spire, built by the earl at a cost of £2500, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was consecrated in 1843: the living is in the patronage of his lordship. Some beautiful fossils are found in the pits.

ELSENHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BISHOP-STORTFORD, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 5 miles (N. E.) from Bishop-Stortford; containing 491 inhabitants. This parish is separated from that of Stansted-Mountfitchet by a small rivulet, and comprises 1825*a.* 2*r.* 8*p.*, of which 1269 acres are arable, 320 meadow, and 105 woodland. Here is a station of the railway from London to Cambridge, situated about midway between the stations at Newport and Bishop-Stortford. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 10.; patron, incumbent, and impropriator, the Rev. Thomas Canning; the great tithes have been commuted for £438, and the vicarial for £164; the impropriate glebe comprises 10 acres, and the vicarial 31 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a slender spire, and contains many interesting details of early Norman architecture.

ELSEY, a hamlet, in the parish of MUMBY, union of SPILSBY, March division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 68 inhabitants.

ELSFIELD (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of HEADINGTON, hundred of BULLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 3¼ miles (N. E. by N.) from Oxford; containing 185 inhabitants. This parish comprises by computation 1300 acres. It was formerly of much importance, and the remains of an ancient mansion, which was an extensive pile of building, are still visible. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 1½.; patron and impropriator, Lieut.-Col. North: the tithes have been commuted for £185, and there are 2 acres of glebe. The church, which once contained three private chapels, was consecrated in 1273: in the chancel is a large stone, with an inscription round the edge in Saxon characters, to the memory of Iohannes

de Chiltenham, which is thought to have been brought from some other place. Archbishop Parker was vicar in the sixteenth century; and the church contains a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Francis Wise, a celebrated Saxon scholar, who was first librarian to the Ratcliffe Library at Oxford, and also vicar of this parish.

ELSHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, N. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 458 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 4.; net income, £46; patron, T. G. Corbett, Esq. The church is a neat structure in the early English style, with a handsome western porch. An hospital, or priory of Augustine canons, was founded early in the twelfth century, by Beatrix de Amundevill, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Edmund; the revenue at the Dissolution, amounted to £83. 17. 10.

ELSING, a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from East Dereham; containing 457 inhabitants. The parish is finely situated in the vale of the Wensum, and bounded by the river on the north-west; and comprises 1535a. 2r. 32p., of which 1184 acres are arable, 235 meadow and pasture, and 91 common: the scenery is pleasing. The village is built, in irregular detached portions, along the southern acclivities of the vale. An act for the inclosure of lands was passed in 1841. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 11. 8., and in the patronage of Mrs. Frances Browne; the tithes have been commuted for £330, and the glebe comprises 16 acres, with a house. The church, situated on an eminence, is an ancient structure, chiefly in the decorated style, with a square embattled tower: in the east window are full-length portraits, in stained glass, of Hugh de Hastings and his wife, the supposed founders; and on the floor of the chancel is a fine brass to Sir Hugh de Hastings, who died in 1347. There are about 14 acres of church land.

ELSLACK, a township, in the parish of BROUGH-TON-IN-AIREDALE, union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Skipton; containing 188 inhabitants. The township comprises 1762 acres, whereof 380 are common land or waste.

ELSTEAD (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of HAMBLEDON, hundred of FARNHAM, W. division of SURREY, 4 miles (W.) from Godalming; containing 743 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Wey, and comprises by computation 4119 acres, whereof 1939 are arable, and the remainder waste land. The surface is generally flat; but some parts rise into hills of considerable elevation, of which the highest is Crooksbury; and two ridges, called respectively the Hind's Head and Hog's Back, traverse the parish, the former on the south-west, and the latter on the north-west of the village. The soil is chiefly sandy. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £78; patron the Archdeacon of Surrey. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £330. Dr. James, inventor of the powders which bear his name, spent many of the later years of his life here.

ELSTEAD, a parish, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of DUMPFORD, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Midhurst; containing 212 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 4., and with the rectory of Treyford and vicarage of Didling annexed; net income, £331; patron, the Rev. L. V. Harcourt. The church has portions in the Norman style.

ELSTOB, a township, in the parish of STANTON, union of SEDGEFIELD, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 9 miles (N. E. by N.) from Darlington; containing 27 inhabitants. In the 14th century this place belonged to the Gray family, under the see of Durham, and in the 15th was the property of Sir Thomas Gray, Knt., who was executed at Southampton in 1417, upon which event the manor escheated to the bishop; among subsequent proprietors occur the families of Scurfield, Bromley, Spearman, Chaloner, and Stewart. The township is situated in a hilly district, and comprises 733a. 2r. 4p., mostly arable land: the Clarence railway passes through it. The tithes have been commuted for £70.

ELSTON, a township, in the parish and union of PRESTON, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Preston; containing 56 inhabitants. The ancient name of the township was Etheleston, and the manor was the property of the Elstons, who held it from a very remote period; it afterwards passed to other families, among whom the Walmsleys are the latest owners. The township is encompassed on the east and south by the river Ribble. The tithes have been commuted for £52. 12. 6., payable to the perpetual curate of Coppull, in the parish of Standish, and £2. 13. to the vicar of Preston.

ELSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, S. division of the wapentake of NEWARK and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Newark; containing 259 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1492 acres: the river Trent is within a mile and a half, and on its bank is a wharf. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 9.; net income, £299; patron, R. A. Darwin, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1795; the glebe altogether comprises 172 acres. The church was almost entirely rebuilt by the late patron, W. B. Darwin, Esq., at an expense of £2000; the interior is fitted up with open stalls, and contains several monuments to the Darwin family, and many ancient details. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; and a school, erected in 1812, endowed with land. An almshouse for four widows was built in 1744, in pursuance of the will of Anne Darwin in 1722. Dr. Erasmus Darwin, author of the *Zoonomia*, was born here.

ELSTON, a chapelry, in the parish of EAST STOKE, union of SOUTHWELL, S. division of the wapentake of NEWARK and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Newark; containing 285 inhabitants. The chapel, a small neat edifice, stands contiguous to the parish of Elston, and the two villages are so intermingled as not to be distinguishable from each other. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

ELSTON, a hamlet, in the parish of ORCHESTON ST. GEORGE, union of AMESBURY, hundred of HEYTESBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of

WILTS, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Amesbury; containing 93 inhabitants.

ELSTOW (*St. Mary and St. Helen*), a parish, in the hundred of REDBORNE-STOKE, union and county of BEDFORD, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. by W.) from Bedford; containing 562 inhabitants. This place was distinguished for an abbey founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by his niece Judith, Countess of Huntingdon, for nuns of the Benedictine order, and which flourished till the Dissolution, when the society consisted of an abbess and 21 nuns, and its revenue was £325. 2. 1. The parish comprises by measurement 1600 acres; the soil is partly dry and gravelly, and partly clayey. Fairs for cattle are held on the 14th of May and 5th of November, each for two days. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £7. 9.; net income, £75; patron and impropiator, W. H. Whitbread, Esq. The church, originally the church of the abbey, and now the only remaining portion of that establishment, is a stately structure in the Norman style, with a detached tower on the north side. John Bunyan, author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, was born here.

ELSTREE, or IDLESTREE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of BARNET, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Edgware; containing 360 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 1300 acres. The village stands upon the spot where the Watling-street crosses from Middlesex into Hertfordshire, and is in the four parishes of Aldenham, Edgware, Elstree, and Whitchurch. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £304; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an act passed in 1776 for inclosing Boreham common; the glebe altogether consists of 220 acres, with a house built in 1836. The church, a neat edifice, erected about the time of Queen Elizabeth, is said to have been first built out of the ruins of the ancient city *Sulloniacim*, the foundations of which are still visible about one mile to the south.

ELSTRONWICK, a chapelry, in the parish of HUMBLETON, union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Hull; containing 143 inhabitants. It was called at the time of the Domesday survey *Astenuuic*, and derives its name from its Saxon possessor Elstan. The township comprises about 910 acres: the village is agreeably situated, and contains some good houses. The chapel, consecrated in the reign of Henry VIII., is a small edifice, with a bell-turret at the west end, and is entered by a large doorway in the Grecian style, brought from Humbleton Hall when the chapel was repaired.

ELSWICK, a township, in the ecclesiastical district of GREAT ECCLESTON, parish of ST. MICHAEL UPON WYRE, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Kirkham; containing 303 inhabitants. This place, of which the ancient name was Ethelswick, is mentioned in the Domesday survey. It appears among the lands which escheated to the crown by the attainder of Edmund Dudley; and was held by Thomas, Earl of Derby, of the king, in the 13th of Henry VIII.: the property is now in various hands. The township comprises 970 acres, equally divided between arable and pasture. The village lies about a mile south-by-east

from Little Eccleston, and a mile and a half south-by-west from Great Eccleston. Danes Hill, in the township, is supposed to be connected in name with the Danish invasion. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £129, and the vicarial for £38. There is a place of worship for Independents.

ELSWICK, a township, in the parish of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, NEWCASTLE, union of NEWCASTLE, W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 1789 inhabitants. This township, which includes the hamlet of Low Elswick, and comprises 938 acres, is within the borough of Newcastle, adjoining the town on the west, and containing many good streets and villas, and some very extensive manufacturing establishments. The rural part rises beautifully from the northern bank of the river Tyne, towards Benwell, and consists chiefly of arable land, rich and fertile. Large collieries are in operation in the neighbourhood; and in a place called the Quarry field, abundance of good stone is obtained for building. On the Tyne is an establishment for the manufacture of white-lead, red-lead, litharge, sheet and pipe lead, and patent shot, the tower for which last, erected in 1796, is 175 feet high: these works were commenced in 1778, and are of greater magnitude than any others in the kingdom. Messrs. Lister and Sons established a crucible factory in 1831; and there are copperas-works, on a very large scale. Elswick House is a noble mansion, commanding beautiful views of the vale of the Tyne, Axwell Park, Gibside, Ravensworth Castle, and the whole range of the Gateshead hills. A church district named St. Paul's, High Elswick, was endowed in 1846 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: the living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Durham, alternately.

ELSWORTH (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of PAPWORTH, county of CAMBRIDGE, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Caxton; containing 915 inhabitants, and comprising 3755a. 2r. 25p. A pleasure-fair is held throughout the whole of the week following Trinity-Sunday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £480; patron, the Duke of Portland. The tithes have been commuted for land. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; and though much defaced by injudicious alterations, displays numerous elegant details. Samuel Franklin, Esq., in 1695, bequeathed 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, now let for £2. 10. per acre, for the endowment of almshouses for three widows.

ELTHAM (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of LEWISHAM, hundred of BLACKHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Mottingham, part of which is in the parish of Chislehurst, 2310 inhabitants. This place, in Domesday book called *Alteham*, is supposed to have derived its name from the Saxon, *Eald*, old, and *Ham*, a dwelling. It formed part of the royal demesnes in the reign of Edward the Elder, by whom it was given to Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury; and at a very early period became a favourite retreat of the English kings. Henry III. kept a grand festival in 1270, attended by his queen and the whole court, in the palace of Eltham, which was enlarged by Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, about the

close of the thirteenth century. Edward II. resided here for some time, and at this place also his son was born, from this circumstance called John of Eltham, and the palace, erroneously, King John's Palace. Edward III. held parliaments here in 1329 and 1375, and in 1364 sumptuously entertained his prisoner, King John of France, in the palace. Richard II. here celebrated the festival of Christmas, in 1384 and 1386, as did Henry IV. in 1405, on which occasion the Duke of York was accused of an attempt to surprise and murder the king. Edward IV. repaired the palace, and inclosed one of the parks. Henry VII. built a front to it, and otherwise improved the building; and it continued to be the occasional residence of the sovereign till the reign of Henry VIII., who celebrated two splendid festivals in it, after which time it began to yield in importance to Greenwich, which, in the reign of Elizabeth, obtained the ascendancy. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., Eltham was occupied by the Earl of Essex, the parliamentary general, who died here in 1646. Of the extent of this once magnificent pile, some idea may be formed from the parliamentary survey, in which it is described as having "one fair chapel, one great hall, forty-six rooms and offices, below stairs, with two large cellars; and above stairs, seventeen lodging-rooms on the king's side, twelve on the queen's side, and nine on the prince's side; thirty-five bayes of building, or seventy-eight rooms in the offices round the court-yard, which contained one acre of ground." The principal remains are the great hall, 100 feet long and 36 wide, having ten windows on each side and a finely ornamented roof, and which had for many years been used as a barn, but is now partially restored. The area is inclosed by a stone wall of great thickness, from 18 to 20 feet in height: the moat by which it was surrounded was from 70 to 80 feet in breadth, and from fourteen to fifteen in depth; it is quite dry, and though converted into a garden its original form may be distinctly traced.

The village is irregularly built, but contains many handsome houses, and the environs abound with noble mansions and elegant seats. Near the road from Eltham to Shooter's Hill, is Savendroog Castle, a square building with angular turrets rising above the battlements, erected in 1784 to commemorate the taking of the castle of that name, on the coast of Malabar, in the East Indies, by Sir William Daines, Bart., commander of the company's marine forces in those seas, on the 2nd of April, 1755. It forms a conspicuous and romantic feature in the scenery. Shooter's Hill, so named from its having been anciently used for the practice of archery, and on which a singular triangular tower was erected, by his lady, to the memory of Sir William Daines, is celebrated for the extent and variety of its prospects. The parish comprises 4350 acres, of which 449 are in wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 2. 6.; net income, £355; patrons, the Fryer family; impropiators, the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford. The church is a plain edifice, with a spire: in it were interred the remains of Dr. Horne, Bishop of Norwich, who died in 1792; and in the churchyard, those of Sir William Daines, and Dogget, the comedian, partner with Wilks and Cibber. There is a place of worship for Independents. A school was built in 1634, and endowed in 1714 by Elizabeth

Leggatt, with lands producing more than £30 per annum. An almshouse was founded in 1680, by Thomas Phillipot, for six aged persons, and endowed with land now yielding an income of £165. 12.; there are four other almshouses, and among the benefactions to the poor are, a grant of land by Henry VII. in 1492, and another in 1509 by John Passey. On the summit of a hill, south-by-east from the town, are the remains of a Roman camp. Dr. William Sherard, the celebrated botanist, resided here in the early part of the eighteenth century, and cultivated a botanical garden, assisted by the German botanist, Dillarius, who published a catalogue of the plants in two volumes folio, under the title of *Hortus Elthamensis*, in 1732. The learned herald and Kentish historian, John Phillipot, also resided here.

ELTISLEY (*St. PANDIANIA & St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of LONGSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Caxton, and on the road between Oxford and Cambridge; containing 372 inhabitants. This place appears to have been yielded up to General Desbrowe, who married a sister of Oliver Cromwell, and whose family resided here above 100 years. The parish comprises about 1938 acres, chiefly arable; 113 acres are common or waste: the surface is level, and the soil heavy. A nunnery, in which St. Pandiania, the daughter of a king of Scotland, is said to have been buried, stood near the vicarage-house, but was destroyed about the time of the Conquest. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 8.; net income, £51; patron and impropiator, Samuel Newton, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £216. 9. The church, which is very ancient, is in the early English style, with later insertions; the whole was repaired in 1841. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Near the church, on the south side, was a famous well, still called "St. Pandiania's," which has been filled up by rubbish of many years' accumulation.

ELTON, a township, in the parish of THORNTON, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Frodsham; containing 225 inhabitants. The township comprises 1051 acres; the soil in the uplands is a strong marl, and in other parts sandy. As a commutation for the tithes, a rent-charge of £108 has been awarded; and there is a glebe of nearly $25\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

ELTON, a township, in the parish of WARMINGHAM, union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Sandbach; containing 570 inhabitants. It comprises 1009 acres, of a clayey, sandy, and mossy soil. The Sandbach station of the Manchester and Birmingham railway is in the township. The tithes have been commuted for £134.

ELTON, a chapelry, in the parish of YOULGRAVE, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of the county of DERBY, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W.) from Winster; containing 536 inhabitants. The manor was held by the Bardolfs, as lords paramount, by the rendering of a pair of gilt spurs. It passed from them to the Tibetots, and afterwards to the Stevensons, from one of whose coheiresses a moiety came to Hylton Joliffe, Esq.; the other coheiress sold her moiety to William Brittlebank, Esq. The township comprises 1408 acres

of land: the village is on the summit of a bleak eminence. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £98, partly arising from £200 benefactions, £200 Queen Anne's Bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; patrons, the resident Freeholders: a parsonage-house, a neat stone building, was erected in 1838. The tithes were commuted for land, under inclosure acts, in 1763 and 1809. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints, and, with its square tower, can be seen at a great distance.

ELTON, a parish, in the union of STOCKTON, S. W. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Stockton; containing 92 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from *Eld*, old, and the adjunct *town*, comprises by measurement 1300 acres; and is situated on rising ground, facing the south, and presenting fine views of the Cleveland hills: stone is quarried for the roads. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 5½., and in the gift of the Rev. Albany Wade, and T. Jefferson Hogg, Esq., the former having two turns, and the latter one: the tithes have been commuted for £170, and the glebe comprises 70 acres. The church, rebuilt in 1841, in the later English style, by the Rev. Albany Wade, at a cost of £500, has a fine Anglo-Norman arch, preserved from the old edifice, separating the nave from the chancel, in which latter is an effigy of Sir William Gower, a crusader.

ELTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LUDLOW, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, 4¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Ludlow; containing 99 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Wigmore to Ludlow, and comprises about 1500 acres, of which the portions of arable and pasture land are nearly equal; the scenery is very fine, and the plantations are largely stocked with oak. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron, E. H. K. Davies, Esq. The church is a small handsome edifice.

ELTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, 4¾ miles (N. E.) from Oundle, and 8 (N. W.) from Stilton; containing 844 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Nene, near the Peterborough and Northampton railway, and comprises about 3520 acres, whereof two-thirds are arable, and about 90 acres woodland. The surface is undulated, rising into hills about two-hundred feet above the level of the river; the soil on the elevated grounds is a strong argillaceous loam. An iron-foundry employs about twenty hands. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 9. 2.; net income, £478: patrons, the Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford. The church is in the decorated English style, with a fine tower in the later English; it has lately been restored. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. A school, now conducted on the national system, was founded and endowed by Francis and Jane Proby, in 1712, when the former gave land, and the latter £600 in South Sea annuities, together producing £40 per annum. An almshouse for four poor women, endowed with an estate near Lincoln, yielding £165 per annum, was founded by the Rev. John Cooper in 1663. The old tower of Elton Hall, a monastic building, is a fine specimen of the embattled style of the 15th century; there are a rich groined roof in the kitchen of the Hall, and other remains of a chapel, still to be seen.

ELTON, an ecclesiastical district and a township, in the parish, union, and parliamentary borough, of BURY, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE; containing 5202 inhabitants. This township extends on its south-eastern side into the town of Bury, and is separated by the river Irwell from the township of Walmersley. The surface of the land is undulated, the soil alluvial near the Irwell, and clay in other parts, and the scenery picturesque: from the higher grounds most extensive views are obtained. Two collieries and three stone-quarries are in operation. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton and woollen mills on the banks of the river, and in the extensive bleaching-works of John Whitehead, Esq., whose family have been located here for more than two centuries. The cotton-works at Wood-Hill have two water-wheels of 140-horse power, but when the river is low, steam-power is used. At Hinds are logwood-works, with two water-wheels of 40-horse power; and these also are worked by steam, when the stream fails. The Wood-Hill and Hinds mills are the property of Messrs. Thomas Calrow and Sons, who have mills also in Walmersley township: the whole of the persons employed are resident on the premises, and their habitations form quite a village, on the banks of the Irwell. Brandlesholme Hall, the ancient seat of the Greenhalghes, with its gabled front, apparently of the age of Elizabeth, is built in the usual ornamental style, of wood, stone, and brick; but its splendour is eclipsed by the more modern mansions which surround it. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Bury; net income, £150, with a house. The church, All Saints', was erected in 1843, on a site presented by the Earl of Derby; it is in the Norman style, with a square tower, and cost £3000, entirely raised by subscription. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £84. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school; and a Sunday school: the latter was established in 1806, and a house for it was recently built, at a cost of between £300 and £400.

ELTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4¼ miles (E. by S.) from Bingham; containing 81 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 5.; net income, £286; patron, W. F. N. Norton, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1807.

ELTRINGHAM, a township, in the parish of Ovingham, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 13½ miles (W. by S.) from Newcastle; containing 87 inhabitants, of whom 11 are residents in an extra-parochial place called Masters Close. It comprises 320 acres, and is on the south side of the river Tyne. About half a mile west of the village is a fire-brick manufactory. The Carlisle railway passes through the township. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £56. 2. Thomas and John Bewick, eminent wood-engravers, were born here.

ELVASTON (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 4½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Derby; containing 518 inhabitants. This place was the scene of depredations committed by the parliamentarian forces, under Sir John Gell, in 1643, when Elvaston Castle, the seat of Lady Stanhope, was

partly destroyed. The parish is situated on the river Derwent, and intersected by the road from Derby to London; and comprises about 2600 acres, of which one-seventh is arable. The soil is a rich loam resting upon gravel, inclining in those parts near the river to a stiffish clay; a mile from the river, the depth of the soil is from three to five feet; the surface is a dead level. There are some mines of plaster, but not now wrought. The Burrow-Ash station of the Midland railway abuts on the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. 9.; net income, £155; patron, the Earl of Harrington, who is lord of the manor, and owner of nearly the whole parish. The glebe comprises $43\frac{3}{4}$ acres, situated in Draycott, three miles distant; with three acres around the glebe-house, which is a good residence. The church is an ancient structure, with the original screen and rood-loft between the nave and chancel still remaining. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

ELVEDON, or ELDEN (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of MILDENHALL, hundred of LACKFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Thetford; containing 240 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 5552 acres, chiefly arable, with a portion of woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 6.; net income, £298; patron, W. Newton, Esq., proprietor of the parish. The church is in the early English style, with a tower of flints, but has undergone much alteration and repair. This place conferred the title of Viscount on Admiral Keppel, who had a seat here.

ELVETHAM, a parish, in the union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, hundred of ODIHAM, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. S. E.) from Hartford-Bridge; containing 552 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3194 acres, of which 1182 are common land or waste. The surface is intersected from north to south by a range of gently rising hills, on the flat summit of one of which is Hartford-Bridge, and the vale beneath is watered by a small brook that frequently overflows its banks; the soil in the higher grounds is mostly gravel, and in the lower a rich loam, alternated with sand, and in some parts peat. Elvetham Park, the seat of Lord Calthorpe, was the residence of Lord Hartford, who in 1591 sumptuously entertained Queen Elizabeth for four days in his splendid mansion. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of Lord Calthorpe: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises 13a. 3r. 35p. The church is an ancient structure. Schools are chiefly supported by his lordship; and a fund arising from bequests made by the family, is applied in the distribution of bread, clothing, and blankets, among the poorer inhabitants of the parish.

ELVINGTON (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, union, and E. riding, of YORK, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from York; containing 478 inhabitants. This place derives its name, according to some, from the ancient eel-fisheries in the district; according to others, from *Aluf*, a Saxon, to whom Elvington, then written Alvintone, is described in Domesday book as belonging: some, again, deduce it from the Latin *Alveus*. The parish comprises 2246a. 3r. 17p., of which 1426 acres are arable, 470 pasture and meadow, 172 inclosed, but uncultivated, moorland, and 177 wood and

plantations. The surface is generally level, and the soil various, comprehending rich alluvial meadow-ground, locally called *Ings*, adjoining the river; a friable loam on the acclivity; and a strong clay suitable for wheat and beans; while a portion is poor sand and heath. The Derwent, which forms the eastern boundary of the parish and manor, abounds with fine salmon, for which, and lampreys, there is a fishery of very ancient establishment; large sturgeon, also, some weighing 14 stone, have occasionally been caught. The Hall was, for a considerable time anterior to the close of the last century, the property and seat of the Sternes, from a junior branch of which family was descended the author of *Tristram Shandy*, who was maintained at the university of Cambridge by his cousin, Sterne, of Elvington. The village is pleasantly built on an acclivity rising from the western bank of the Derwent, and contains several good and substantial houses, with about 70 neat brick cottages. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 17. 2., with a net income of £280: the patronage is in the Lord Chancellor. The tithes were commuted for land and a small money payment, under an act of inclosure, in 1769; the glebe consists of 238a. 3r. 13p., of which 50 acres are wood. The church is a neat plain building, erected in 1803, by the Rev. A. Cheap, then rector, who contributed two-thirds of the expense, and by whom the glebe-house was also built. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

ELWICK, a township, in the parish of HART, union of STOCKTON, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Stockton; containing 238 inhabitants. Robert de Brus gave "Ailewic" in "Hertenese," in frank marriage with his daughter Agatha, to Ralph, son of Ribald, of Middleham; and from the descendants of this Ralph the manor passed to the Nevills, with whom it remained, though by means of remote heirs, till the 16th century. The township comprises about 1940 acres: the village is scattered on the western edge of the parish of Hart, separated by a deep dell from the church and parish of Elwick-Hall. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £63, and the vicarial for £16.

ELWICK, a township, in the parish of BELFORD, partly in the union of BELFORD, N. division of BAMBROUGH ward, and partly in the union of BERWICK-ON-TWEED, ISLANDSHIRE, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Belford; containing 84 inhabitants. It is situated at the southern extremity of Islandshire, on Budle bay, on the sands of which are very large cockles, known by the name of Budle cockles. The tithes have been commuted for £93.

ELWICK-HALL, or WEST PARISH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of STOCKTON, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 4 miles (N.) from Wolviston; containing 165 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Stockton to Sunderland, and comprises 4321a. 3r. 18p., of which about 3250 acres are arable, 70 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The surface is boldly varied, rising into hills of considerable elevation, of which one to the north-west of the church, called the Beacon Hill, commands an extensive view of the Cleveland hills and the sea, with the mouth of the river Tees, and the bold headlands of Huntcliffe and Rowcliffe. The soil is generally a cold clay, and the

principal crops are wheat and oats. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 18. 1½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Durham: the tithes have been commuted for £267. 15., and the glebe comprises 367 acres. The church, which is situated on an eminence rising from a narrow dell that separates it from the village of Elwick, in the parish of Hart, is an ancient structure with a low massive tower at the angle of the south aisle. In the churchyard is a vault containing the remains of Sir James Allan Park, judge of the court of common pleas from 1816 till his death, on the 8th of December, 1838.

ELWORTHY (St. MARTIN), a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET, 5¼ miles (N.) from Wiveliscombe; containing 210 inhabitants. It is beautifully situated within five miles of the Bristol Channel, and comprises by computation nearly 1600 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., and in the patronage of John Kendrick, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £230, and the glebe comprises 66 acres. The church is a neat structure. About a mile hence are the Elworthy Burroughs, a British encampment on the summit of Brendon Hill; and there are several tumuli near the site.



Seal.

ELY, a city, and the head of a union, in the ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 16 miles (N. N. E.) from Cambridge, and 67 (N. by E.) from London; containing 6825 inhabitants. This place, which is the capital of an extensive district in the Fens, comprising the greater part of the northern division of Cambridgeshire, is supposed to have derived

its Saxon name *Elig* either from the British *Helyg*, a willow, with which tree, from the marshy nature of the soil, it especially abounded, or, according to Bede, from *Elge*, an eel, for which fish it was equally remarkable. Ethelreda, daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles, founded a monastery here, in 673, for monks and nuns, which she dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary; and, though married to Egfrid, King of Northumbria, devoted herself to a monastic life, and became the first abbess. A great part of it was destroyed by the Danes in 870, but it was partially restored by some of the monks who escaped the massacre, and established themselves as secular priests, under the government of provosts, for nearly a century. In 970, Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, having purchased from Edgar the whole of the Isle of Ely, repaired or rebuilt and munificently endowed the monastery, placing in it an abbot and regular monks, to whom Edgar granted the secular jurisdiction of two hundreds within and five hundreds without the Fens, with many important privileges, which were confirmed by Canute, and increased by Edward the Confessor, who had here received part of his education.

Soon after the Conquest, many of the English nobility, unable to brook the tyranny of William, retired in 1071 to this place, whence, at the instigation of Edwin, Earl of Chester, and Egelwyn, Bishop of Durham, they ravaged

the adjacent country, headed by Hereward, an English nobleman, who built a castle of wood in the marshes, and made a vigorous stand against the monarch. William besieged the Island, constructed roads through the marshes, built bridges over the streams, and erected a castle at Wiseberum (Wisbech); by which means he ultimately compelled his opponents, with the exception of Hereward and that leader's immediate followers, to submit to his authority. The camp occupied by William upon this occasion, and which Dr. Stukeley affirms to have been a Roman camp repaired by his engineers, is still visible in a field at Aldreth, which, in some records of the time of Henry III., is called Belasis, probably from one of William's generals, who was quartered on the monastery. On his conquest of the Isle, the king took possession of the abbey, but suffered the monks to remain, with certain restrictions, under an abbot of his own appointment, at whose intercession he subsequently restored the privileges they had previously enjoyed. Richard, the tenth and last abbot, a short time prior to his death, obtained from Henry I. permission to establish a see at Ely, which in 1107 was carried into effect, and Hervey, who had been driven by the Welsh from his see at Bangor, was made first bishop. To him and his successors Henry gave for a diocese the whole county of Cambridge, which had belonged to the Bishop of Lincoln, and they were invested with sovereign powers in the Isle. On the accession of Hervey, who superseded the abbot, a new division of lands belonging to the abbey took place, between the bishop and the prior and monks; the bishop's share was, in the 26th of Henry VIII., valued at £2134. 18. 6., and that of the prior and monks at £1301. 8. 2. A castle was built here by Bishop Nigel in the reign of Stephen, of which there are no remains, its probable site being only distinguishable by a mount to the south of the church. In 1216, William Bunk and a party of Brabanters, together with the Earl of Salisbury and others, taking advantage of a frost, entered the Isle of Ely, plundered the churches, and committed dreadful ravages, compelling the inhabitants to pay large sums of money for the ransom of their lives, and the prior 200 marks to save the cathedral from being burnt.

The CITY stands on elevated ground nearly at the southern extremity of the Isle, and on the river Ouse, which is navigable from Lynn; it consists of one long street, with smaller streets diverging from it, both in the upper and lower parts of the town, in the centre of which is a spacious market-place. With the exception of the cathedral and ecclesiastical buildings, the town has few claims to architectural notice; but it has rapidly improved of late years, and is now well paved, and lighted with gas. The ground in the vicinity, though flat and low, is extremely fertile, producing excellent herbage, and a considerable portion of it is cultivated by market-gardeners, who supply the neighbouring towns with vegetables: great quantities of fruit and remarkably fine asparagus are sent to the London market. From the improvement in the drainage of the Fens, the air of the city, and indeed of the whole Isle, has become as salubrious as that of any part of the county. The trade has very much improved of late: vessels now come up to the town; and a dock has been constructed, capable of accommodating 18 or 20 vessels of 70 or 80 tons burthen, and which has been sold to the Eastern Coun-

ties Railway Company. The line of railway from London to Brandon runs by the town; and there are three other lines, namely, those from Ely to Downham and Lynn, to March and Peterborough, and to St. Ives and Huntingdon. Here is a manufactory for earthenware and tobacco-pipes. There is a good market on Thursday; and fairs are held on Ascension-day and Oct. 29th, for horses, cattle, hops, and Cottenham cheese, each lasting for eight days.

Under the CHARTER of privileges granted to the monastery by Edgar in the 13th of his reign, enlarged and confirmed by Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror, the abbot continued to exercise temporal jurisdiction from the time of the re-establishment of the monastery till the erection of the see, from which period it became vested in, and was exercised by, the bishops of the diocese. The bishops had additional powers; and the royal franchise of Ely, in several statutes, was designated the County Palatine of Ely, till the 27th of Henry VIII., when, by act of parliament, the justices of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, and justices of the peace for the Isle of Ely, were ordered to be appointed by letters-patent under the great seal, and all writs to be issued in the king's name. Certain jurisdiction, both in civil and criminal matters, was still vested in the bishops, who with their "temporal steward" of the Isle, were by the same act to be justices of the peace; and a general assize of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery was to be holden twice in the year, and a court of pleas for the trial of civil actions to any amount; also quarterly courts of session alternately at Ely and Wisbech. The bishop was likewise *Custos Rotulorum* of the Isle, which includes the three hundreds of Ely, Wisbech, and Witchford. All this temporal jurisdiction has, however, by a late statute, been abolished; and the *Custos Rotulorum* is now appointed by the crown, as are the magistrates, who hold their quarter-sessions alternately at Ely and Wisbech, as heretofore, though the assizes have been transferred to Cambridge. The bishop had also the appointment of the two coroners for the franchise, but these are, by the above statute, to be in future elected by the freeholders of the Isle. The powers of the county debt-court of Ely, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Ely. The court-house, erected in 1821, is a handsome and commodious building, with a portico of four columns, and two wings, of which the north is an infirmary, and the south a chapel. The house of correction is situated behind the court-house, and was erected at the same time.



Arms of the Bishopric.

At the dissolution of the monastery, which was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Ethelreda, Henry VIII. altered the ecclesiastical establishment of the SEE, and by charter converted the conventual into a cathedral church, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity; he endowed it with the site and a portion of the revenue of the dissolved priory; and under his charter, remodelled by Charles II., the establishment consists of a dean, eight (to be reduced to six)

canons or prebendaries, five minor canons, eight lay-clerks, eight choristers, a schoolmaster, usher, and twenty four king's scholars. The diocese comprises 539 benefices, of which 169 are in Suffolk, 167 in Cambridgeshire, 117 in Bedfordshire, and 86 in Huntingdonshire: the bishop has the patronage of the four archdeaconries, the chancellorship, and four canonries. The Dean and Chapter have the patronage of the minor canonries. The two first canonries that become vacant will be appropriated to the professorships of Hebrew and Greek in the University of Cambridge; and the two that next become vacant will be suppressed.

The CATHEDRAL, begun in 1081, and not completed till 1534, is a splendid cruciform structure, displaying, through almost imperceptible gradations, the various changes which have characterised the progress of ecclesiastical architecture, from the earliest times of the Norman to the latest period of the English style. The plan differs from that of other cathedrals in the length of the nave, which is continued through an extended range of twelve arches, and in the shortness of the transepts, which have only a projection of three arches. The west front, though incomplete from the want of the south wing of the façade, is strikingly magnificent; the lower part is in the Norman style, with a handsome octagonal turret at the southern extremity, a projecting porch of early English architecture, and a lofty massive and highly-enriched tower with angular turrets, of Norman character in the lower stages, and in the upper of early English, formerly surmounted by a lofty spire, which has been taken down. From the intersection of the nave and transepts rises a noble octagonal lantern, which is considered one of the finest compositions in the decorated English style, and equally admirable for the excellence of its details and the beauty of its arrangement; it is eighty feet in diameter, and rests on piers which supported a tower that fell down in 1322. The interior of the cathedral is singularly elegant, and derives a simple grandeur of effect from the judicious arrangement by which the various styles of its architecture are made to harmonise. The nave and transepts are in the Norman style. The choir, partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, is separated from the nave by three of the western arches, which were originally part of it, and now form an ante-choir. The eastern part, or present choir, consisting of a range of six arches, is lighted by a double range of windows, and forms one of the richest specimens of the early English style extant; the roof is groined, and the intersections embellished with flowers and foliage; the east window is ornamented with a painting of St. Peter. The three western arches forming the ante-choir are of the decorated character, and assimilate with the beautiful lantern, with which the style of the nave and transepts is finely contrasted. A magnificent painted window, presented by the Rev. Edward Sparke, occupies the south-east angle of the lantern; it is forty feet in height, and is intended to commemorate the foundress of the church, St. Ethelreda. The Lady chapel is an elegant edifice, in the later decorated style; the groining of the roof, and the series of niches surrounding the interior, are of exquisite beauty. The chapels of Bishops Alcock and West are elaborately decorated with a profusion of architectural embellishments, but inferior in general effect to other portions of this beautiful structure. There are

many interesting monuments, among which are, the tomb and effigy of Bishop Alcock, under an arch of stone, on the north side of his chapel: the monuments of several other bishops; and the tomb of Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, and his two wives, erected in the time of Richard III.: a fine monument, also, has lately been erected in Bishop West's chapel, over the remains of Bishop Sparke. The length of the cathedral is 535 feet, from east to west; and the breadth 190, from the extremity of the north to that of the south transept. Extensive alterations and improvements have been made of late: since the accession of the present dean, Dr. Peacock, more than forty windows have been restored; some new painted windows have been raised, and at the west end especially, most important restorations have been effected. Of the cloisters and chapter-house there are scarcely any remains, and the refectory has been converted into a residence for the dean; but the prebendal houses retain many vestiges of ancient architecture, of which some are supposed to be of Saxon origin; and among these buildings is a chapel, erected by Prior Craunden, a curious composition in the decorated English style, of excellent design, and abounding with interest: the floor is of Mosaic pavement, still in a very perfect state, representing some of the earlier subjects of Scripture history. At some distance from the cathedral is the gate of the ancient monastery, in the later English style.

The city, exclusively of the extra-parochial liberty of the College, containing 64 residents, comprises the parish of *St. Mary*, which, with the chapelry of Chettisham, contains 2124; and the parish of *Holy Trinity*, which, with the chapelry of Stuntney, contains 4637, inhabitants. Both benefices are perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter; net income of each, £150. *St. Mary's* church is an interesting structure, partly Norman and partly early English, with a handsome tower surmounted by a spire: the nave is in the Norman style, with clerestory windows of later English architecture; the chancel is in the early English style, with insertions of a later date, and contains some remains of the ancient stalls: the north porch and door are early English. *Holy Trinity* church was formerly the Lady chapel of the cathedral, now fitted up for the parishioners. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, Independents, and Wesleyans. The king's grammar school was founded in 1541, by Henry VIII., on the establishment of the cathedral, and is under the Dean and Chapter, who appoint the master: Jeremy Bentham, the late celebrated jurist and political writer, received the rudiments of his education in the school. A school was founded and endowed in 1730, by Mrs. Needham; Bishop Laney, in 1674, left lands and tenements for apprenticing boys of Ely and Soham, and there are several other charitable bequests belonging to the city. The poor law union comprises fourteen parishes or places, and contains a population of 20,077.

ELYHAUGH, a township, in the parish of FELTON, union of ALNWICK, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9 miles (S. S. W.) from Alnwick; containing 27 inhabitants. This is a small township, about two miles to the west of Fenton. Elyhaugh House stands in a pleasant and sequestered situation on the north brink of the Coquet, and is inclosed by abrupt banks, natural woods, and high lands.

EMBER, with WESTON, a hamlet, in the parish of THAMES-DITTON, union of KINGSTON, Second division of the hundred of ELMBRIDGE, W. division of SURREY; containing 1256 inhabitants. These are two manors of considerable antiquity, and both mentioned in Domesday book: Weston remained in the possession of the abbess of Barking till the reign of Henry VIII., who bought it when making the chase of Hampton Court. Ember Court is a substantial mansion, in grounds finely wooded, and watered by the river Mole: here are many valuable pictures.

EMBERTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Olney; containing, with the merged parish of Okeney *cum* Petsoe, 658 inhabitants. The parish is situated within a mile of the river Ouse, and intersected by the road from London to Wellingborough; and comprises by measurement 1700 acres. The females are nearly all employed in making pillow-lace. Stone of good quality for building is found in abundance, and, at a greater depth, some excellent freestone. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 0. 5.; net income, £453; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Fry. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1798; the land comprises 280 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, with an embattled tower: the east window is a rich specimen of elegant tracery, and over the entrance doorway is a window of corresponding design; the side windows of the chancel have some good specimens of stained glass. Schools are supported by subscription; and a charity founded by the Bakewell family, produces £20 per annum. Sir Everard Digby, concerned in the Gunpowder Plot, is supposed to have been interred here.

EMBLETON, a chapelry, in the parish of BRIGHAM, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Cockermouth; containing 408 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £54; patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. As a commutation for the tithes, a rent-charge of £190 has been awarded. The chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a neat edifice, rebuilt in 1816.

EMBLETON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of SEDGEFIELD, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Stockton; containing 98 inhabitants, and comprising 3356 acres of inferior land, principally arable. This place, anciently called *Elmdene* from its deep hollow glen abounding with elms, gave name to a family that became resident here about the commencement of the 13th century. Though consisting now of only a few houses, it was formerly of considerable size: in a field south of the village are numerous tumuli, evidently resulting from the ruins of buildings; and the parish registers testify that the number of inhabitants about two centuries ago was much greater than at present. Here are two acres of glebe belonging to the rector of Sedgefield: the tithes have been commuted for £138. 13. The chapel, situated on the brink of the dene, appears to have been originally of larger dimensions than it now is.

EMBLETON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ALNWICK, S. division of BAMBROUGH ward, N. division

of NORTHUMBERLAND; comprising the townships of Broxfield, Bruton, Craster, Dunston, Embleton, Fallowdon, Newton-by-the-Sea, Rennington, Rock, and Stamford; and containing 2030 inhabitants, of whom 525 are in the township of Embleton, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Alnwick. The township comprises about 2000 acres, of which, with the exception of 600 acres of fine old grass-land, nearly the whole is arable, and in a high state of cultivation; the principal substrata are limestone and coal, both of which are found in great abundance, but the latter is of inferior quality. The village, which is about a mile to the west of the sea, is irregularly built at the base of a ridge of hills, and has a post-office in connexion with that of Alnwick. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 3. 4.; net income, £815; patrons and impropiators, the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford. The church is ancient. The townships of Rennington and Rock have each a chapel. There is a place of worship for members of the Kirk of Scotland; and a school for not less than ten, and not more than fourteen, children, is endowed with £20 per annum.

EMBLEY, a tything, in the parish of EAST WELLOW, union of ROMSEY, hundred of THORNGATE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Romsey; containing 51 inhabitants. Embley Park is situated here.

EMBOROUGH, IN and OUT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of CHEWTON, E. division of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Wells; containing, with the tything of Whitnell, 210 inhabitants, a few of whom are engaged in making edge-tools. The parish is situated on the road from Wells to Bath, in a district abounding with interesting scenery, and comprises by measurement 1829 acres, of which about 600 are arable, 150 woodland, and the remainder pasture. By the road side is a lake covering about ten acres, with a thick wood behind, and some pleasant walks. The living is annexed, with that of Stone-Easton, to the vicarage of Chewton-Mendip: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £140, and the vicarial for £74; the glebe comprises 2 acres.

EMBSAY, with EASTBY, a township, in the parish and union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Skipton; containing 962 inhabitants. This place was distinguished for its priory, founded in 1120, for Augustine canons, by William de Meschines and his wife Cecilia de Romili, and which, after flourishing for about thirty years, was removed by their daughter Adeliza to Bolton: a chapel was continued long after its removal. The township is situated in a hilly district, and comprises 4000 acres, of which about two-thirds are inclosed: the population is partly employed in cotton and worsted mills. The village of Eastby is to the north-east of Embsay, and both lie north of the road from Skipton to Ripley. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. A spring in the township bears the name of St. Cuthbert's Well.

EMLEY, or ELMLEY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the Upper and Lower divisions of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 8 miles (S. W.) from Wakefield; containing, with part of the township of Cumberworth-Half, 2568 inhabitants, of whom 1575 are in Emley township. This place belonged to the family of Heton,

whose estates passed to the Saviles, and whose ancient mansion of timber frame-work, surrounded by a moat, stood in an extensive park, more than two miles in length, but which has been long divided into farms. The parish comprises 3120 acres of land, all under cultivation, and contains an abundance of excellent coal, and stone suitable for building: the village is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, and a considerable number of its inhabitants are employed in weaving, and as wheelwrights and carpenters. Fairs for cattle are held on Lady-day and Michaelmas-day. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £14. 0. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Earl of Scarborough, lord of the manor; net income, £422: the tithes of the park lands have been commuted for a modus, and part of the estate of T. W. Beaumont, Esq., formerly abbey land, is tithe-free. The church is a neat structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

EMMINGTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of THAME, hundred of LEWKNOR, county of OXFORD, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Thame; containing 97 inhabitants. It comprises 700 acres, of which the soil is generally a strong clay, and the surface level. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 0. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of P. T. Wykeham, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £195. 15., and the glebe comprises 2 acres.

EMNETH (*St. Edmund*), a parish, in the union of WISBECH, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Wisbech; containing 1065 inhabitants. This place, which in ecclesiastical affairs is a chapelry in the parish of Elm, comprises by admeasurement 3360 acres, whereof 1950 are arable, 1400 pasture, and 10 woodland and plantations. The church is an ancient structure, and contains an altar-tomb with the recumbent effigies of Sir Thomas Heward, his lady, and infant son.

EMPINGHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, hundred of EAST, county of RUTLAND, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Stamford; containing 914 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Stamford to Oakham, and comprises by computation 5000 acres, of which 4000 are arable, and the rest woodland and roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 14. $9\frac{1}{2}$.: net income, £316; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is a handsome edifice, in the early English style, with some later insertions.

EMPSHOT (*Holy Rood*), a parish, in the union of PETERSFIELD, hundred of SELBORNE, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (N.) from Petersfield; containing 148 inhabitants. It comprises 700 acres, of which the surface is hilly: stone of good quality for building is obtained in abundance. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 16. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of J. Eldridge, Esq.; impropiators, the landowners: the tithes have been commuted for £89. 18., and there is a glebe of 9 acres. The church is in the early English style, and consists of a nave and aisles, separated by handsome pillars and richly-moulded arches; the chancel is divided from the nave by a beautiful arch of a similar character and a screen of carved oak.

EMSWELL, with KELLEYTHORPE, a township, in the parish and union of DRIFFIELD, Bainton-Beacon

division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 2 miles (W.) from Driffeld; containing 100 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 2610 acres: the village is on the road from Driffeld to Sledmere. There are several fine springs, shaded by lofty elms, and hence the place derives its name.

EMSWORTH, a town, in the parish of WARBLINGTON, union of HAVANT, hundred of BOSMERE, Portsdown and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Havant; containing 1165 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Portsmouth to Brighton, and on the Sussex border, opposite to Thorney Island, at the head of Emsworth Channel, which is navigable along Hayling Island to the English Channel, for vessels of 200 tons' burthen. It formerly consisted only of a few fishermen's huts, but from its favourable situation has, within the last few years, grown into considerable importance, and become a thriving and populous town, containing many well-built houses, and in the immediate vicinity several neat and pleasant villas; it is amply supplied with water, conveyed by pipes from a reservoir on Emsworth Common. Hot and cold seawater baths have been erected; and a literary and scientific society has been established since 1834. The manufacture of sailcloth, sacking, ropes, fishing-nets, and twine, is carried on, employing about eighty persons; and there are a ship-building yard and two breweries. The place is a member of the ports of Portsmouth and Chichester, and has a considerable trade in the importation of coal, and exportation of flour and timber; for which two good quays have been constructed. There are several vessels occupied in the coasting-trade, and about thirty boats in the oyster-fishery for which the place is celebrated; prawns are also found in abundance, and various other kinds of fish. Fairs, chiefly for toys, are held on the 15th of April and the 18th of July. A proprietary chapel dedicated to St. Peter, a neat building of brick, was erected in 1790; the minister's stipend is £50. A district church, dedicated to St. James, was erected in 1840, at an expense of £1200: it is a cruciform structure of brick, with two towers at the west end surmounted by octangular turrets terminating in low spires, between which is the entrance porch; it is in the Norman style, and contains 566 sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector, who has endowed it with £50 per annum, in addition to the seat-rents. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

ENBORNE (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of NEWBURY, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Newbury; containing 384 inhabitants. It comprises 2486a. 2p., and is crossed by the Kennet and Avon canal. The custom of free bench prevails. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Earl of Craven: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 80 acres.

ENDELLION (*ST. ENDELIAN*), a parish, in the union of BODMIN, hundred of TRIGG, E. division of CORNWALL, 8 miles (W. S. W.) from Camelford; containing 1154 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the coast, about midway between Tintagel Head and Padstow Point, and comprises by measurement 3777 acres, nearly all arable: slate is shipped hence to various parts. A fair, of recent origin, is held in the Church

Town on the first Tuesday after Sept. 7th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Lord Chancellor: the tithes have been commuted for £225, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is a capacious edifice in the later English style, erected about 300 years ago, having a lofty tower visible as a landmark at a great distance; it is collegiate, containing three prebends which are sinecures, exclusively of the rectory. The King's, or Bodmin, prebend is in the patronage of John Bassett, Esq., and the tithes have been commuted for £131; that of Heredum-Marny is in the patronage of the Hon. Mrs. Agar, and the tithes have been commuted for £134; that of Trehaveroock is in the patronage of Richardson Gray, Esq., and the tithes have been commuted for £130: the glebes comprise respectively 12, 15, and 15 acres. The Wesleyans and Bryanites have places of worship. According to tradition, there was a religious house belonging to the Grey friars, in the vale of St. Tillick. On the estate of Roscarrock are two barrows.

ENDERBY (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BLABY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Leicester; containing 1336 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south-east by the river Soar, and comprises 1535 acres; the soil is generally of a light sandy quality, and the substrata are granite and sandstone. The village is pleasantly situated on a hill rising from a widely-extended plain. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Whetstone annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 8. 9.; net income, £192; patron and impropiator, C. Smith, Esq. A school was endowed with a house and the interest of £200, by Richard Smith, Esq., in 1762.

ENDERBY, BAG (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Horncastle; containing 102 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Horncastle to Alford, and in the Wolds; and comprises 617 acres by measurement. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of W. B. Burton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £210. 15., and the glebe comprises $34\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early and decorated English styles. In the churchyard is a beautiful cross in high preservation; the shaft is fifteen feet in height, and the head of the cross has on one side a sculptured figure of the Saviour, and on the other of the Virgin and Child.

ENDERBY, MAVIS (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, E. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. by N.) from Spilsby; containing 211 inhabitants. It comprises 1338a. 2r. 38p., of inclosed land, belonging to various proprietors; the village is small and scattered, on a declivity of the Wolds. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 11. 3., and in the gift of the Rev. William Morley, with a net income of £350: the tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent under an inclosure act of the 35th of George III., when, also, $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres were allotted to the poor, which are now let in small gardens. The church is a neat edifice, with a tower containing three bells; in the porch is a mutilated basin for holy water, standing on a shaft of clustered columns.

ENDERBY, WOOD (*St. BENEDICT*), a parish, in the union and soke of HORNCastle, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Horncastle; containing 233 inhabitants, and comprising 1025*a.* 16*p.* The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £56; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle; impropiator, M. D. R. Langdale, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

ENDON, a township, in the parish and union of LEEK, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 4½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Leek; containing 571 inhabitants. The townships of Endon and Stanley together constitute the chapelry of Endon, which comprises by measurement 2653 acres. Stone of very good quality is extensively quarried at Moss Hall farm, for flagging, railway blocks, and strong building uses. The road from Leek to Newcastle passes through the village, and a branch of the Grand Trunk canal through the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Earl of Macclesfield, with a net income of £120: the tithes have been commuted for land; the glebe comprises 92 acres. The chapel is a neat plain edifice, with a handsome tower crowned by turrets and pinnacles; the angles of the building are embellished with turrets. A school here is endowed with £7 per annum; and there is a bequest of 70 acres of land, producing £73, to be divided among the poor of Stanley.

ENFIELD (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of EDMONTON, county of MIDDLESEX, 10 miles (N. by E.) from London; containing 9367 inhabitants. This place is in Domesday book called *Enefelde*, denoting its situation among fields, or in the felled part of a forest. The Chace extended to the river Lea, in the neighbourhood of which, from the facility of conveyance, the timber would probably be felled prior to that in any other part of the parish. Richard II. granted the inhabitants exemption from tolls, and various privileges, which were confirmed by succeeding monarchs. Edward VI. had a palace here, where he kept his court for a considerable time; and in 1557, the princess, afterwards Queen Elizabeth, spent some days in the palace, when with great pomp she came to hunt in Enfield Chace, which was well stocked with deer. In the earlier part of her reign the queen made this her principal residence, where she held her court previously to its removal to London. James I., who had a palace at Theobalds, made frequent excursions to this forest, to enjoy the diversion of the chace; and Charles II. here had a hunting-seat, where he occasionally resided. During the great civil war, the parliamentary army destroyed the game and cut down the trees, and a considerable part of the land was divided into small farms: it continued in this state till after the Restoration, when it was replanted and stocked with deer. In 1777, it was finally disafforested by act of parliament, and allotments assigned to such parishes and individuals as claimed a right of common: the Chace, on admeasurement, was found to contain 8350 acres, of which the greater part is now in tillage. Of the ancient palace, which was probably repaired during the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, but of which the major part was taken down in 1792, only one of the principal rooms on the ground floor is remaining. This room is still in its original state, with oak panels and a richly-ornamented ceiling. The chim-

ney-piece, of freestone, which is embellished with finely-sculptured birds and foliage, is supported by columns of the Corinthian and Ionic orders, and decorated with the rose and portcullis crowned, and with the arms of England and France quartered, having for supporters a lion and dragon, and the motto *Sola salus servire Deo; sunt cetera fraudes*. Part of a similar chimney-piece, removed from one of the upper rooms, has been placed on the wainscot over the door. A fine cedar of Libanus was planted in the garden of the palace in 1666, the girth of which at a short distance from the ground is 19 feet 3 inches.

The town, which is to the west of the road from London to Ware, consists of two streets, containing several handsome houses, and is well supplied with water from springs. In the immediate vicinity are numerous good residences in detached situations, and several pleasing villas; at Forty Hill is the fine seat of Christian Paul Meyer, Esq., lord of the manor, embosomed in a richly-wooded park. A royal manufactory for small-arms, previously carried on at the Tower and at Lewisham, was in 1816 established partly in this parish and partly at Waltham-Abbey: there are a corn-mill, and a mill for dressing skins, a brewery, and an extensive tannery; and at Ponder's-End, in the parish, is a manufactory for finishing crape, which affords employment to 150 persons. The New River runs through the town; the Lea navigation intersects part of the parish. In 1846 an act was passed for a railway to join the London and Cambridge line at Edmonton, nearly three miles in length. The market on Monday, granted by charter of Edward I. in 1304, and another on Saturday, by charter of James I., are both discontinued; but a fair is still held on Sept. 23rd, which is a statute-fair, and another on Nov. 30th, for horses, cows, and cheese. Near the site of the market-house, which has been taken down, a handsome stone cross in the ancient English style was erected in 1826, by subscription. The county magistrates hold a petty-session for the division every alternate Wednesday, and courts leet and baron are held on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week. Enfield is a liberty belonging to the duchy of Lancaster, and the inhabitants appoint their own coroner.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £26; net income, £1174; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for land and corn-rents, under successive inclosure acts. A lectureship was established in 1631, by Henry Loft, who endowed it with £4 per annum. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated and later English styles, with a low embattled tower, and contains several splendid monuments, among which are, the tomb and effigies of Sir Nicholas Raynton and his lady; an altar-tomb to the memory of Joyce, Lady Tiptoft, mother of John, Earl of Worcester; and a monument of Italian veined marble to Thomas Stringer, Esq. A district church, dedicated to St. James, has been erected on Enfield Highway, in the division of Green-Street and Ponder's-End; it is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower ornamented by pinnacles at the angles. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Vicar of Enfield. Jesus' district chapel, at Forty Hill, an elegant structure in

the early English style, with four open campanile turrets at the angles of the nave, enriched with canopies and surmounted by crocketed spires, was erected in 1832, at the expense of Mr. Meyer: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar. The living of Christ Church, Trent, is in the gift of R. C. L. Bevan, Esq. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Presbyterians. The free grammar school is endowed with funds arising from a bequest of land by Robert Blossom, in 1418, for the establishment of a chantry at South Benfleet, the revenue of which after the Dissolution was granted to trustees for the payment of a schoolmaster of Enfield, with remainder for distribution among the poor: the produce arising from this and subsequent benefactions, is at present about £200 per annum. Mrs. Anne Crowe, in 1763, endowed almshouses for four aged persons with £500 reduced Bank annuities. Thomas Wilson in 1590 bequeathed rents, now yielding £212 per annum, for distribution among six aged men. John David left the rents of tenements on Enfield Green, producing £50. 5. per annum, to be divided among four widows; and King James I. gave £500 for the purchase of 335 acres of land, a part of Enfield Chace, with which sum the churchwardens bought an estate at North Mimms, in Hertfordshire, afterwards exchanged for another at Eastwood, in Essex, the produce of which is given to aged widows.

The Ermin-street led through part of the Chace to Hertford; and in a meadow called Old Bury, about half a mile to the east of the church, is the site of an ancient mansion, surrounded by a wide and deep moat, with high intrenchments, including a quadrilateral area 96 yards in length, and 40 in breadth: at the north-west angle is an eminence having the appearance of the keep of a castle, probably the manorial residence of Humphry de Bohun. To the south-west of the town, and about a mile from Old Bury, is a smaller moat; and south of Goulsdown-lane is another, separating two square fields, in the first of which are the remains of out-buildings belonging to a mansion in which Judge Jeffreys is said to have resided, and near the entrance a deep well called King's Ring, the water of which is deemed efficacious in diseases of the eye: a celt was dug up in 1793, at the depth of twelve feet from the surface. In 1816, several Roman urns and coins were found in a gravel-pit in the vicinity; and in Windmill field, large painted tiles have been frequently discovered by the plough, and lately part of a coffin, and some urns, in one of which were bones, and in another three pieces of gold. In Sept. 1820, several Roman coins of silver and brass were ploughed up in a field near Clay Hill. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, was an inhabitant of Enfield for several years; and Richard Gough, the antiquary, resided here till his decease in 1809. It gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Rochford.

ENFORD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, Everley, Pewsey, and S. divisions of WILTS, 6 miles (N.) from Amesbury; comprising the tythings of Chisenbury, Compton, Coombe, Enford, Fifield, Littlecott, Long-Street, and Newtown; and containing 797 inhabitants, of whom 187 are in the tything of Enford. This place, called in the Domesday survey *Enedford*, of which its present name is a contraction, is supposed from its situation near a ford across the river Avon, which connects

the line of road from Warminster to Everley, to have derived that appellation from Avon-ford. The parish is on the border of Salisbury Plain, and comprises 7050 acres of good arable and pasture land; the soil is generally a light loam mingled with flints, and resting upon a deep stratum of pure solid chalk, which is used for building and for burning into lime. The village is pleasantly seated on the Avon, which abounds with trout, and, receiving various streams in its course towards Salisbury, falls into the Channel at Christchurch. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 4. 9½.; patrons and impropiators, the Governors of Christ's Hospital, London; income, £400, derived from allotments of land under successive inclosure acts, amounting to 360 acres. The church, a venerable structure in the early English style, with a lofty spire that was visible for 20 miles across the downs, and noticed by Addison in one of his poems, was nearly destroyed in 1817, by the fall of the spire, which was struck by lightning: with the exception of the spire, the building was restored in 1831, at an expense of £2300. There are several barrows, in which pieces of ancient armour, and earthen vessels, have been discovered.

ENGLEFIELD, a parish, in the union of BRADFIELD, hundred of THEALE, county of BERKS, 6 miles (W.) from Reading; containing 373 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 1379*a.* 3*r.* 16*p.*, derives its name from the Saxon word *Ingle*, a fire or beacon light; and probably had its origin about the middle of the ninth century, when the Danes, having made themselves masters of Reading, sent out a detachment from their army to attack the Saxons, who were encamped here, and who drove them back with great loss. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 8½.; patron, R. Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe consists of 33 acres. The church has some portions in the early English style, but has been much modernised; it contains several interesting monuments to the memory of the ancestors of the Marquess of Winchester. Elias Ashmole, the herald and antiquary, in 1647 retired to this place, where he pursued his researches.

ENGLISH COMBE.—See COMBE, ENGLISH.

ENHAM, KING'S, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N.) from Andover; containing 92 inhabitants.

ENHAM, KNIGHTS' (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 1½ mile (N.) from Andover; containing 92 inhabitants, and comprising 778*a.* 3*r.* 8*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of Queen's College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £210, and the glebe comprises 27*a.* 2*r.* 5*p.* The church was enlarged and repewed in 1838. David Dewar, Esq., endowed a school with £25 per annum, to which the present Mr. Dewar adds an equal subscription; he also left £25 to be distributed yearly in bread and clothing.

ENMORE (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of ANDERSFIELD, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Bridgwater; containing 302 inhabitants. It comprises 1112 acres, of which 357 are arable, 572 pasture, 65 orchard and gar-

dens, and 116 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 2., and in the gift of Sir E. Tierney, Bart. : the tithes have been commuted for £220, and the glebe comprises 22 acres, with a house.

ENNERDALE, a parochial chapelry, in the parish of ST. BEES, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 5 miles (N. E.) from Egremont; containing, with Ennerdale High End, 183 inhabitants. This place is remarkable for its lake, about two miles and a half in length and three-quarters of a mile in breadth; the scenery is wild and striking, and beyond the head of the lake is to be seen a confused assemblage of mountains, one of them named the Pillar, rising to an elevation of 2893 feet. On the second Tuesday in September a sheep-fair is held in the village; and the Earl of Lonsdale, as lord of the manor, holds a court at Michaelmas. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £84; patron, H. Curwen, Esq. The chapel is a small neat edifice, repaired in 1786.

ENODER, ST., a parish, in the union of ST. COLUMB, partly in the hundred of POWDER, and partly in that of PYDER, county of CORNWALL, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from St. Michael's; containing 1127 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6000 acres, of which 777 are common land or waste; the substratum is rich in mineral wealth, and there are two quarries of slate-stone used for building, and a quarry of good granite. Fairs are held at Summer-Court on Holy-Thursday, the 28th of July, and 25th of September, and at St. Michael's on the 15th of October, chiefly for cattle and sheep. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Exeter: the great tithes have been commuted for £463, and the vicarial for £320; the glebe comprises 17 acres. The church is a very handsome structure, of later English architecture, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, erected in 1711 to replace the original tower, which had fallen in 1686. The Bryanites and Wesleyans have places of worship. There were formerly two chapels in the parish; the fields in which they respectively stood are called the Chapel Meadows, and pay great tithes to the vicar.

ENSHAM (ST. LEONARD), a parish, in the union of WITNEY, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Oxford; containing 1893 inhabitants. This place, anciently a stronghold of the Britons, was, with several other garrisons, taken from them by Cuthwulf, and made a Saxon frontier town; upon which it obtained the appellation of *Egonesham*, whereof its present name is a contraction. It subsequently was often attacked by the Britons, and many sanguinary battles occurred in the immediate vicinity, when it is supposed the barrows at Stanton-Harcourt were raised, and the stones there, called the Devil's quoits, were erected. In 614, Cygenils, King of the West Saxons, and his son Cwichelm, routed the Britons near this place, after an obstinate engagement in which 2000 of the latter were killed. It was a royal vill in the reign of Ethelred, and is styled *Locus Celebris* in a charter of that monarch, who, by the advice of Alphege and Wulstan, Archbishops of Canterbury and York, held a grand council here, at which many ecclesiastical and civil decrees were enacted. In 1005, Aylmer, Earl of Cornwall, founded a Benedictine monastery here, which,

soon after the Conquest, was removed to Lincoln by Remigius, bishop of that see, and made dependent on the abbey of Stowe; but in the reign of Henry I. it was again removed to Ensham, where it continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £441. 12. $2\frac{1}{4}$. The site of the conventual buildings may be traced; but the only remains are the slender shaft of an ancient cross, the figure of a bishop in his pontifical robes, and some fragments of sculpture. The parish comprises by computation 5300 acres, of which 3000 are arable, 1900 pasture, and about 400 woodland: the village is situated near the river Thames; and there is a mill at which paper of very superior quality is manufactured. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 14.; net income, £176; patrons, the Bricknell family; impropiator, the Duke of Marlborough: the tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent, under an inclosure act of the 39th and 40th of George III. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with some interesting details. There are places of worship for Independents.

ENSON, with SALT.—See SALT.

ENSTONE (ST. KENELM), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD; containing, with the hamlets of Clevely, Gagingwell, Lidstone, and Radford, 1121 inhabitants, of whom 378 are in Neat-Enstone hamlet, and 237 in Church-Enstone, $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Oxford. The parish comprises by measurement 6064 acres, of which nearly the whole is arable. Some ingenious water-works were constructed here by Thomas Bushel, servant to Lord Bacon, which were visited by Charles I. and his consort, who named the rock from which the spring issues "Henrietta." The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 4.; net income, £357; patron, Lord Dillon; appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church is a spacious and substantial structure, in the early English style, with some Norman portions; in a chamber above the south porch are several pieces of armour, which probably belonged to the troops raised here during the parliamentary war. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

ENTWISTLE, a township, in the chapelry of TURTON, parish and union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Bolton; containing 555 inhabitants. The township was anciently common land, belonging to the families of Blackburn and Entwistle. The latter family was long settled here, and Camden speaks of Entwistle Hall, in his time, as being "a neat and elegant mansion, the residence of noble proprietors of its own name." Sir Bertine Entwistle, knight, viscount, and baron, of Bricqbec, in Normandy, a distinguished warrior in the reigns of Henry V. and VI., was among the heroes of Agincourt, and contributed by his zeal to the conquest of France. He was also engaged, on the side of the latter monarch, in the battle of St. Alban's, the first blow struck in the fatal quarrel between the houses of York and Lancaster, in 1455; and there unfortunately perished. The township lies on the north-eastern extremity of the hundred of Salford, and comprises 661 acres of land, chiefly pasture and moor, with a little arable; the surface is hilly, and picturesquely wooded, and the soil of pretty good quality in the vale. The in-

habitants are principally employed in print-works and in hand-loom weaving.

ENVILLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SEISDON, S. division of the hundred of SEISDON and of the county of STAFFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Stourbridge; containing 814 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4949a. 1r. 38p., mostly arable, of which the soil is of various quality, but generally good; 150 acres are wood, and 520 common land or waste. The surface is beautifully undulated; and from the elevation of the ground, the air is extremely healthy and salubrious, drawing numerous parties of pleasure to the place. There is a red sandstone-quarry. Enville Hall, the seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, has belonged to his lordship's family more than two centuries; it has been enlarged and modernised, but retains much of its original character: the lawn rises boldly to the left, and is adorned by a charming lake, from the side of which a path leads through a shrubbery to a fine cascade, formed by the celebrated Shenstone, who designed the whole of the scenery, which is now ornamented by a small chapel dedicated to his memory. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 2. 11., and in the gift and incumbency of the Rev. C. Jesson: the tithes have been commuted for £912. 12. 6., and the glebe consists of 121 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient edifice with a square tower: it contains many ancient monuments; and in 1762 a stone coffin, inscribed *Rogerus de Morf*, was dug up under the west end. Funds have been left for the education of children, and there is a day and Sunday school.

EPPERSTON (*Holy Cross*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, S. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Nottingham; containing 518 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2300 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, 250 acres wood, and the remainder pasture: a small stream, called the Dover beck, bounds it on the south. Stocking-weaving is carried on. The village, which lies in the vale of the rivulet, is pleasant and well built. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 1. 8., and in the gift of the Trustees of William Hulme, for scholarships in Brasenose College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for 221 acres of glebe, valued at £189, and a rent-charge of £20. 6. 6. for the woodland. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower surmounted by a handsome spire. There are a place of worship for Wesleyans, and a school in union with the National Society. A library was founded in 1839, by John Litchfield, Esq., who more recently built a neat edifice for its reception; it consists of upwards of 2000 volumes on philosophical and miscellaneous subjects.

EPPING (*All Saints*), a town and parish, and the head of a union, chiefly in the hundred of WALTHAM, but partly in that of HARLOW, S. division of ESSEX, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Chelmsford, and $16\frac{3}{4}$ (N. E. by N.) from London, on the road to Newmarket; containing 2424 inhabitants. This place, which is of some antiquity, was given by Henry II. to the monks of Waltham Abbey, but, reverting to the crown, became afterwards a part of the duchy of Lancaster. The town is pleasantly situated near the extensive forest to which it gives name, and consists of two parts, one near the church, called Epping-Upland, and the other almost a

mile and a half to the south-east of it, called Epping-Street, in which the market is held: the latter is a spacious street, nearly a mile in length, having in the centre a building called the market-house, much decayed. The houses are irregularly built; but being a great thoroughfare and place of traffic, the town possesses some good inns. It is celebrated for its butter, of which large quantities are sent for the supply of the London market, where, from the excellence of its quality, it maintains a superiority in price; the pork and sausages of this place are also in high estimation. The market is on Friday: the fairs are, on the Tuesday in Whitsun-week, which is but thinly attended; November 13th, a very considerable fair for the sale of stock; and October 11th, a statute-fair for hiring servants. There are courts leet and baron annually, under the lord of the manor; and the petty-sessions for the division are held every Friday.

The parish is about 30 miles in circumference: the soil is generally a strong wet loam, and a large portion of the land is in pasture. Epping Forest is a royal chace, anciently called the Forest of Essex, subsequently Waltham Forest, and at present deriving its name from the town. Its original limits have been gradually contracted, many thousand acres having been thrown into cultivation, and numerous handsome villas erected, among which, Copped Hall, built on the site of a structure raised by the monks of Waltham Abbey when they had possession of the manor, is a noble edifice, in the centre of a fine park of nearly 4000 acres, planted with forest-trees, including a cedar of Libanus of extraordinary beauty. The forest is under the jurisdiction of a lord warden, whose office is hereditary in the family of the late Sir James Tylney Long, Bart., and four verderers, who are elected by the freeholders of the county, and retain their office for life: the forest rights vary according to the particular tenure prevailing in the different manors included in the district. The living of Epping is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 4., and in the gift of Henry John Conyers, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £1216. 18. 6., of which £400 are payable to Mr. Conyers, and £816. 18. 6. to the vicar, who has 11 acres of glebe. The church is situated on elevated ground, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding district, and is an ancient edifice consisting of a nave and chancel. At Epping-Street is a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist, which has been enlarged by 370 sittings: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patrons, certain Trustees. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Independents, the former of which, though bordering on the town, is in an adjoining parish. The poor law union comprises 18 parishes or places, and contains a population of 15,987.

EPPLEBY, a township, in the parochial chapelry of FORCETT, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLINGWEST, N. riding of YORK, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Richmond; containing 205 inhabitants. It is on the south side of the river Tees, and comprises by computation 1490 acres of land: the village is situated a short distance north of the Hutton beck, and about a mile from the village of Forcett.

EPPLETON, GREAT, a township, in the parish and union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles

(N. E. by E.) from Durham; containing 74 inhabitants. The township comprises 695*a.* 2*r.* 23*p.*, of which 303 acres are arable, 362 grass, 22 wood, and 7 waste. The Durham and Sunderland railway passes through this township and that of Little Eppleton. The tithes have been commuted for £75.

EPPLETON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish and union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 6¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Durham; containing 38 inhabitants. It comprises 335*a.* 1*r.* 24*p.*, of which 201 acres are arable, 96 meadow and pasture, and 37 woodland.

EPSOM (ST. MARTIN), a parish and market-town, and the head of a union, in the First division of the hundred of COPTHORNE and EFFINGHAM, W. division of SURREY, 16 miles (E. N. E.) from Guildford, and 15 (S. W. by S.) from London, on the road to Worthing; containing 3533 inhabitants. This place, by the Saxons called *Ebbisham*, from which its present name is derived, is delightfully situated in a sheltered vale, on the western verge of Banstead Downs; and from the salubrity of the air, and the estimation in which its medicinal waters were formerly held, it became the resort of many families, and rapidly increased in the number of its buildings and the extent of its population. The parish comprises by estimation 4340 acres, of which 2500 are inclosed and under cultivation, and the remainder open common and down: the soil on one side is a strong clay, and on the other chalk and flint; the surface is gently undulated. The houses of the town are in general handsome and well built: gas was introduced in 1840. On the downs, which command an extensive and interesting view, is an excellent course where races are held annually, commencing on the Tuesday, and continuing till the end of the week, preceding Whitsuntide; the Derby stakes are run for on Wednesday, which is the principal day, and the Oaks on Friday. The grand stand, a commodious edifice, was completed in 1830, the expense being estimated at £13,890, raised on 1000 £20 shares: the interior comprises several rooms for refreshment, and a saloon 101 feet long and 38 feet wide; the whole building is 126 feet long, and arranged for the accommodation of 5000 persons, with seats on the roof for 2500. A second meeting takes place in October, and much of the support of the town arises from the great influx of strangers at the time of the races. A railway was opened from Croydon to this place in May, 1847; and an act has been passed, authorising a continuation of it to Godalming, Petersfield, and Portsmouth. The market is on Wednesday; and there is a fair on the 25th of July, for cattle and toys. The county magistrates hold a petty-session for the division on the first Monday in every month; and the town is within the jurisdiction of a court at Kingston, for the recovery of debts to any amount. The powers of the county debt-court of Epsom, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Epsom. A court baron is held in April, and a court leet in October.

The **LIVING** is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 9½; net income, £304; patrons, the Family of Speer; impropiator, F. Parkhurst, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1825, at an expense of £7000, the style of the ancient structure being in most instances carefully preserved; it contains several neat monuments, among which is one of the Rev. John Park-

hurst, author of the *Hebrew and Greek Lexicon*. On Epsom common is a small church, erected in 1845, by subscription, on ground given by J. T. Briscoe, Esq., lord of the manor: the patronage is in the Vicar of Epsom. There are three places of worship for dissenters. In 1694, John Brayne bequeathed £500, to be invested in the purchase of land, three-fifths of the produce to be applied to the instruction of children. An almshouse for twelve aged widows was erected by the parishioners on land given for that purpose by John Livingstone, about the year 1703: Samuel Cane, Esq., in 1786 bequeathed £500 three per cent. consols.; and in 1814 Langley Blackenbury, Esq., left £300 in the same stock, to be distributed in bread and coal to the inmates. Mary Dundas left a copyhold now producing £30 per annum, to be laid out in coal for aged widows; and there are also charitable bequests for the relief of the poor generally. The union of Epsom comprises 15 parishes or places, and contains a population of 17,251; the union-house was erected in 1838, at an expense of £9000, and can accommodate 300 persons. On the south-east side of the parish is a purgative spring, discovered in 1618, and said to be the first of its kind met with in England.

EPWELL, a chapelry, in the parish of SWALCLIFFE, union and hundred of BANBURY, county of OXFORD, 7 miles (W.) from Banbury; containing 316 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Anne, and is a small edifice, consisting of a chancel and nave, a tower placed on the south side of the nave, and a small south aisle adjoining the tower and on the east of it, but opening only into the nave.

EPWORTH (ST. ANDREW), a market-town and parish, in the union of THORNE, W. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 28¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from Lincoln, and 157¾ (N. by W.) from London; containing 1843 inhabitants. This place, which is the principal town in the Isle of Axholme, a district comprising the north-west portion of the county, was anciently the residence of the Howard family, who had a castellated mansion here, of which nothing now remains except the site, where within the last 70 years have been dug up some of the cannon belonging to the fortifications. The town is of considerable size, but irregularly built: the chief trade is the dressing of flax and hemp, of which great quantities are grown in the neighbourhood; and the manufacture of sacking and canvas is carried on to a large extent. The market is on Tuesday; the fairs are on the first Thursday after May 1st, and September 29th, for cattle, hemp, and flax. The parish consists of 5498*a.* 1*r.* 16*p.*, of which nearly one-half was originally forest land, and, though now inclosed, is greatly inferior in its soil to the rest of the parish, comprising about 2000 acres of rich pasture, and nearly 1000 of good arable land. The surface is partly hilly and partly level; and previously to the introduction of a more efficient method of draining, the low lands were subject to frequent inundation.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £28. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £925: the tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent at the inclosure. The church, an ancient structure, is situated on an eminence commanding an extensive view. There are places of worship for

Baptists, the Society of Friends, Primitive Methodists, and Methodists of the Old and New Connexion. The poor-lands, arising from various gifts, produce £37 per annum, which are distributed, chiefly in clothing, among the poor; and the church-lands consist of 43 acres, yielding £88. A Carthusian monastery was founded here in the reign of Richard II., by Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, and earl marshal of England, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £290. 11. 7.; the remains have been converted into a private mansion. John and Charles Wesley, the celebrated founders of the Arminian Methodists, and sons of the Rev. S. Wesley, who was for 59 years rector of the parish, were born here, the former in June 1703, and the latter in December 1708. Mrs. Mehetabel Wright, their sister, who was author of several poetical works; Mr. Alexander Kilham, founder of the Kilhamites; and William Peck, author of an Account of the Isle of Axholme, were also natives.

ERCALL, CHILD'S, or ERCALL PARVA (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of DRAYTON, Drayton division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 6 miles (S.) from Drayton; containing 466 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3633*a.* 1*r.* 33*p.*: the village, situated on the old road from Wellington to Drayton, has a pleasingly rural aspect, and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified. The living is a perpetual curacy; the stipend of the curate is £30, and the patronage and impropriation belong to the Trustees of Sir C. Corbet, Bart., whose tithes have been commuted for £730. The church is a handsome structure of dark-grey freestone.

ERCALL MAGNA (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 6 miles (N. W.) from Wellington; containing 1999 inhabitants. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, is noticed in the Norman survey as having a mill that yielded twelve weeks' provisions, and a fishery of 1500 great eels. In the reign of Henry III., John de Ercal or Ercalaw obtained the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair. During the civil war of the 17th century, Sir Richard Newport, of this place, supplied Charles I. with £6000, thus enabling his artillery to move against the parliamentary forces immediately before the battle of Edge-Hill; in recompense for which service, Sir Richard was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Newport, of High Ercall. The parish comprises 11,799 acres, and the Shrewsbury canal passes through it. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 6. 8.; net income, £273; patron, the Duke of Cleveland. The church is a spacious and ancient structure. At Rowton, at the extremity of the parish, is a chapel endowed with about £100 per annum. A free grammar school was founded and endowed under the benefaction of Thomas Leeke, a baron of the exchequer, in 1663; the income is £93. An hospital for the maintenance of seven decayed householders was founded by the Earl of Bradford, in 1694.

ERDINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of ASTON, Birmingham division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (E.) from Birmingham; containing 2579 inhabitants. The manor originally belonged to the earls of Mercia, and was given at the time of the Conquest to

William Fitz-Auscult, from whose descendants it passed in the reign of John to Thomas de Erdington, that monarch's ambassador to the court of Spain, by whose family the ancient manor-house, now Erdington Hall, was built. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Birmingham to Lichfield; in the neighbourhood are several villas, and on the road to Witton are some detached modern houses, called Erdington-Slade. The scenery is diversified by the small river Tame, whose course appears to have been diverted in order to turn a mill, built in the hamlet prior to the Conquest, and of which the site is occupied by Bromford Forge. The Tame-Valley canal, a noble work, ten miles in length, lately completed under the direction of Messrs. Walker and Burgess, the eminent engineers, at a cost of £200,000, joins the Birmingham canal at Erdington, and runs through Perry-Barr, West Bromwich, and Tipton. Birches-Green, in the chapelry, lies on the road from the village to Curdworth, a short distance eastward of the former. The living is a perpetual curacy, with an income arising from pew-rents; patron, the Vicar of Aston. The church, a handsome edifice dedicated to St. Barnabas, in the decorated style, with a tower and pinnacles, was erected in 1823, at an expense of £5657, defrayed by the Parliamentary Commissioners and the inhabitants. There are national, infant, and Sunday schools attached to the church; and the Independents and Roman Catholics have each a place of worship.—See OSCOTT.

ERGHAM, county of YORK.—See ARGAM.

ERISWELL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of MILDENHALL, hundred of LACKFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Mildenhall; containing 501 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 6. 8., and in the gift of T. B. Evans, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £633. 7., and the glebe comprises 51 acres. The church is a neat structure. A school is supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, who have a considerable estate in the parish.

ERITH (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of DARTFORD, hundred of LESSNESS, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 2½ miles (N.) from Crayford; containing 2082 inhabitants. This was once a market-town; was incorporated; and had fairs on Holy-Thursday, Michaelmas-day, and Whit-Tuesday. It is situated on the Thames, which here forms a haven; and there is a branch establishment in connexion with the custom-house: the East India ships frequently anchor opposite the place, in their passage up the river, and occasion a considerable traffic. A neat pier was completed and opened in August, 1842, and some of the steam-boats plying between London and Gravesend call here. The parish consists of 3735 acres, of which 290 are in wood. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 6.; net income, £368; patron and impropriator, Lord Wynford. The church is an ancient structure, almost wholly overgrown with ivy. An abbey for Canons regular was founded here in 1180.

ERME, ST., a parish, in the union of TRURO, W. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Truro; containing 552 inhabitants. This parish, of which a detached portion is skirted by a branch of the Truro river,

comprises 4155 acres, whereof 320 are common land or waste: the surface is varied, in some parts hilly; the soil is chiefly clayey, and the lands are watered by numerous streamlets. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 13. 4., and in the gift of E. W. Wynne Pendarves, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 80 acres. The church was taken down in 1819, and rebuilt at an expense of £1400, raised by subscription; the present edifice is cruciform, in the later English style, with an embattled tower of granite crowned by pinnacles. There are several barrows.

ERMINGTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of PLYMPTON *St. Mary*, hundred of ERMINGTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Modbury; containing 1607 inhabitants. The parish consists of 4132*a.* 3*r.* 8*p.*, of which 2332 acres are arable, 1531 pasture, and 269 woodland; it is pleasantly situated, and comprises the village of Ermebridge, on the new road from Exeter to Plymouth, and a great portion of the village of Ivy-Bridge. A commodious hotel has been erected, and a post-office for the surrounding district has been established at Ermebridge. A market was formerly held, which has been long discontinued; there are still fairs for cattle on the 2nd of February and 24th of June. The living comprises a vicarage and a sinecure rectory, with the chapelry of Kingston annexed: the vicarage is valued in the king's books at £33. 11. 3., and is in the alternate patronage of the Crown, and J. B. Cholwich, Esq.; the rectory is valued at £24, and is in the gift of Mr. Cholwich, who is impropriator of one moiety, the other belonging to J. C. Bulteel, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £270, and the vicarial for £308. The church contains a curious Norman font, and a monument to the Strechley family, whose ancient seat is now the property of Mr. Bulteel. In 1513, an almshouse and a charity school were endowed with lands by Alice Hatch.

ERNEY, *St.*, a chapelry, in the parish of LANDRAKE, union of *St. Germans*, S. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, 2 miles (N. by E.) from *St. Germans*; containing 81 inhabitants. The river Lynher is navigable on the east, and the *St. Germans* on the west; on the south they unite.

ERPINGHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, N. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Aylsham; containing 475 inhabitants. It is on the road from Aylsham to Cromer, and bounded on the west by a branch of the river Bure; and comprises 1385*a.* 3*r.* 13*p.*, of which 1180 acres are arable, 130 pasture, and 10 woodland: from the elevated grounds the views are very pleasing, embracing the town of Aylsham, and the woods of Blickling. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Blickling, and valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 9.: the tithes have been commuted for £475, and the glebe consists of 15½ acres. The church, which is in the decorated and later English styles, with a lofty embattled tower, was repaired in 1841; in the south aisle is a brass effigy of a knight in armour, to the memory of Sir John de Erpingham, a great contributor towards the erection of the church. There is a place of worship in the parish for a congregation of Wesleyan Methodists.

ERRINGDEN, a chapelry, or chapelry district, in the parish of HALIFAX, union of TODMORDEN, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 7 miles (W.) from Halifax; containing 2221 inhabitants. This chapelry, anciently *Heyrikdene*, is encircled by a singular strip of land called the Ramble, and situated on the south side of the river Calder; it is a mountainous district, comprising 2980 acres, and chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the numerous mills in the immediate vicinity. The scenery is of bold and romantic character. Part of the villages of Hebden-Bridge and Mytholmroyd are in the township. The chapel of *St. John* in the Wilderness, which had become dangerous from dilapidation, was taken down in 1838; and a handsome structure has been erected on land given by the late Major Priestly, at an expense of £2130, of which £700 were granted by the Parliamentary Commissioners, £400 by the Incorporated Society, and the remainder raised by subscription; it contains 800 sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Halifax, with a net income of £100, and a good house, built in 1815. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Below the Cragg is a spring, which is in great estimation.

ERTH, *St.*, a parish, in the union of PENZANCE, E. division of the hundred of PENWITH, W. division of CORNWALL, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Marazion; containing 2452 inhabitants. The parish includes part of the town of Hayle, and is situated on the river Hayle, over which is a bridge near the church. It comprises 4092 acres, of which 1454 are common land or waste; the surface is undulated, and mines of copper and tin are worked, for the latter of which there are three smelting-houses. The village of Churchtown is extensive and well inhabited. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 1. 0½., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, the impropriators, whose tithes have been commuted for £402, and those of the vicar for £280; there is a glebe of 106 acres. The church, a neat edifice, containing nearly 600 sittings, is situated on the bank of the river, near the bridge. There are places of worship for Calvinists and Wesleyans. In the churchyard, and in the village, are the remains of ancient crosses; and near the vicarage-house is a double circular intrenchment, called Carhangives, supposed to have been the site of a baronial castle.

ERVAN, *St.*, a parish, in the union of *St. Columb*, hundred of PYDER, E. division of CORNWALL, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Padstow; containing 477 inhabitants. It comprises 2958 acres, of which 550 are common land or waste. Fairs are held on the 29th of May, at Churchtown and the hamlet of Penrose, in the parish, for cattle and sheep. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 6. 8., and in the gift of Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £380, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is a neat edifice in the later English style. There are places of worship for Bryanites and Wesleyans.

ERVILLS, or LEIGH, a tything, in the parish and hundred of HAMBLEDON, union of DROXFORD, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 468 inhabitants.

ERWARTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of SAMFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 8½ miles (S. S. E.) from Ipswich; containing 199 inhabitants. It comprises by estimation 1220 acres,

and is bounded on the south by the navigable river Stour. The living is a rectory, consolidated with that of Woolverstone, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. H. D. Berners: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe consists of 21 acres. The church is an elegant structure, lately repaired and beautified, and contains monuments of the Davillers, Calthrope, and Parker families.

ERYHOLME, a chapelry, in the parish of GILLING, union of DARLINGTON, wapentake of GILFING-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Darlington; containing 212 inhabitants. It is on the south side of the Tees, and comprises 2103a, 1r. 7p.: plantations have been made on two of the farms. Coal is said to exist, but the attempts to find it have not been successful hitherto, though there appears some chance, from the broken nature of the ground, of meeting with it. The village is on a gentle acclivity, and commands delightful views of the Durham side of the dale. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Gilling, with a net income of £49; impropiators, the Landowners: the chapel is dedicated to St. Mary.

ESCOMBE, a parochial chapelry, in the union of AUCKLAND, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 510 inhabitants. The township comprises 929 acres, of which 557 are arable, 365 meadow and pasture, and the remainder garden-ground; the surface is undulated, and the scenery agreeably diversified. The neighbourhood abounds with coal, of which there are extensive mines in operation in the hamlet of Etherley-Lane; the produce is conveyed by railway. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £200; patron, the Bishop of Durham. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £8, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

ESCRICK (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, union, and E. riding, of YORK; containing, with the township of Deighton, 895 inhabitants, of whom 710 are in the township of Escrick, 6 miles (S. by E.) from York. The village is on the Selby road, and is one of the most picturesque in the county; the buildings, most of which are of recent date, having neat and tasteful gardens adjoining. Escrick Hall, the property of Lord Wenlock, was the seat of Sir Thomas Knyvet, one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to James I., who was sent, with several others, November 5th, 1605, to search the vaults under the house of lords, at the time of the famous Gunpowder Plot. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 3. 9.; net income, £530; patron, Lord Wenlock: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1781. The church is a handsome structure, built about fifty years ago by Beilby Thompson, Esq., on the site of the former edifice.

ESH, or ASH, a chapelry, in the parish and union of LANCHESTER, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Durham; containing 518 inhabitants. The manor gave name, at a very early period, to a family of considerable local consequence, who held the estate, with little interruption, from the middle of the 13th century till the time of Henry VIII.; it afterwards came, among other families, to the Smythes. The chapelry comprises

1123a. 1r. 6p., of which 461 acres are pasture, 617 arable, and 44 waste: the village occupies the centre of the heights between the vales of Browney and Derness. At Walls-Nook, a hamlet in the chapelry, are a flour-mill and an iron-foundry. Esh Hall, the deserted seat of the Smythes, of whom Sir Edward, the first baronet, most probably erected it, is a long irregular building fronting the south, and shaded by a grove of old sycamore-trees. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham; net income, £190. The tithes have been commuted for £77. 16. 6.; there is a glebe of 20 acres. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1770, and consists of a narrow nave and chancel, and of a south porch, which opens under a low pointed arch. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in the village; and at a short distance to the east is the Roman Catholic College of Ushaw, *which see*.

ESHER (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union, and partly in the hundred, of KINGSTON, E. division, but chiefly in the Second division of the hundred of ELM-BRIDGE, W. division, of SURREY, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Kingston: containing 1261 inhabitants. It comprises 2075 acres, whereof 799 are pasture, 407 arable, and the remainder chiefly gardens and houses: the soil is principally sand, but with a mixture of sand and some clay. In this parish are situated the mansions of Claremont and Esher Place. The former, well known as the seat of the Princess Charlotte, is the property of the King of the Belgians; it was frequently the residence of the Queen in her younger days, and has been occasionally since Her Majesty's accession to the throne. The latter was the place to which Cardinal Wolsey retired when he fell into disgrace, but there are no remains of his palace, with the exception of the gateway flanked with towers, which forms an exceedingly picturesque object from the grounds. The scenery is highly interesting, being enriched with mansions and seats of the first order. There is a fair for horses on September 4th. A station on the London and South-Western railway is situated near the village. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 4.; net income, £400; patron, Henry John Pye, Esq., who appoints, if possible, a kinsman of the founder of Wadham College, Oxford. The church is neatly fitted up, and contains at the east end a highly finished painting of Our Saviour by Sir Robert Ker Porter, who presented it to the parish in 1837, and whose mother was for some time a resident here. Adjoining Esher Common, an hospital or priory was founded in the reign of Henry II., the site of which is now called Sandon Farm.

ESHOLT, a township, in the parish of OTLEY, union of CARLTON (under Gilbert's act), Upper division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Otley; containing 443 inhabitants. A nunnery was founded here by Simon de Ward, in the middle of the twelfth century, which continued to flourish until the year 1530, when it was suppressed, and its revenue was returned at £19: some small remains still point out the site. The township comprises 810 acres: the village is pleasantly situated on the north side of the Aire. Here are a worsted-mill, a scribbling and fulling mill, and a corn-mill. Esholt Hall, the ancient seat of the Calverleys, is now the property and residence of Crompton Stansfield, Esq. A

church was erected in 1839 at the expense of Mr. Stansfield, which is supplied by the vicar, whose curate's stipend is paid by the Pastoral-Aid Society. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

ESHOTT, a township, in the parish of FELTON, union of MORPETH, E. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Morpeth; containing 117 inhabitants. It was long in the possession of the ancient family of Carr, and was the property of William Carr, high sheriff of the county in the 8th of Queen Anne, and of Thomas Carr, who filled the same office in the 18th of George III. The township is situated about midway between the coast and the road from Morpeth to Alnwick: it includes the hamlets of Eshott-Brocks, Eshott East-Houses, Eshott South-Houses, and Eshott Hall; and comprises 1800 acres, whereof three-fourths are arable, and about 200 acres grass-land. A seam of coal runs through the township, and there is a good freestone-quarry. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £275.

ESHTON, a township, in the parish of GARGRAVE, union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Skipton; containing 74 inhabitants. It comprises about 1150 acres, chiefly meadow and pasture; the surface is boldly undulated.

ESKDALE, with WASDALE, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. BEES, union of BOOTLE, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Ravenglass; containing 375 inhabitants. This place, with Wasdale and Nether Wasdale, comprises 30,000 acres, of which 26,680 are common land or waste. It is remarkable for two waterfalls, Birker-Force and Stanley-Gill, about three-quarters of a mile distant from each other; the former dashes over a bare precipitous rock, and the latter, though somewhat inferior in height, is equal to it in beauty and grandeur. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £66; patron and impropriator, E. Stanley, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, is a very ancient structure; in the east window is a painting of the saint, and above the eastern gable is a stone cross. A school was endowed by Edward Wilson in 1722, and by Edward Hartley in 1752.

ESKDALE-SIDE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of WHITBY, liberty of WHITBY-STRAND, N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Whitby; containing 519 inhabitants. This chapelry is beautifully situated, extending for five miles along the south bank of the river Esk, and comprising 2500 acres, of which about 1500 are good arable and pasture land, and the remainder unclosed moor producing only heath. The surface rises gradually from the Esk to an elevation of 1600 feet, forming one of the highest points of the eastern moors in the county, and inclosing one of the most lovely valleys in the kingdom, through which the Esk pursues its rapid and winding course. There are some large quarries of freestone in operation, and a great abundance of alum rock, which was formerly extensively worked: a considerable bed of stone, containing about forty-five per cent. of iron, was discovered a few years since, at the western extremity of the township, and the ore, now extensively wrought, is sent to Newcastle to be smelted. The Whitby and Pickering railway passes through the chapelry for more than five miles. The

living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Ugglebarnby annexed, and in the patronage of the Rev. William Walker, with a net income of £329; appropriator, the Archbishop of York. The chapel, founded by Roger, abbot of Whitby, about the year 1260, having become ruinous, a very elegant structure was erected on a more commodious site, in 1767, at the expense of Robert Bower, Esq., and his wife and sister, who likewise built a parsonage-house. A second church has been erected at the western extremity of the chapelry, chiefly through the exertions of H. Belcher, Esq., of Whitby. There are numerous springs, most of them containing alum and iron. In the reign of John a small priory was founded here. The place is celebrated for the singular ceremony of the Penny Whittle hedge.

ESKE, a township, in the parish of ST. JOHN, BEVERLEY, union of BEVERLEY, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Beverley; containing 29 inhabitants. This place, in Domesday book *Asche*, derives its name from the British word signifying water. It was given at an early period to the collegiate church of St. John. The township comprises about 1130 acres: the situation of the village, on the east bank of the Hull river, is elevated, but the country around is flat, and before the introduction of drainage here, the grounds were frequently under water. The lands are tithe-free.

ESPERSHIELDS, with MILSHIELD, a township, in the parish of BYWELL ST. PETER, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Hexham; containing 198 inhabitants. At Winnis Hill, a little westward, is a meeting-house for the Society of Friends, near which is a place called Hare Town, where it is supposed was formerly a collection of houses. The country between Espershields and Newbiggin, in the county of Durham, was anciently covered by a thick wood, said to have been burnt down by the owner, well known by the appellation of "Mad Maddison," who was afterwards hanged at Durham.

ESSENDINE, a chapelry, in the parish of RYHALL, union of STAMFORD, hundred of EAST, county of RUTLAND, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Stamford; containing 152 inhabitants. It is on the road from Stamford to Bourn, and comprises 1487*a.* 2*r.* 32*p.* The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is very ancient, with a curious Saxon arched doorway.

ESSENDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HATFIELD, hundred and county of HERTFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Hatfield; containing 690 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by a branch of the river Lea, comprises by measurement 2298 acres. The soil is generally a gravelly loam, resting upon clay, and by far the greater portion of the land is unproductive; the surface is varied with hill and valley. The living is a rectory, with the curacy of Bayford annexed, valued in the king's books at £18, and in the gift of the Marquess of Salisbury: the tithes have been commuted for £368. 10., and the glebe comprises 45 acres.

ESSEX, a maritime county, bounded on the north by the counties of Suffolk and Cambridge, on the west by those of Hertford and Middlesex, on the south by the river Thames (which separates it from Kent), and on the east by the North Sea. It extends from $51^{\circ} 27'$

to 52° 6' (N. Lat.), and from 0° 3' (W. Lon.) to 1° 17' (E. Lon.); and includes 1532 square miles, or 980,480 statute acres. The county contains 67,618 inhabited houses, 2490 uninhabited, and 499 in the course of erection; and the population amounts to 344,979, of whom 172,348 are males, and 172,631 females.

At the time of Cæsar's invasion, this portion of Britain was inhabited by the *Trinobantes*; and in the subdivision of the island by Constantine the Great, the county formed part of *Flavia Cæsariensis*. The origin of its name is coeval with the establishment of the kingdom of the East Saxons, of which London was the metropolis, and of which the tract comprised within the limits of this county constituted an important district: the kingdom was founded about the year 530, and it was called *East Seaxa*, meaning "land of the Eastern Saxons," from its relative position to the other Saxon kingdoms. The county is in the province of Canterbury, and comprises the archdeaconry of Essex, containing the deaneries of Barstable, Chafford, Chelmsford, Dengie, Dunmow, Harlow, Ongar, and Rochford, with part of Barking; that of Colchester, containing the deaneries of Colchester, Hedingham, Lexden, Newport, Sampford, Tendring, and Witham; and part of that of London, containing the remainder of Barking deanery: the number of parishes is 400. By the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, the entire county was transferred to the diocese of Rochester, with the exception of the parishes of Barking, East and West Ham, Little Ilford, Low Layton, Walthamstow, Wanstead, Woodford, and Chingford, which remain in the diocese of London. For civil purposes it is divided into the hundreds of Barstable, Becontree, Chafford, Chelmsford, Clavering, Dengie, Dunmow, Freshwell, Harlow, Hinckford, Lexden, Ongar, Rochford, Tendring, Thurstable, Uttlesford, Waltham, Winstree, and Witham; and the royal liberty of Havering-atte-Bower. It contains the borough and market-towns of Colchester and Maldon; the borough, market-town, and port of Harwich; and the market-towns of Barking, Billericay, Braintree, Brentwood, Chelmsford, Chipping-Ongar, Coggeshall, Dunmow, Epping, Gray's-Thurrock, Halstead, Manningtree, Rayleigh, Rochford, Romford, Thaxted, Saffron-Walden, Waltham-Abbey, and Witham. By the act of 1832, the county was divided into the Northern and Southern divisions, each returning two members to parliament; and the three boroughs send two representatives each. The county is in the Home circuit: the assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Chelmsford, where stands the old county gaol and house of correction; the new convict gaol is at Springfield.

The SOIL comprises every species of loam, from the most stubborn to the most congenial; there is also a portion of light gravelly sand, besides a considerable share of meadow and marsh ground, the greater part of which, with suitable management, is very productive. The late Arthur Young divided the soils into eight districts, viz., the crop and fallow district of strong chalky loam, the maritime district of fertile loam, three districts of strong loam not peculiar in management, the turnip-land district, the chalk district, and the district of miscellaneous loams. The fertility of the arable land, and the good husbandry practised, enable Essex to rank high among the agricultural counties of England; its proximity to the metropolis affords it great advantages,

and the various agricultural societies that have been established have given a stimulus to improvement hitherto without example. The cultivation of potatoes and vegetable crops is extensive in the vicinity of London. Caraway, coriander, rape, canary, and white and brown mustard seeds occupy a considerable portion of the marshy districts, and fine tracts of grazing marshes extend from the mouth of the Thames northward to Bradwell Point, on which small Highland cattle and Welsh "runts" are fed, with numerous flocks of South-down and Romney-marsh sheep. The hop plantations at present cover about 400 acres, and are chiefly at Castle-Hedingham and in the adjacent parishes: the hop-fair is held at Braintree, early in October. The dairy-district is not considerable: the largest dairy-farms are those in the neighbourhood of Epping, which are deservedly in repute for the richness of the cream and butter; the skimmed milk is used for feeding pigs for the London market. The natural woods have been much diminished, both in number and extent, within the last century; the principal remains are the curtailed forests of Epping and Hainault.

Among the *Manufactures*, from time immemorial until of late years, the woollen manufacture was the principal; and although it has long been declining, a considerable quantity of cloth of various kinds is still sent to the metropolis, or exported to foreign countries, from Bocking, Braintree, Halstead, Coggeshall, and Colchester. Large silk manufactories have been erected at Halstead, Coggeshall, and Braintree; and English and foreign straw-plat is extensively produced throughout the northern districts. The principal RIVERS are the Thames, the Lea, the Crouch, the Chelmer, the Blackwater, the Coln, and the Stort. The *Thames* is navigable for merchant vessels of the largest burthen during the whole of its course along the southern border of the county; and the *Lea* is navigable along its western border. The *Crouch*, after forming a long and narrow estuary, falls into the North Sea between Foulness Island and the opposite marshes. The *Chelmer* and the *Blackwater* unite near Maldon, and form the broad estuary of the Blackwater, which joins the sea twelve miles below, and the navigation of which, by the Chelmer, is continued up to Chelmsford. The *Stort* is navigable up to Sudbury; below Manningtree it forms a long and wide estuary, which, contracting at its mouth, unites with the North Sea at Harwich. In the Blackwater river is a considerable oyster-fishery, and West Mersea is one of the principal stations of the dredgers; the number of vessels engaged is about 200, varying in burthen from 8 to 50 tons, and employing from 400 to 500 men and boys. The principal breeding rivers are the Crouch, the Blackwater, and the Coln. The oysters are sent to London, and to Holland, Flanders, and France; the quantity annually obtained is estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 bushels. In Foulness Island are salt-water stews for various sorts of sea-fish. The county derives facility of communication from the *Eastern Counties railway*, which, entering from Middlesex, divides at Stratford into two great branches; the one proceeding north-east by Romford, Chelmsford, Witham, and Coggeshall, to Colchester; the other proceeding north, sometimes in this county and sometimes in the adjacent counties of Middlesex and Herts, until it quits Essex for Cambridgeshire near the town of Saffron-Walden. Another line

connected with the county is the *Colchester and Ipswich*, which proceeds from Colchester in a north-east direction, and quits Essex at Manningtree.

Under the Roman government this territory was early and thoroughly explored; one great road ran the whole length of it, another skirted its northern border, and many vicinal ways crossed it in different directions. The first Roman colony in Britain was established in the county, and there were several other stations and towns in different parts: those mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus are, *An Ansam*, of undetermined locality; *Camalodunum*, at Colchester or Maldon; *Canonium*, at Coggeshall, or near Kelvedon; *Cæsaromagus*, at Chelmsford or Writtle; and *Durosimum*, below Brentwood; but there are few remains of any of these. The principal relics have been discovered at Colchester: upwards of 1300 Roman and British coins were collected by Morant, the historian and antiquary, in a period of thirty years, during which he resided in that town. There are also Roman remains at Leyton, Wanstead, Great Burstead, Tolleshunt-Knights, West Mersea, Harwich, and other places; and tumuli, or barrows, at Lexden, Bures ad Montem, West Mersea, and Wigborough. The remarkably large tumuli called Bartlow Hills, are in this county, though taking their name from the neighbouring village of Bartlow, in Suffolk. Before the Reformation there were forty-seven *Religious houses*, namely, two mitred and six other abbeys, twenty-two priories, three nunneries, nine hospitals, three colleges, and two preceptories of the Knights Templars; the most remarkable monastic remains are those of St. Botolph's Priory (Colchester), St. Osyth's Abbey, and Waltham-Abbey Church. Of the ancient *Castles*, or castellated mansions, which were twelve in number, that of Colchester is the only one not either utterly demolished or extremely ruinous. *Fossils* are found in various parts, but no where so abundantly as in Harwich Cliff. Essex gives the title of Earl to the family of Capel.

ESSINGTON, a township, in the parish of BUSHBURY, union of PENKRIDGE, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Wolverhampton; containing 623 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2973 acres, mostly arable land. Coal is wrought, and bricks are manufactured. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £411. 4., and the vicarial for £30. 3. 5. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Here may be traced some remains of an ancient residence of the De Essingtons, who were seated in the township.

ESTON-IN-CLEVELAND, a chapelry, in the parish of ORMESBY, union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Guisborough; containing 285 inhabitants. This place, in Domesday book *Astune*, was one of the manors granted at an early period to the Meinells of Whorlton Castle, and was held by the archbishop of Canterbury, by the service of Pantler on the day of his consecration: the families of Conyers and Stapylton afterwards possessed the property; and at one period some of the lands were owned by the monks of Guisborough and of Fountains. The chapelry comprises by computation 1870 acres. The village, situated on the Stockton and Redcar road, lies at the base of a detached hill of considerable elevation, called Eston Moor, which terminates in a bold promontory called Eston Nab,

where a telegraphic beacon, or watch-house, has been erected. On the summit of the promontory is an encampment, conjectured to be of Saxon origin, of the date 492, and coeval with the battle of Badon Hill, which was fought in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Ormesby: a rent-charge of £320. 15. is payable to the Archbishop of York. The chapel is a very ancient edifice.

ETALL, a township, in the parish of FORD, union of GLENDALE, W. division of GLENDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Wooler. A castle was erected at this place in the 1st of Edward I., by Sir Robert Manners, which James IV., before the battle of Flodden, captured and destroyed; it was rebuilt, but is now in ruins.

ETCHELLS, a township, in the parish of NORTHEN, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Stockport; containing 727 inhabitants. The manor was anciently in the Stockports, from whom it passed by female heirs to the Aldernes and Stanleys; and on the attainder of Sir William Stanley, it became vested in the crown: after some temporary grants, it was sold by King Philip and Queen Mary to Robert Tatton, ancestor of Wilbraham Egerton, Esq. The township lies west of the road from Cheadle to Wilmslow, and comprises 2221 acres, of a sandy and clayey soil. The tithes have been commuted for £213. 6. 5., payable to the rector of Northen. There is a small free school.

ETCHELLS, a township, in the parish and union of STOCKPORT, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Stockport; containing 749 inhabitants. The manor passed with Etchells, in Northen parish, and became the property of the Tatton family. The township lies on the road from Stockport to Altrincham, and comprises 1470 acres, the soil of which is sand and clay. The tithes have been commuted for £140, payable to the rector of Stockport.

ETCHILHAMPTON, a chapelry, in the parish of ALLCANNINGS, union of DEVIZES, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Devizes and N. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Devizes; containing 282 inhabitants, and comprising 917a. 3r. 12p. The village is pleasantly situated at the base of a small hill in the vale of Pewsey: stone of a white colour, very soft, is quarried. The river Avon, which runs by Salisbury into the English Channel, has its source near this place; and a branch of a more important river of the same name (the Bristol Avon) rises close to the former. The chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew, is in the later English style, and contains some monuments, which, from their antiquity, would induce an opinion that the present edifice is a reconstruction of the original building; among these is one having the figures of a knight and his lady, in the costume of the reign of Edward III., with twelve figures erect, well sculptured in freestone, and in good preservation.

ETCHINGHAM, a parish, in the union of TICEHURST, hundred of HENHURST, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 8 miles (S. by E.) from Lamberhurst; containing 820 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3250 acres, of which 50 are common land or waste; the road from Lewes to Cranbrook passes through it, and it is intersected by the river Rother. The living

is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11, and in the gift of the Trustees of the late W. Cheslow, Esq. : the tithes have been commuted for £610, and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church is partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, with a central tower : in the chancel are nine ancient stalls on each side, with a screen ; also several brasses to the memory of the Echyngnam family.

ETHERLEY, an ecclesiastical district, in the chapelry of ST. HELEN AUCKLAND, parish of ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Bishop-Auckland. This is a newly-assigned district, for which a church was lately consecrated : the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of Durham, and has been endowed with £130 per annum out of the property of the see.

ETON (*ST. MARY AND ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of STROKE, county of BUCKINGHAM ; containing 3609 inhabitants. This place, which is chiefly distinguished for its public school, is pleasantly situated in a valley on the north bank of the river Thames, by which it is separated from Windsor, and over which is a neat iron bridge supported on piers of stone. The village consists principally of one street, well paved and lighted by means of a highway rate, and is supplied with water by a company whose works also supply the town and castle of Windsor ; the houses are in general neatly built, and there are several boarding-houses for the accommodation of those students who do not reside in the college. No particular branch of trade is carried on. A little to the north is the Slough station of the Great Western railway ; it is 18 miles distant from the Paddington terminus in London. A fair is held on Ash-Wednesday, for horses and cattle.

The site on which the COLLEGE stands is said to be extra-parochial, but the usual rites and ceremonies of the church were formerly conducted for the benefit of the parishioners, in the collegiate church. The college was originally founded by Henry VI., in 1440, for a provost, ten priests, six clerks, six choristers, twenty-five poor grammar scholars, with a master to instruct them, and twenty-five almsmen ; and was directed to be called "The College Roiall of Our Ladie of Eton, beside Windesor." Though deprived of part of its endowment by Edward IV., it was especially exempted in the act of Dissolution, at which time its revenue was estimated at £1101. 13. 7. The present establishment consists of a provost, vice-provost, six fellows, two masters, with assistants, seven clerks, seventy king's scholars, ten choristers, and inferior officers and servants ; and the number of independent scholars, the sons of noblemen and gentlemen, is generally from 300 to 400. Scholars on the foundation are entitled to fellowships and scholarships in King's College, Cambridge, for which purpose there is an annual election, but they are not removed until vacancies occur ; they then succeed according to seniority, and on three years' residence at Cambridge are entitled to a fellowship. For those who do not succeed in obtaining an election to King's College, there are two scholarships founded in Merton College, Oxford, in 1582, by the Rev. John Chamber, and augmented in 1754 by the Rev. George Vernon, of which one is in the patronage of the provost of Eton, and the other in that of the provost of King's College ; also

three exhibitions, of £20 each per annum, founded in Pembroke College, Oxford, by the Rev. Francis Rouse, provost of Eton, with preference to his relatives ; two scholarships, one of £48, and one of £42, for superannuated "collegers," in the gift of the provost ; and one of £42 per annum for an actual scholar of King's College, in the patronage of the head master of Eton, founded by Provost Davies ; three exhibitions, founded in Exeter College by the Rev. Dr. John Reynolds, in the patronage of the provost and fellows of Eton ; and one lay-fellowship and one scholarship, of £6 per annum each, in Catherine Hall, Cambridge, for scholars of Eton or Merchant Tailors' school. The Rev. Mr. Chamberlayne, fellow of Eton, bequeathed an estate in Norfolk, producing a rent of £87, for founding scholarships for superannuated collegers ; and Mr. Bryant left £30 per annum, for one or more additional scholarships, at the discretion of the provost.

The buildings comprise two spacious quadrangles, communicating by an ancient tower-gateway of great beauty. In the centre of the outer quadrangle is a bronze statue of the royal founder : on the south side are, the chapel, an elegant structure in the later English style, strengthened with enriched buttresses, and ornamented with a pierced parapet and pinnacles ; and the school, divided into the upper and lower school (each of which is in three classes) ; besides lodgings for the masters and scholars on the foundation. The inner quadrangle comprises apartments for the provost and fellows, and the library, a handsome building, containing one of the best collections in Europe, having been augmented with numerous magnificent contributions from various benefactors : some very valuable paintings, drawings, and oriental manuscripts, enrich this depository of rare and curious productions. In the provost's apartments is a portrait, on panel, of Jane Shore, said to be an original. The foundation stone of the new buildings was laid by Prince Albert, June 20th, 1844. These buildings, which are in the Elizabethan style, occupy the site of the wash-houses and stables of the provost and fellows, immediately contiguous to the provost's lodge, and present a front upwards of 120 feet in length. In addition to two extensive apartments for the library of the upper boys, and to be also used as examination-rooms for prizes and scholarships, there are 48 single rooms, appropriated to the upper and elder boys on the foundation, and likewise a large apartment for the use of the sixth form, and another for the use of the first six boys of the fifth form, when not engaged in their private studies. These additions cost upwards of £20,000 ; and £4000 more have been expended in effecting a complete drainage of the precincts. A new burial-ground was consecrated in April 1846. The grounds for recreation and exercise, on the north-west side of the college, are extensive, and beautifully shaded by a lengthened avenue of stately trees ; and the bounds of the college are marked by stones set up in various places. To mention the many eminent characters this noble institution has produced, would be to enumerate a very considerable portion of the most distinguished names which history has recorded in the proud list of British heroes, statesmen, scholars, and divines.

A custom, designated the Montem, was until very lately triennially observed by the scholars, on Whittuesday. Though its origin is involved in obscurity, it

certainly existed in the reign of Elizabeth, and, most probably, from the very foundation of the college, as it is included in the list presented to the queen, when on a visit here, "of the ceremonies observed from the foundation." The chief object of the ceremony was to collect "salt-money," and by the procession advancing to a small tumulus, on the south side of the Bath road, the spot acquired the name of Salt Hill. The scholars appointed to collect the money were called "salt-bearers," and were arrayed in silk of various colours, and assisted by "scouts," also dressed in silk, of less striking appearance. Immense numbers of people assembled to witness the procession, and scholars were placed on all the neighbouring roads to levy money, which, as the custom was viewed as an innocent diversion, attended with a positive benefit, nearly the whole neighbourhood made a point of offering. The sum collected frequently exceeded £1000, and, after deducting the necessary expenses of the day, was given to the senior scholar, called the Captain of the school, on his removal to Cambridge.

The parish comprises 771 acres, of which 35 are waste land or common. The LIVING is a rectory, held by the provost of the college, whose tithes have been commuted for £245: the church is collegiate, and was frequented by the parishioners prior to the erection of a neat chapel in the centre of the town, by Mr. Hetherington, late fellow of the college, for the accommodation of the inhabitants. A charity school was founded in 1790, by Mark Anthony Porny, originally French master at the college, and afterwards one of the Poor Knights of Windsor, who endowed it with the residue of his estate, about £7000; from which fund the present school-house was built on ground belonging to the college, at an expense of £1723. The bridge is maintained by the rents of seven houses in High-street, amounting to £196. 18., which property was purchased with money granted by letters-patent of Elizabeth, in 1592, for that purpose. An almshouse for 10 widows was founded by Dr. Henry Godolphin, provost of the college, in 1714: an annual income of about £120 is appropriated to the apprenticing of children, arising from bequests by Dr. Davies, provost, and others; and there are other charitable gifts for the benefit of the poor. The union of Eton consists of 19 parishes or places, which contain 20,247 inhabitants. William Oughtred, an eminent mathematician, is stated to have been born here, in 1573.

ETRURIA, a village, in the parish of SHELTON, borough and union of STOKE-UPON-TRENT, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from Newcastle. The classical name of this place was given to it by its late celebrated founder, Josiah Wedgwood, who established here the well-known Wedgwood-ware potteries, in 1769, and called the village after the seat of the ancient fictile art in Italy, Etruria, where a colony of Phœnician potters settled about 1000 years before the birth of Christ. On the formation of the Trent and Mersey canal, this spot was chosen by Mr. Wedgwood, who erected an entire village for his workmen and dependants, and a mansion on a neighbouring eminence for his own residence, which is now occupied by his grandson, Mr. F. Wedgwood, by whom, and his partner, Mr. Boyle, the manufacture is carried on. Mr. Wedgwood died here in 1795. Coal and ironstone abound; and

there are extensive wharfs and warehouses for canal traffic. The road from Leek to Newcastle passes through. In 1844, a church district was formed and endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and a church has since been erected, of brick and stone, in the Mæso-Gothic style: the living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Lichfield, alternately; income, £150. A small episcopal chapel, also, for the use of the boatmen, has been lately built by local subscription, aided by a grant from a society, and a handsome contribution from the Canal Company. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, and Methodists of the New Connexion; and the North Staffordshire Infirmary, affording accommodation for 100 patients, besides dispensing vast out-door relief, is situated near Etruria.

ETTERBY, a township, in the parish of STANWIX, union of CARLISLE, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. W.) from Carlisle; containing 152 inhabitants. It is said that the British King Arthur was entertained here in 550, when carrying his victorious arms against the Danes and Norwegians.

ETTINGSALL, an ecclesiastical district, partly in the parish of SEDGLEY, union of DUDLEY, and partly in the parish and union of WOLVERHAMPTON, N. division of the hundred of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 1 mile (W. S. W.) from Bilston; containing 4889 inhabitants. This place was anciently a park; but its appearance has long been altered, from the working of extensive coal and iron mines, and quarries of limestone, all which produce abundantly. The village is scattered. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield; net income, £150, with a parsonage-house. The church is at Catchem's Corner, in the midst of a mining population; it is dedicated to the Trinity, is a neat structure with a tower, of framed timber and brick, and cost £2000: the sittings, with the exception of four pews, are free. The Wesleyans have two places of worship; and there are a national, and an infant school.

ETTON (ST. STEPHEN), a parish, in the union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S.) from Market-Deeping; containing 118 inhabitants, and comprising 1500 acres. This place is celebrated for its castle of Woodcroft, said to have been the scene of the murder of Dr. Hudson, chaplain of Charles I., who was forced over the battlements by the parliamentary forces stationed here, who, hacking with their swords the hands by which he endeavoured to cling to the walls, caused him to fall into the moat beneath, where he was instantly put to death. The castle has been restored by Earl Fitzwilliam; the tower from which Dr. Hudson was thrown, and the moat in which he was killed, are still entire. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Earl: the tithes were commuted at the inclosure of the parish, for 200 acres of land, valued at £350 per annum.

ETTON (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of BEVERLEY, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Beverley; containing 425 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 3700 acres, of which 45 are wood, 150 rich pasture-land, and the remainder arable; the soil is mostly of a chalky quality, and the surface level. The village is situated in a pleasant

valley on the Malton road. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £853; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York; the tithes were commuted for corn-rents, under an inclosure act, in 1818, and there are 40 acres of glebe. The church is in the early English style, with a square tower, and fine western porch.

ETWALL (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY; containing, with the townships of Bearwardcoat and Burnaston, 689 inhabitants, of whom 510 are in the township of Etwall, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Derby. The manor belonged to Welbeck Abbey, Nottinghamshire, in the reign of Stephen. It was given by Henry VIII., in 1540, to Sir John Port, Knt., one of the justices of the king's bench; and came by marriage to the Gerards, who sold the estate, in 1641, to Sir Edward Moseley, Bart. Of the last-named it was purchased, in 1646, by Sir Samuel Sleight, whose heiress brought it to the Cotton family. The parish comprises 3289 acres of land; more than two-thirds are pasture, and principally occupied in dairy-farms: the surface is undulated, the soil loamy, and the scenery of pleasing character. The road from Uttoxeter to Derby passes through the village, which is large and well built. The Hall, the ancient seat of the Ports, and subsequently of the Cottons, of whom was Major-General Cotton, lately deceased, is a venerable mansion of brick, faced with stone, and contains many splendid apartments; in the picture-gallery are some exquisite carvings in wood, and several of the rooms contain paintings representing members of the Cotton family. It is now the property of the Rev. Charles Evelyn Cotton, who is lord of the manors of Etwall and Burnaston.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £342; patron, William Eaton Mousley, Esq.; impropiator, William Thomas Cox, Esq. The church is an ancient structure with a tower, in the Norman and early English styles, with later additions, and has a nave, chancel, and north aisle, and a spacious gallery at the west end: there are monuments to Sir John Port and his wives; the tomb of Henry Port, dated 1512, with figures of his wife and seventeen children, in brass; and tablets to the Cottons and others. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. In 1566 Sir John Port devised lands for the foundation and endowment of an almshouse or hospital at this place, and a grammar school at Repton, *which see*; the hospital stands on the north side of the church; and admits sixteen almsmen, of whom four have 16s. per week each, two 15s. 6d., six 12s., and the remaining four 10s. The vicar of Etwall, as has been the case with former vicars, is master of the hospital, and reads prayers every morning to the almsmen and parishioners; his salary, increased in consequence of the improved value of the estates, is £200 per annum.

EUSTON (*St. GENEVIEVE*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Thetford; containing, with Rymer, extra-parochial, and the merged parish of Little Fakenham, 270 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3780a. 3r. 15p.; the surface is varied, and the surrounding scenery of pleasing character. Euston Hall, the seat of the Duke of Grafton, is a handsome mansion, with a park tastefully arranged, in

which is the church, forming an interesting feature in the demesne. The living is a rectory, with the living of Barnham St. Gregory and St. Martin united, valued in the king's books at £13. 7. 11., and in the gift of the Duke: the tithes of this parish have been commuted for £273. 10., and the glebe comprises 2 acres. The church, a handsome edifice with a tower, was erected in the reign of Charles II., by Lord Henry Arlington, to whom there is a monument; it also contains several memorials to the Fitzroy family, whose place of sepulture it is, and some slabs with ancient brasses. The parish gives the inferior title of Earl to the Duke of Grafton.

EUXTON, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of LEYLAND, union of CHORLEY, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Chorley; containing 1562 inhabitants. This place was anciently possessed in succession, in whole or in part, by various families, among whom were the barons of Penwortham, the Lacys, Holands, Andertons, Ffaringtons, and Molyneuxs, and subsequently the Longworths, of Liverpool. The manorial rights are now vested in George Johnson Wainwright, Esq., of Runshaw Hall, who owns a large portion of the soil. The township lies on the road between Wigan and Preston, adjoins the township of Leyland on the south, and comprises 1888 acres of land; the surface is rather varied, and the scenery includes views of Rivington Pike, Chorley, &c. There are good stone-quarries, and a cotton-mill employing about 400 persons. The river Yarrow separates the township from Charnock-Richard, and the Bolton and Preston railway and North-Union railway have stations here. Euxton Hall was originally erected in the reign of Henry VIII.; the old mansion was pulled down, and the present built about 1739. Over the portal, and also on two old chimney-pieces in the house, are to be seen the arms of the Molyneuxs and Andertons quartered; William Anderton, Esq., having married Mary, daughter of the fifth viscount Molyneux. The ceilings of the entrance-hall and staircase, richly ornamented by Concillio, are in good preservation, and the mansion has been considerably altered and enlarged by William Ince Anderton, Esq., the present possessor.

The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £150, and a house built in 1840; patrons, the Heirs of the Rev. J. Armetriding; impropiator, Mr. Anderton. The chapel was erected in 1513, was rebuilt in 1710, and enlarged in 1837. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and attached to Euxton Hall is a Roman Catholic chapel, built by the Anderton family in the last century, and re-edified in 1818. A school is endowed with property producing £26 per annum. A Roman Catholic school-house was built in 1846. Spout, in the township, was formerly the residence of the Bushells; and Glead-Hill House, now the residence of Peter Priestly, Esq., and Armetriding House, both existed in 1684. On the 14th of August, 1650, Charles II. honoured Euxton Hall with a visit.

EVAL, ST. (*St. EVAL*), a parish, in the union of ST. COLUMB MAJOR, hundred of PYDER, E. division of CORNWALL, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from St. Columb Major; containing 349 inhabitants. The parish is on the coast, and comprises 2704 acres, whereof 864 are waste land or common: the coast is bold, and lined with precipitous and lofty cliffs, in which are numerous

caverns accessible at low water; the beach is a firm sand. Slate is quarried; and there are other mines, not wrought at present. A fair is held on the 6th of June. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £162; patron, the Bishop of Exeter; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church is an ancient edifice, the tower of which, having fallen down, was rebuilt from the foundation in 1727, at an expense of £400, by subscription, to which the merchants of Bristol contributed, in consideration of the benefit derived by their vessels from so conspicuous a landmark. There are places of worship for Bryanites and Wesleyans. Several barrows are discernible on the downs; and the vestiges of an ancient castle may be traced on one of the cliffs almost overhanging the sea.

EVEDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTVEN, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Sleaford; containing 91 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1582 acres, and the Sleaford river runs on its north side. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £163; patron, the Earl of Winchelsea: the glebe consists of 56 acres, with a new house.

EVEN-SWINDON, a tything, in the parish of RODBORNE-CHENEY, union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Swindon and N. divisions of the county of WILTS; containing 35 inhabitants.

EVENLEY (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 1 mile (S. by W.) from Brackley; containing 487 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the borders of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, being partly bounded on the east by both; it comprises 3104 acres, chiefly arable, and is intersected by the road from Oxford to Northampton: the village is pleasant. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £182; patrons, the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. Certain tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1779; and the impropriate tithes have since been commuted for a rent-charge of £218, and the vicarial for £67: a glebe-house was built by the incumbent, assisted by the college, in 1833. The church is a small ancient structure, in the early English style, with later additions. A school-house was built in 1834, by the Hon. Mrs. Pierrepont.

EVENLOAD (*St. Edward*), a parish, in the union of STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, Upper division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Blockley and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (S. E.) from Moreton-in-the-Marsh; containing 325 inhabitants. This place, the name of which in a charter of King Edgar's is written *Eowenland*, and subsequently *Eunilade* and *Eumlade*, is described in Domesday book as appertaining to the church of Worcester, and held by one Hereward, who had five hides. The parish comprises 1454 acres, of which two-thirds are pasture, the produce of the rest being wheat, barley, beans, &c.; the surface is generally flat, and the soil a deep rich loam: the small river Evenload flows through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 11. 8., and in the patronage of the family of James: the greater portion of the tithes

were commuted for land, under the inclosure act, in 1765, and the remainder have recently been commuted for a rent-charge of £54. 7.; the glebe comprises 270 acres, valued at £440 per annum. The church stands on the west side of the village, and is a small ancient structure, with some Norman details; it was repewed in 1837.

EVENWOOD, a township, in the parish of ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND, union of AUCKLAND, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing, with Barony, 1729 inhabitants. The greater part of this township is in the chapelry of Auckland St. Helen, and the rest in the newly-assigned district of Etherley. The village is situated on the summit of a steep bank to the south of the Gaunless, and contains a place of worship for Wesleyans. There was formerly a castle, of which the moat may still be traced.

EVERCREECH (*St. Peter*) *cum* CHESTERBLADE, a parish, in the union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of WELLS-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Shepton-Mallet; containing, with the hamlets of Bagbury, Southwood, and Stoney-Stratton, 1449 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4078 acres by measurement, and is situated on the road from Shepton-Mallet to Bruton: the manufacture of silk is carried on, affording employment to about 100 persons; and there are quarries of blue lias suited for building and paving. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 19.; patrons and impropriators, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, whose tithes have been commuted for £150, and the vicarial for £250. The church is a large and noble edifice, with a tower in the decorated English style, 135 feet high, terminated by elegant pinnacles. At Chesterblade is a very ancient chapel; and there is a place of worship in the parish for Wesleyan Methodists. Here are a Roman encampment, and a spring strongly impregnated with salt.

EVERDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of FAWSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Daventry; containing 777 inhabitants. This parish, which consists of 2377*a.* 1*r.* 27*p.* of a highly rich soil, is pleasantly situated in a finely-diversified portion of the county. The village is situated in a fertile vale, sheltered on the north-west and on the south by a range of hills: in 1786 it suffered material injury from a fire. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 2. 11.; net income, £465; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. Certain tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an inclosure act, in 1764; those of the hamlet of Snorscombe, in the parish, have under the recent act been commuted for a rent-charge of £150. The church is a large and handsome edifice, with some ancient details, among which is a beautiful entrance on the south side, in the decorated English style. There is a place of worship for Independents. The town lands, comprising 16*a.* 2*r.* 17*p.*, produce a rental of £30. 8., appropriated partly to the repair of the church.

EVERINGHAM (*Blessed Virgin Mary*), a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of the county of YORK, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Pocklington; containing 318 inhabitants. The parish is situated to the

west of the Hull and York road, and comprises by measurement 3080 acres, of which about 140 are woodland and plantations. The surface is level; the soil of a light sandy nature, with, in many parts, a substratum of clay; and the neighbourhood exhibits much beautiful scenery, especially around Everingham Park, the seat of W. Constable Maxwell, Esq., which is highly picturesque. The village is situated near one of the sources of the river Foulness. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Marsden family, with a net income of £237: the tithes were commuted for land and a yearly modus of £80, at the inclosure in 1765; there are now 125 acres of glebe. The church is a neat edifice, nearly rebuilt about fifty years since, with a tower. Mr. Maxwell has erected a splendid Roman Catholic chapel near the mansion, dedicated to St. Everilda, and opened on July 10th, 1839: the interior is ornamented with Corinthian columns, and the altar is of the richest Italian marbles; sixteen statues, executed by Bozzoni, represent the Twelve Apostles and four of the Martyrs, and eighteen basso-relievos, by the same eminent artist, the principal incidents in the life of Christ.

EVERLEY, or EVERLEIGH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of WILTS, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Ludgershall; containing 354 inhabitants. This place, at the time of the heptarchy, was the residence of Ina, King of the West Saxons; it subsequently belonged for many generations to the Plantagenets, dukes of Lancaster, and eventually became vested in the crown, as the property of Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV. The manor was granted by Edward VI., in the first year of his reign, to Edward, Duke of Somerset, Protector, after whose attainder, reverting to the crown, it was given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Ralph Sadler, Knt., the royal falconer, whose son and successor had the honour of entertaining James I. at the manor-house, on the 31st of August, 1603. The parish comprises about 4000 acres; the surface is hilly, and the soil, though generally chalky, is in some parts alternated with a strong clay. The village was anciently a market-town of considerable note. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 4. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Sir J. D. Astley, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £700, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church, erected in 1813, at the expense of Francis Dugdale Astley, Esq., is a chaste and elegant structure in the later English style. About two miles to the south is the fortified camp of Chidbury, to which there appears to have been a covered way from Everley.

EVERLEY, with SUFFIELD.—See SUFFIELD.

EVERSDEN, GREAT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of LONGSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Caxton; containing 300 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £69; impropiator, the Earl of Hardwicke. The tithes of this parish and of Little Eversden were commuted for land in 1811.

EVERSDEN, LITTLE (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of LONGSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from

Caxton; containing 225 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 2. 6.; net income, £188; patrons, the President and Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge.

EVERSHOLT (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of WOBURN, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Woburn; containing 899 inhabitants. It comprises 2119a. 2r. 30p., of which 1181 acres are meadow and pasture, 722 arable, 49 in homesteads and gardens, 132 woodland, and 32 road. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 11. 8., and in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford: the tithes have been commuted for £480, and the glebe comprises $65\frac{1}{2}$ acres. A school is endowed with £10 per annum.

EVERSHOT, a chapelry, in the parish of FROME ST. QUINTIN, union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of TOLLERFORD, Dorchester division of DORSET, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Beaminster; containing 566 inhabitants, and comprising 1409a. 2r. 33p. A fair for fat-cattle is held on the 12th of May; and there was formerly a weekly market on Saturday. The tithes have been commuted for £173. 10. 6., and the glebe comprises about $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre. The chapel is dedicated to St. Osmond. Here is a free grammar school, with an endowment in land, bequeathed in 1628 by Christopher Strickland, the rent of which is about £100 per annum.

EVERSLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, hundred of HOLDSHOTT, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N.) from Hartford-Bridge; containing 770 inhabitants. This parish comprises, with the tythings of Great and Little Bramshill, 4939a. 2r. 28p., of which 1370 acres are arable, 1101 pasture, 300 woodland, and 2167 common and waste. The surface is pleasingly undulated; the soil is in some parts a good loam mixed with a small portion of sand, and in others sandy with small gravel. Bramshill Park, the seat of Sir John Cope, Bart., is a spacious and handsome mansion, erected in the reign of James I., and situated on an eminence commanding some fine views; the park comprises about 400 acres. Fairs are held for cattle on May 16th and Oct. 18th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 8. 9., and in the gift of Sir John Cope: the tithes have been commuted for £570, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. In the church are monuments to Judge Nares, and several members of the Wyndham family. There was formerly a chapel at Bramshill.

EVERTHORP, with DREWTON.—See DREWTON.

EVERTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BIGGLESWADE, and chiefly in the hundred of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Biggleswade; containing 233 inhabitants, and comprising 3470 acres. The living is a vicarage, with that of Tetworth united, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 9., and in the gift of Clare Hall, Cambridge, with a net income of £200. The church, which is in the county of Huntingdon, has been repewed.

EVERTON, a township, in the parish of WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from Liverpool; containing, in 1841, 9221 inhabitants, and in 1846, 15,726. This place, styled *Hireton* in Domesday book, claims a more remote history than Liverpool, to which it now forms an elegant suburb. We find it exempt

from the imposition of Danegelt instituted by Ethelred, and it is mentioned in 1066 as having been then given by the Conqueror to his cousin, Roger de Poitiers. An ancient fire-beacon, coeval with the Tower at Liverpool, stood here for many centuries; but it has now disappeared, and the site is occupied by St. George's church. During the siege of Liverpool, Prince Rupert occupied a cottage here, which was held in great veneration, until it was at length pulled down in 1845: a representation of the building, as it appeared just before its demolition, is given in Herdman's "*Ancient Liverpool*." The agreeable village or suburb of EVERTON, denominated, from the salubrity of its air and the pleasantness of its situation, the Montpelier of Lancashire, is seated on a bold eminence opposite to the bay of Bootle; it is about a mile and a half from the Mersey, and three miles from the mouth of that river. The prospects are very beautiful; and from the western parts of Everton Hill may be seen the fertile lands of Cheshire, the mountains of Wales, the river Mersey, and the expanding Irish Sea with its numberless vessels. From its proximity to Liverpool, it has become the residence of many respectable and wealthy families; numerous streets and crescents have been formed, and the township is studded with handsome detached mansions and villas. Among these may be mentioned Bronte House, called after Lord Nelson, built of red stone, and belonging to John George Woodhouse, Esq.

The district church of *St. George* was erected in 1813, at an expense of £11,500, on a site given by James Atherton, Esq.; it is an elegant structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. The framework and tracery of the windows and doors, the groinings of the roof, the pulpit, and all the ornamental parts, are of cast-iron; and the east window, of which the iron tracery is exceedingly rich, is embellished with stained glass. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £300; patron, the Rector of Walton. *St. Augustine's* church, Shaw-street, was erected in 1830, at an expense of £7500; it is in the Egyptian style, having an octagonal tower with pinnacles at the angles, surmounted by a cross. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of five Trustees; net income, £250. *Christchurch*, in Boundary-lane, was built in 1848, as a memorial of the late Charles Horsfall, Esq., mayor of Liverpool in 1832, at the united cost of his surviving children: the site, and the erection of the building, amounted to £13,000. It is a beautiful structure in the later English style, with a tower and spire; the interior is of chaste design, and the east window of rich painted glass. The living is in the gift of Trustees, and is endowed with £1000. Another church has been erected, by subscription.

In Salisbury-street is the Roman Catholic church of *St. Francis Xavier*; it is in the pointed style, and is 150 feet in length and 60 in breadth. *St. Edward's Roman Catholic College* was established by the Right Rev. Dr. Brown, R. C. Bishop, in 1843; youths intended for secular pursuits or the learned professions, distinct from the priesthood, here receive instruction from the ablest professors in the Greek, Latin, and modern languages, and the more elegant accomplishments, at a moderate charge. The Rev. John Henry Fisher is president, and the Rev. Alexander Goss vice-president. The college is a large stone mansion, formerly known as *St. Domingo*

House, built by Hugh Sparling, Esq., with princely splendour, and seated on the highest point of Everton, commanding a fine view of the Mersey and the adjacent country. It is admirably adapted for the purpose of education, and has been fitted up in a manner conducive to the health and comfort of the students: a chapel is attached to the establishment. The *Crescent Chapel* belonging to the Independents, was built in 1846, in the Grecian style, at a cost of £9000; near it is a fine range of school-buildings, erected at an expense of £5000, and opened the following year. Among the other schools are two sets of day and Sunday schools, for boys, girls, and infants, attached to St. George's, and supported by subscription. Within the limits of the township, bordering upon Low Hill, in West Derby, is the *Necropolis*, a burial-place formed in 1825, at a cost of about £8000; the entrance is in the Grecian style, and the area of the inclosure five acres.

EVERTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, North Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Bawtry; containing, with part of the hamlet of Drakeholes, the hamlet of Harwell, and the township of Scaftworth, 1094 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4550 acres, of which 1050 are in Scaftworth; it is on the road between Bawtry and Gainsborough, and is nearly circumscribed by the river Idle. The soil in the eastern portion is clayey, and has a bed of excellent clay for bricks and tiles, the manufacture of which is carried on to a considerable extent; in the western portion the soil inclines to sand, but near the river is an extensive tract of rich and fertile land. The Chesterfield canal passes through the parish on the south-east. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 2.; net income, £209; patron, the Rev. S. W. Hall: the glebe comprises about 120 acres. The church, which is in the early Norman style, has been enlarged. There are a place of worship for Wesleyans, and national schools for boys and girls. At the time of the inclosure of the parish, in 1760, some antiquities were found; and more recently, some Roman coins: it has been thought, that the vestiges of some fortifications in the parish are the remains of a Roman fort or station, by which passed a Roman road.

EVESBATCH (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Bromyard; containing 98 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by a portion of Worcestershire, and comprises 972 acres, whereof 456 are arable, 362 meadow and pasture, 101 wood, 36 in hops, 6 common land, and 11 in buildings and homesteads. The surface is varied and undulated, the soil a fine clay, and the scenery well wooded and beautiful; the parish is very retired, and its high situation renders it extremely healthy. There are quarries, chiefly of sandstone. The road from Hereford to Worcester, by Froome Hill, passes on the south. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £1. 16. 10½., and in the patronage of Earl Fitzhardinge: the tithes have been commuted for £163. 6., and there are ten acres of glebe, of the value of £20 per annum, and a new and commodious glebe-house. The church is a very old edifice, built probably about the 12th century. A small sum is annually appropriated to the clothing and apprenticing of poor boys.

Arms and Seal of Evesham.*Obverse.**Reverse.*

EVESHAM, a borough and market-town, and the head of a union, locally in the Lower division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, E. division of the county of WORCESTER, 15 miles (S. E.) from Worcester, on the road to London, 13 miles (N. E.) from Tewkesbury, and $93\frac{3}{4}$ (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 4245 inhabitants. This place was originally called *Homme* or *Haum*, from the Saxon *holm*, a word particularly appropriate to the peninsular form of its site. The appellation *Eovesholme*, or *Eovesham*, is said to be derived from *Eoves*, a swineherd in the service of Egwin, third bishop of Wessex, a Saxon province and bishopric, part of which now forms the diocese of Worcester. *Eoves* is said to have had an interview with the Virgin Mary on the spot, and to this circumstance is attributed the erection of an ABBEY for Benedictine monks, the foundation of which was laid in 701, and the building completed in 709, when the charter was confirmed: it was consecrated in 714, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by Bishop Wilfrid, the successor of Egwin, who had retired hither after resigning the bishopric of Worcester to the pope. The convent received large grants of land from the Anglo-Saxon kings and nobility, as well as from other benefactors both before and after the Conquest; its possessions were ample, and its privileges numerous: the abbots sat in parliament as spiritual barons. It shared the fate of similar institutions, being suppressed on the 17th of November, 1539, at which time the revenue, as appears from a corrected return to the Augmentation Office, given in May's *History of Evesham*, amounted to £1829. 10. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$. The buildings and site of the monastery were then alienated by the king, and the former, with the church, were ultimately demolished, and the materials sold: the clock tower, a sculptured arch which led into the chapter-house, some out-buildings, including part of the almonry, and a portion of the boundary walls, are the only remains of the edifices. The handsome isolated tower, so great an ornament to the town, was erected by Clement Lichfield, the last abbot but one, and is a beautiful specimen of the later English style, strengthened with panelled buttresses, and crowned by open battlements and pinnacles; it was originally a gate of entrance to the monastic cemetery, and a clock tower to the monastery. At the general demolition, the tower, according to Nash, was purchased by the inhabitants. It is 110 feet high, and about 28 feet square at the base; the sides are adorned with tracery. In 1745, a clock with chimes was put up in this tower, by Edward Rudge, Esq. The adjacent church of St. Lawrence, formerly a parochial chapel

subordinate to the monastery, after being suffered to remain in ruins for nearly a century, has at length been restored in all its pristine beauty, at an expense of more than £2500, raised by subscription, aided by a grant from a London Society; great attention has been paid to the preservation of a strict uniformity of style, and the whole now forms an interesting specimen of ecclesiastical architecture.

The most memorable occurrence in the history of the town is the decisive battle which was fought here, on the 4th of August, 1265, between Prince Edward and Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, by whom Henry III. was detained a prisoner. The combat was characterised by savage ferocity; and of those who fell victims were the earl and his son, about 160 knights, and 4000 of their followers. The bodies of the earl and his son, with those of Henry and Hugh le Despenser, are said to have been interred in the abbey church, before the high altar. The issue of the contest, by releasing the captive monarch, turned the tide of his fortunes, and led to that success by which he was subsequently reinstated on the throne. This celebrated battle was fought about three-quarters of a mile from the town, at a place near the old London road, which crosses a small stream subsequently denominated Battle Well.

The town is pleasantly situated on a sloping eminence rising from the bank of the Avon, by which river it is watered on three sides, and over which is a stone bridge of seven arches, uniting it with the parish of Bengeworth, which is within the borough. It has been greatly improved, under an act passed for paving and lighting in 1824; and consists of two principal and some inferior streets, of which the High-street is particularly spacious. A public subscription library was founded in 1819, an horticultural society in 1827, a literary institution in 1838, and an agricultural association in 1841. The country adjacent is remarkable for its interesting scenery, and for the extreme richness of its soil, which produces earlier and more abundant crops than that of any other part of the county. Near the town, large portions of ground have been converted into gardens, horticulture constituting the chief occupation of the labouring class; asparagus attains great perfection, and is extensively cultivated, and vegetables are conveyed hence to towns in the surrounding district. There are two corn-mills, a mill for extracting oil from linseed, and two ribbon manufactories. In 1845 an act was passed for a railway from Oxford, by Evesham, to Wolverhampton. The market is on Monday; and fairs are held on February 2nd, the Monday next after Easter week, Whit-Monday, the second Monday in August, September 21st, and the second Monday in December. The inhabitants were incorporated by a charter granted by James I. in the first year of his reign, which confirmed their respective privileges, and conferred others. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the corporate body now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are co-extensive. The borough sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., but after that king's reign it discontinued till the commencement of that of James I., since which period it has uninterruptedly returned two representatives. The right of election, prior to the year 1818, was vested in freemen and paymasters, or persons resident paying scot and lot;

it was then restricted to the freemen, resident and non-resident. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the non-resident electors beyond seven miles have been disfranchised, and the privilege has been extended to the £10 householders: the mayor is returning officer. The number of borough magistrates is eight, who, with certain of the county justices, hold petty-sessions weekly, all commitments being made to the county gaol. The powers of the county debt-court of Evesham, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Evesham. The town-hall is a plain building in the market-place, lately much improved.

The borough includes the parishes of *All Saints*, containing 1647; *St. Lawrence*, 1516; and *St. Peter Bengeworth*, 1082 inhabitants; formerly, together with most of the surrounding villages, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Abbot of Evesham. *All Saints* comprises 365 acres, and *St. Lawrence's* 428; Bengeworth, lying on the eastern bank of the river, and consisting of 1281 acres, was added to the borough by the second charter of James I., and is described under its proper head. The living of *All Saints* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 16. 0½., and has a net income, including the curacy of *St. Lawrence*, of £208; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. The church of *All Saints*, formerly a chapel to the abbey, appears to have been built prior to 1223, and is an irregular structure, with a tower and spire; the porch at the western entrance is embattled, with pinnacles at the angles: on the south side is a small chapel built by Abbot Lichfield, the roof of which is finely groined, and adorned with fan-tracery; in this chapel the remains of its founder are interred. The church of *St. Lawrence*, already referred to, exhibits a rich specimen of the later English style, and has attached to it on the south a chapel of exquisite beauty; the tower and spire are of earlier date: it contains 848 sittings, 716 of which are free. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, the Society of Friends, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. The free grammar school, which was connected with the monastery, was, after the dissolution of that establishment, refounded by Henry VIII., who, in lieu of its former revenue, endowed it with £10 yearly from the exchequer, which sum is still paid; and by the charter of James I., it was incorporated, and placed under the government of the mayor and council. A national school is supported, a British school has just been established, and there are several small benefactions. The poor law union of Evesham comprises 30 parishes or places, of which 20 are in the county of Worcester, and 10 in that of Gloucester; containing in the whole a population of 13,892. Walter of Evesham, a writer of celebrity, and John Feckenham, Dean of *St. Paul's* in the reign of Mary, were both monks of Evesham Abbey. Sir Charles Cocks, Bart., on his elevation to the peerage on the 17th of May, 1784, assumed the title of Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham, which is held by the present Earl Somers.

EVINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of LEIGH, union of TEWKESBURY, Lower division of the hundred of WESTMINSTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 266 inhabitants.

EVINGTON (*St. DENIS*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 2½ miles (E. S. E.) from Leices-

ter; containing 285 inhabitants. It is situated at a short distance from the road between Leicester and Uppingham, and comprises 2400 acres, arable and pasture, the latter of which preponderates; the surface is gently undulated. The Midland railway passes through the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 8.; net income, £80; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, which is very ancient, is in the early English style. There are a place of worship for dissenters, and a parochial school.

EWANRIGG.—See ELLENBOROUGH.

EWART, a township, in the parish of DODDINGTON, union and E. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Wooler; containing 176 inhabitants.. This place is pleasantly situated on the rivers Glen and Till, where, it is supposed, were a church and burial-ground: the former river runs through the township, and the latter is its eastern limit; both abound in trout. It comprises 1512 acres, of which one-fifth is pasture, about 100 acres wood, and the remainder arable; the surface is level, the soil various, and there are fine views of the Humbleton hills. The woodland surrounds the Hall, the seat of Major *St. Paul*, who is proprietor of the township. In 1814, two ancient sword-blades were found in the park.

EWE, ST., a parish, in the union of ST. AUSTELL, E. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Tregoney; containing 1468 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5935a. 1r. 2p., of which 150 acres are waste land or common; the surface is hilly, but the hills are not of very great elevation, and the soil is generally a loam. The principal mine now in operation is that of Polgooth, producing tin of great fineness. The road from London to Falmouth passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21, and in the gift of Sir Joseph Sawle, Bart., and the family of Carlyon: the tithes have been commuted for £640, and the glebe comprises about 88 acres, with a house, built in 1837. The church is a very ancient structure, and contains a handsome monument to the last of the Mohun family, who died in 1732. There are places of worship for Bryanites, Calvinists, and Wesleyans.

EWELL (*St. MARY AND St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of DOVOR, hundred of BEWSBOROUGH, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 3 miles (N. W.) from Dovor; containing 392 inhabitants. This place was anciently styled Temple-Ewell, from its being the property of the Knights Templars, who had a preceptory here prior to the year 1185, the remains of which were destroyed about the middle of the last century: some land near the site is still called Temple Farm. King John, after the resignation of his kingdom to the Pope's legate, on his retiring from Dovor, spent some time at this monastery, and one of the documents relating to that transaction is dated from the Temple, at Ewell. The parish is beautifully situated in a valley between Barham Downs and the coast, and comprises 1590 acres: the surface is varied with hills, and the soil is fertile; on the hills the soil is clayey. About 240 acres are woodland. The river Idle, one of the chief tributaries of the Stour, has its rise within the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4.; patrons and impropriators, the Heirs of the late John Angel, Esq.; net income, £70. The church is a small

ancient edifice ; the chancel is parted from the nave, and appropriated as a school for girls. On some of the hills are supposed to have been Roman intrenchments, from the discovery of arms, spurs, and helmets there.

EWELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of EPSOM, partly in the First division of the hundred of REIGATE, E. division, but chiefly in the First division of the hundred of COPTHORNE and EFFINGHAM, W. division, of SURREY, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Kingston ; containing, with the liberty of Kingswood, 1867 inhabitants. This place, in Domesday book written *Et-well*, signifying "at the spring," was anciently of more importance than it is at present ; and about half-way between it and Cheam, within the parish of Cuddington, was the splendid palace of Nonsuch, erected by Henry VIII., and taken down in the reign of Charles II. There are still some remains of that celebrated edifice, which, for costly magnificence and splendid decoration, was, as its name implied, unequalled by any building of the kind. On elevated ground formerly within the park, is an artificial mound about half an acre in extent, surrounded by a wall having circular bastions at the four angles, with intervening curtains, and in the centre of which stood the banqueting-house, a building about 25 feet square, and three stories high : the approach to the mound was by three double flights of steps, some of which are still visible. These remains of the wall and bastions are now within the pleasure-grounds of Mr. Monro, whose grand-uncle, T. Calverley, Esq., erected a mansion in the ancient style of English architecture near their site, named Ewell Castle.

The PARISH comprises 2391*a.* 1*r.* 19*p.* of arable and pasture, in nearly equal portions : the soil is chalk, gravel, and clay, alternated with sand ; and the surface, though generally level, is diversified with hills of moderate elevation. Brick earth of excellent quality is found in abundance. The village is situated on the high road to Dorking and Worthing, and is well paved, and amply supplied with water. There are some gunpowder and flour mills, employing about 50 men, and set in motion by the Kingsmill, a stream which has its source in the parish, and falls into the Thames at a place called Hog's mill, Kingston. The market, held on Thursday, has long been discontinued ; the fairs are on May 12th, for cattle, and October 29th, a very large mart for sheep, at which from 30,000 to 40,000 are frequently sold. The parish is within the jurisdiction of a court at Kingston, for the recovery of debts to any amount ; and courts leet and baron are held at Michaelmas. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8 ; net income, £277 ; patron and impropiator, the Rev. Sir George Glyn, Bart. : the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801. The church is an ancient structure, and contains several brasses and handsome monuments, particularly an altar-tomb in the south side of the chancel, of veined marble, on which is a beautifully sculptured figure in white marble, of Sir William Lewen, Knt., in his robes as lord mayor of London. The first stone of a new parish church was laid in June, 1847. A district church was built in the liberty of Kingswood, in 1835. In the grounds of the rectory-house, several fossils and coins have been found within the last few years. There is a place of worship for Independents. A national school, established in 1816, is partly supported by an endowment of £22 per annum ; and Mrs. Fendall

bequeathed £1000, which purchased £1758. 19. 6. stock, whereof the interest is applied to the benefit of the poor. Richard Corbet, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, an eminent divine and poet, was born in the parish.

EWELME (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD, 2 miles (E.) from Benson ; containing 663 inhabitants. This place, from a very clear and copious spring that rises in the village, obtained the Saxon appellation of *Æwhelme*, signifying "a spring of water ;" of which its present name is a modification. William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, who obtained the manor by marriage with Alice, daughter and heiress of Thomas Chaucer, son of Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet, in whose family it had been for many years, erected the present church and a noble mansion, of which latter only some of the out-offices now remain. The parish comprises 2346 acres, whereof 53 are common land or waste. The living is a rectory, annexed to the regius professorship of divinity in the university of Oxford, and valued in the king's books at £21. 10. 5. : the tithes have been commuted for £704. 18. The church, which is beautifully situated on rising ground, and backed by a row of fine elms, is a spacious and interesting edifice, in the early and decorated English styles, with a low embattled tower. There are some handsome monuments, one of which, to the memory of the Duchess of Suffolk, who died in 1475, is elaborately embellished ; the Chaucer monument, an altar-tomb, is ornamented with numerous shields of armorial bearings, and inlaid with brasses on which are the effigies of a knight and his lady, in the costume of the fifteenth century : on the south wall of the chancel are monuments to two sons of Charles Howard, second Earl of Berkshire. In the churchyard are memorials to the descendants of Sir Matthew Hale. An hospital, called God's House, was founded by William de la Pole, and Alice his wife, about the year 1446, and endowed with 200 marks per annum, for thirteen poor men and a master. It was valued, in the 26th of Henry VIII., at £20 per annum, but was not dissolved, and the mastership was annexed in 1617 to the regius professorship of medicine in the university of Oxford, under which it still exists, for a reader and twelve poor men. It possesses a rent-charge of £200, issuing out of the estates in this county belonging to Hampton Court. An urn containing Roman coins was found on the common, near the line of the Ikeneld-street, which may be traced in the parish ; and another urn was discovered on Harcourt Hill, nearly two miles from the village.

EWEN, a tything, in the parish of KEMBLE, union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood divisions of WILTS, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Malmesbury ; with 182 inhabitants.

EWERBY (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Sleaford ; comprising 2700 acres, and containing 433 inhabitants, of whom 48 are in the hamlet of Ewerby-Thorpe. The navigation from Sleaford to the Witham runs through a part of the parish. Haverholm Priory, a possession of the Earl of Winchelsea's, has been lately rebuilt. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown ; net income, £67 ; impropiator, the Earl : there are about 4 acres of glebe. A school was founded,

and endowed with £10 per annum, by Henry Pell; and there is a rent-charge of £14, left by Sir Richard Rothwell, for distribution among the poor, with some other small bequests.

EWESLEY, a township, in the parish of NETHER WITTON, union of ROTHBURY, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Morpeth; containing 20 inhabitants. The name of this place signifies "the ewes' pasture." It comprises by computation 900 acres of land. To the west of the hamlet is an oblong camp, rounded at the corners, and 90 yards long; a little to the north of Ewesley is another, on the west side of the Alemouth road, of elliptical form, 135 yards by 110; and just below the Comb bridge, on the right bank of the Font, is a third, of small dimensions,

EWHURST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of KINGSCLERE, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 6 miles (N. W.) from Basingstoke; containing 22 inhabitants. It comprises 490 acres. The soil is generally a wettish loam in the northern, and of a chalky nature in the southern, part; the surface rises gradually from the north towards the south, and the scenery is finely varied, and embellished with stately trees, which thrive luxuriantly in the lower grounds. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £1. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Duke of Wellington: the tithe rent-charge is £100. On the summit of a hill in the parish, from which an extensive view of the adjoining counties may be obtained, are some tumuli, and also yew-trees of great antiquity.

EWHURST (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of HAMBLEDON, Second division of the hundred of BLACKHEATH, W. division of SURREY, 11 miles (S. E.) from Guildford; containing 942 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 5000 acres, of which 3077 are arable, 334 meadow and pasture, 800 woodland, 729 common, and 60 glebe. The soil is generally strong, resting upon clay, but in the higher grounds is of a sandy nature; the surface is undulated, and in some parts rises into considerable elevation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 7. 3½., and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithes have been commuted for £725, and there is a glebe of 60 acres. The church, chiefly in the early English style, was built in 1838. On a common called the Churt or East Churt, is Holmbury, a large camp supposed to be of Roman construction.

EWHURST (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of BATTLE, hundred of STAPLE, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 13 miles (S. E.) from Lamberhurst; containing 1169 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the River Rother, and on the east by the county of Kent; and comprises by computation 5570 acres, of which 2760 are arable, 971 meadow and pasture, and the remainder woodland and common. The village is pleasantly situated on rising ground, commanding a fine view of the adjoining country. Fairs are held on May 21st and Aug. 5th, the latter principally for hops. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 2. 6., and in the gift of King's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £725, and there are 60 acres of glebe. The church has portions in the early, with insertions in the decorated, English style: in the chancel window are considerable

remains of stained glass; the font is square on a circular column, and is of Sussex marble. At Staple Cross is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

EWSHOTT, a tything, in the parish and hundred of CRONDALL, union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3½ miles (E.) from Odiham; containing 646 inhabitants.

EWYAS-HARROLD (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, 12½ miles (S. W.) from Hereford; containing 356 inhabitants. Here was anciently a castle, which, according to Dugdale, was built by William Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford, after the Conquest; but Leland observes that it was probably erected by King Harold, and conferred by him upon an illegitimate son, also named Harold. A prior and small convent of monks settled here about 1100, from the abbey of St. Peter, in Gloucester, and continued till 1358, when the revenue being insufficient for their support, they were again united to the abbey. The parish is situated near the mouth of the river Dore, just before it joins the Munnow, and about a mile from the road between Hereford and Abergavenny. It comprises by computation 1565 acres, of which 1351 are arable, pasture, and meadow, and 214 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £110; patron, James Hopton, Esq.; appropriator, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is a small ancient edifice, of which all the sittings are free.

EXA, county of YORK.—See BASHALL-EAVES.

EXBOURNE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAMPTON, E. division of the hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, N. division of DEVON, 4¾ miles (E. by S.) from Hatherleigh; containing 593 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2124a. 1r. 20p., of which 286 acres are waste land or common; and is intersected by the road from Oakhampton to Monk-Oakhampton. The soil is chiefly clay, and about a third part rich red land; the meadows are very fine. A fair for cattle and pedlery is held on the third Monday in April. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 11. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. F. Belfield: the tithes have been commuted for £273, and the glebe consists of £56 acres. The church is remarkably well built of granite.

EXBURY, a chapelry, in the parish of FAWLEY, union of NEW-FOREST, hundred of BISHOP'S-WALTHAM, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 9½ miles (E. by N.) from Lymington; containing, with the tything of Leap, 406 inhabitants. It comprises 2406 acres, whereof 304 are waste or common, and is situated on the left bank, and near the mouth, of the Beaulieu river, at the preventive station between Stone and Needs Bar Points; the neighbourhood is beautifully wooded, chiefly with oak of natural and luxuriant growth. The haven to which it gives name is navigable for vessels of fifty tons' burthen. There are salt-works at the village; also a ferry over the river to St. Leonard's. The tithes have been commuted for £325, and the glebe contains 1½ acre. The chapel, a neat building of white brick, made from clay found on the spot, and of which quantities have been sent to distant places, was erected at the expense of the late Col. Mitford, whose remains were interred within its walls.

EXELBY, North riding of the county of YORK.—See LEEMING.



Arms.

EXETER, a city, and a county of itself, locally in the hundred of WONFORD, S. division of DEVON, of which it is the chief town, 44 miles (N. E.) from Plymouth, and 172 (W. by S.) from London; containing, within the municipal boundary, and exclusively of the suburban parishes of St. Thomas, St. Leonard, and Heavitree, 31,312 inhabit-

founded by his predecessor, Athelstan, which had been destroyed by the Danes, and appointed Sydemann to the abbacy, who was ultimately raised to the bishopric, as eighth bishop of Devon. In 1003, Sweyn, King of Denmark, landed on the western coast with a formidable force, to avenge the slaughter of his countrymen, and laid siege to Exeter, which, after a vigorous resistance for two months, was treacherously given up by its governor. The castle of Athelstan was destroyed, and the monastery of St. Peter shared in the common ruin; nor did the city recover from its devastation till the accession of Canute, when it began to resume its former importance, and the monks of St. Peter their former privileges.

At the time of the Conquest, the citizens, instigated by Githa, mother of Harold, refused to receive a Norman garrison, and having recourse to arms, were joined by the neighbouring inhabitants of Cornwall and Devonshire. On the approach of William to punish their revolt, sensible of the unequal contest, they submitted to his authority, and delivered hostages for their obedience. To prevent a revolt in future, William Rufus erected a citadel in Exeter, the government of which he entrusted to Baldwin de Brioniis, whom he made sheriff of Devon, and to whom he gave the barony of Oakhampton, with the custody of all the county of Devon. The castle, having been garrisoned in 1136 by the partisans of the Empress Matilda, held out against Stephen for three months, but was compelled to surrender from want of water. Stephen, however, acted with clemency, and Henry II. subsequently rewarded the loyalty of the citizens by a grant of additional privileges. In 1284, Hugh Courtenay, then Earl of Devon, greatly injured the trading interests of Exeter, by obstructing the navigation of the river Exe, hitherto navigable for vessels of considerable burthen. In the year 1286, Edward I. held a parliament at Exeter, augmented the privileges of the borough, and gave it a new common seal. In 1308, Walter Stapleton, lord treasurer, was appointed bishop of Exeter; he was the founder of Exeter College, Oxford, and was sent ambassador to France in 1322. The Black Prince remained here several days with his royal prisoner of France, and subsequently visited the city in 1371.

In 1469, the Duchess of Clarence, with others of the royal adherents, took refuge in Exeter, which was besieged by Sir William Courtenay, one of Edward's generals: the siege, however, was raised at the mediation of the clergy. In 1470, Edward IV. arrived in pursuit of the Duke of Clarence and the Earl of Warwick; and some time after the battle of Tewkesbury, that prince, with his queen and infant son, was entertained here for several days. Richard III.'s visit to Exeter is alluded to by Shakspeare. In the year 1488, Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon, was made free of the city, being the first honorary freeman on record. In 1497, Exeter sustained a violent assault from Perkin Warbeck, the pretended Richard of York, and claimant of the crown; the inhabitants, however, successfully resisted the impostor till the arrival of the Earl of Devon, when Perkin retreated to Taunton. The loyalty of the citizens was afterwards rewarded by Henry VII., who presented them with his sword. In 1501, Catherine of Arragon remained here several days, on her way from Fowey to London. In the rebellion of the year 1549, many clergy-

ants. Geoffrey of Monmouth affirms that Exeter was a British city prior to its establishment as a Roman station, and various circumstances concur to prove the fact. It was by the Britons called *Caer-Isc*, "city of the water;" also *Caer Rydh*, or "the red city," from the colour of the adjacent soil. After its capture by the Romans, who made it a stipendiary town, it was denominated *Isca* with the addition of *Danmoniorum*, to distinguish it from *Isca* (now Usk) in Monmouthshire. That it was occupied by the Romans, is evident from the coins and other relics which have been dug up in profusion at different times, and more particularly in July 1778, when small statues of Mercury, Mars, Ceres, and Apollo, the largest not exceeding four inches and a half in height, evidently the penates, or household gods, of that people, together with the fragments of urns, tiles, and tessellated pavement, were discovered; and also in 1834, when digging the foundations for the market-houses. A further evidence of Roman occupation is found in the castrametation of the numerous signal stations extending to the English and Bristol Channels. The city is said to have been honoured at one time with the name of *Augusta*, from the circumstance of its being occupied by the second Augustan legion, commanded by Vespasian, the conqueror of Britannia Prima, which included Danmonium.

It was for a considerable time the capital of the West Saxon kingdom, and was subsequently occupied by the Danes, after the violation of a solemn treaty made with Alfred, the Saxon monarch. Alfred, however, invested the city, and compelled the enemy to capitulate, with a promise of evacuating all their holds within the West Saxon territory; it was afterwards attacked by the Danish marauders in 894, and was again relieved by Alfred. Exeter was at a very early period distinguished for its religious establishments, and contained so many monastic foundations, that the Cornish Britons and Saxon pagans are reported to have called it in derision "Monk-Town." On the accession of Athelstan, the Britons and Saxons not converted to Christianity, who till now had formed a considerable portion of the population, were expelled, and the number of religious institutions was augmented by the foundation of a Benedictine monastery, dedicated to St. Peter, which was converted by Edward the Confessor into a cathedral. The town is greatly indebted for its early importance to Athelstan, who is said to have established two mints in it, and to have regularly fortified it with towers and a wall of hewn stone; from which circumstance, most probably, it was denominated *Exanceastre*, or *Excestre*, i. e., "the castellated city of the Exe," whence its present name. In 968, King Edgar restored the monastery

men took an active part; among these was Welch, the vicar of St. Thomas's, near the city, who not only promoted the cause by his preaching, but was "an arch captain and principal doer:" this leader of the western insurgents was hanged upon the tower of his own church. On the 2nd of July, in that year, Exeter was invested by a strong body of the popish adherents; the citizens withstood the attack till the 5th of August, when John, Lord Russell, having defeated the rebels at Clist Heath, dispersed the assailants. The privations endured by the inhabitants during the siege were of the severest kind, and to mark their gratitude, the day of Lord Russell's entry into the city (Aug. 6th) was consecrated an annual festival.

Exeter is distinguished for numerous proofs of loyal attachment, which has been extended even to the unfortunate among foreign monarchs, as in the case of Don-Antonio, the deprived king of Portugal. So sensible was Queen Elizabeth of the loyalty of the Exonians, that with other more substantial proofs of her favour, she presented the corporation with the honourable motto *Semper Fidelis*. During the insurrection in Devon and Cornwall, in 1541, this city sustained a siege of 35 days. In the MS. notes of Milles, as copied in Polwhele's *History of Devon*, it is recorded that, "when the Earl of Bedford went into the west to suppress the rebellion, he found the clergy so indifferent to his cause that he could get none of them to attend him except Miles Coverdale, afterwards Bishop of Exeter." Exeter was firm to the cause of Charles I.; but the lord-lieutenant of the county, who was of the opposite party, disarmed the citizens, and garrisoned the castle with parliamentary troops. It was, however, taken by Prince Maurice and Sir John Berkeley, the latter of whom was appointed governor. The city was now regarded as a place of great security, and the queen being near the time of her confinement sought refuge within its walls. Her accouchement took place in Bedford House, where she was delivered of the Princess Henrietta Maria, who was baptized in the cathedral, in 1643; on which occasion the font, a beautiful basin of white marble, embellished with cherubim and supported by a pedestal of black marble, was erected. Charles visited Exeter on his way to and return from Cornwall, and the infant princess remained here till the surrender of the city, after a vigorous blockade of more than two months, to General Fairfax, in April, 1646. During the stay of the parliamentary forces, the cathedral was shamefully defaced, and divided into places of worship for Presbyterians and Independents; the palace, with other buildings adjoining, was turned into barracks, and the chapter-house converted into a stable. Previously to their arrival, the bishop's throne, with his altar-chair and the altar-piece of Speke's chapel, had been taken down and concealed. During the Protectorate, two zealous royalists, who had attempted to restore Charles II., were by Cromwell's order beheaded in the city. No burials are entered in the cathedral register from 1646 to 1660; there is not a will, nor any entry by which it can be established that any wills were proved in the ecclesiastical courts of Exeter within that period, during which they were proved by commission, and deposited with the city and county records. On the restoration of Charles II., the city again testified its loyalty with much enthusiasm; and the king, on his visit in 1671, presented the corpo-

ration with a portrait of his sister Henrietta, then Duchess of Orleans. On the appearance of the Prince of Orange, in Nov. 1688, the inhabitants submitted to him; and that monarch afterwards established a mint here: there is a thoroughfare, comprising many respectable houses, still called "the Mint." In August, 1789, George III., with his queen and three of the princesses, visited Exeter. Pestilential diseases have raged here, as in most other towns, with destructive effect: the plague is said to have been fatal to a great number in 1569. In the year 1586, one of the judges of assize, several of the grand jury, and many others, fell victims to the virulency of the gaol distemper. The plague was again prevalent in the years 1603 and 1625; and in the year 1777, not less than 285 persons died of the small-pox.

This CITY, which has been denominated "The Capital of the West," occupies the flat summit and the declivities of a hill, rising gradually from the eastern bank of the river Exe, but abruptly steep on the western side, in the midst of a fertile and undulated country, surrounded on all sides by scenes of beauty and interest. Its salubrious air, cleanliness, good market, and proximity to several watering-places, tend greatly to enhance its eligibility as a place of residence. Including its suburbs, it contains many handsome ranges of modern houses, particularly in the eastern part of the town, where are situated the cathedral, Bedford Circus, Southernhay Place, and Northernhay Place, in front of which are inclosed pleasure-grounds, and the public baths, erected in 1821, having a good exterior of classical design, and internally replete with every accommodation. The town is well paved, and partly lighted with gas by a company established in 1816; in 1836 an act was procured for more effectually lighting it. Water is obtained from the river by works erected in 1694, at the western extremity of the town: in 1833 an act was passed for providing a more ample supply, and in 1840 an act to amend former acts for this purpose. At the western entrance is a handsome stone bridge over the Exe, built after repeated failures caused by the rapidity of the current, in 1778, at an expense of £20,000, a little above the site of an ancient bridge of twelve arches, erected in 1250. To the north of the city are the cavalry barracks, and at some distance to the south-west the artillery barracks; the latter since the peace, have been divided into several separate dwellings, and let to private families. The Devon and Exeter Institution, for the general promotion of science, was established in 1813: the building was purchased from Viscount Courtenay, having been the town residence of that family; the library contains 10,000 volumes, with numerous natural and artificial curiosities. In Fore-street is a public subscription library, founded in 1807, and comprising 2500 volumes. The tradesmen's and mechanics' institution was formed in 1825. In a modern building near the Northernhay walk are the public rooms, erected by subscription in 1820; the ball-room, measuring 80 feet by 40, is superbly fitted up, and lighted by a handsome dome. The theatre is a neat structure, on the site of a former one destroyed by fire. The races generally take place in July or August, on Haldon, an excellent race-course, about seven miles distant.

The limits of the PORT of Exeter extend from the river Axe, near Lyme Regis, to the Ness Point at Teign-

mouth. A little above Topsham the tide of the Exe is arrested by the "Lower Weir," there being another between this and the city. In 1699, a canal was cut nearly to Topsham, navigable for vessels of 150 tons : it was completed at an expense of £20,000, communicating with the river about three miles from the city ; and in 1827 was extended about two miles and a half further to the south, for the admission of vessels of larger tonnage. On the quay are the custom-house and wharfinger's office ; and near it are extensive iron-foundries, fulling-mills, timber wharfs, &c. A large basin has been constructed opposite the quay, where vessels of considerable burthen may float and discharge their cargoes, and wharfs and warehouses have been erected. A good trade is carried on with London, Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth, Falmouth, and Penzance ; the number of vessels of above 50 tons' burthen registered at the port is 131, and their aggregate tonnage 15,637. The Bristol and Exeter railway, $75\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, commences at Bristol by a junction with the Great Western railway, and is carried in a south-western direction to the coast ; the part from Bristol to Bridgwater, a distance of $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles, was opened on the 14th of June, 1841, and the other portions have been since completed. An act was passed in 1844 for making a railway from Exeter to Plymouth, 52 miles in length, which was opened as far as Teignmouth in May 1846 ; in 1845 an act was obtained for a railway from the Bristol line, near Exeter, to Crediton, a distance of six miles ; and in 1846 one for a railway to Topsham and Exmouth. The trade, at a very early period, was chiefly in the article of wool, and the market for this commodity was removed hither from Crediton, in 1538. Fulling-mills existed here in the time of Edward I. ; the weavers and fullers were united to the merchant-adventurers, and incorporated by Elizabeth. The city formerly exported woollen-cloth to Italy, Turkey, &c. ; and it is said that, before the year 1700, eight out of ten of the citizens were engaged in that trade, of which the annual returns were estimated at £600,000, but which greatly decreased during the American war. The cotton-works, and manufactories for kerseymere and shawls, have also declined ; the manufacture at present consists chiefly of coarse cloth. The markets are held by prescription : the principal market-day is Friday ; but there is a daily sale for butchers' meat, fish, and vegetables ; and a market for pork, poultry, butter, &c., is held on Tuesday and Friday, on which latter day is also a market for corn, cattle, and serges. In 1834, a bill was obtained for removing the markets held in High-street and Fore-street, and providing other market-places in lieu. The fairs are on the third Wednesday in February, third Wednesday in May, last Wednesday in July, and the second Wednesday in December ; and there is a great market on the second Friday in every month.

The city was anciently held in demesne by the crown. Its earliest CHARTER was bestowed by Henry I., and confirmed by Henry II. and Richard I. ; and it is supposed to have been first governed by a mayor in the reign of John, in the year 1200, at which time the office was held for life. In 1312, the mayor and bailiffs were made justices of the peace. Edward III. granted them the cognizance of pleas ; the charters of Edward IV. and Henry VII. confirmed their privileges, and Henry VIII. constituted Exeter a county of itself.

Further liberties were granted by Charles I. ; and in 1770, George III. renewed and confirmed the charter. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the corporation now consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors, assisted by a recorder, sheriff, town-clerk, and other officers ; the city is divided into six wards, and exclusively of the mayor and recorder, ten justices have been appointed by commission from the crown. The city has sent two members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The right of election was formerly vested in freemen by heirship, servitude, and presentation, and in freeholders, in number about 1200 ; but by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the non-resident freemen, except within seven miles, were disfranchised, and the privilege was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprehending 4600 acres : the former limits of the franchise comprised only 2400 acres. The sheriff is returning officer. There is a court of assize for the city and county of the city twice a year, at the guildhall, before the judges on the circuit, assisted by the corporation, under a separate commission : the assizes for the county of Devon are held in the sessions-house within the castle ; and a court of quarter-sessions is also held in both places, the recorder presiding at the city sessions. The powers of the county debt-court of Exeter, established in 1847, extended over the registration-districts of Exeter and St. Thomas. The court of bankruptcy, established in 1842, embraces several counties. There is a court of record, called the Provost court, at the guildhall monthly for the trial of causes ; and petty-sessions are held by the mayor and justices every Tuesday and Saturday. Attendance is also given at the guildhall by the magistrates daily at eleven o'clock ; and in the castle the magistrates for the hundred hold petty-sessions every Friday. The guildhall was formerly fronted by a chapel dedicated to St. George, which was demolished in 1592 ; the present façade projects into the street, and is a tasteless intermixture of ancient English and Italian architecture : the common hall is spacious, with an arched roof supported by grotesque figures, and contains portraits of Charles I., his daughter the Princess Henrietta, General Monk, and others. The sessions-house, within the walls of Rougemont Castle, was erected in 1773 ; it exhibits a neat stone front, and is complete in its internal arrangement. The city prison, erected in 1818 at a cost of £10,000, is a large brick building. The county gaol, a short distance north of the city, erected in 1796, is also very spacious, and judiciously planned for the classification of prisoners. The bridewell was erected in 1809, near the same spot. The sheriff's debtors' ward, in the parish of St. Thomas, south-west of the city, was erected in the year 1818, and is appropriated to debtors of the county of Devon.

Exeter was, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, erected into a SEE, the jurisdiction of which extends over Devon and Cornwall ; the authority of rural dean is exercised throughout. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, sub-dean, precentor, chan-



Corporation Seal.



Arms of the Bishopric.

to be residentiary canons.

The silence of all the early historians concerning the foundation of the CATHEDRAL has given rise to various and opposite opinions respecting it. The majority of writers, from Hooker, in 1584, to those of the present day, have stated that St. Mary's chapel at the end of the choir, was the original Saxon church, and that the whole of the existing fabric was 500 years in building: the chapel is stated by Davey, one of the historians of Exeter, to have been built by Bishop Richard Blondy, who died December 26th, 1257. Previously to its establishment at Exeter, the see of Devon was seated at Crediton; but Leofricus, who was bishop of the see and lord chancellor of England, prevailed on Edward the Confessor to remove it hither in 1049; and that monarch, with Editha his queen, attended at the installation, and placed the bishop in the new see, which he then endowed with the lands and emoluments that had previously belonged to Crediton. The see being thus established, it is probable that a suitable cathedral was soon afterwards provided; but whether constructed by enlarging and altering some existing edifice, or by the erection of a separate and entire building, is uncertain. The first principal enlargement of the cathedral may, with great probability, be ascribed to Bishop William Warelwast, who was preferred to the see in 1107, and who greatly improved the building; he laid the foundation of the choir, and to him, probably, may be attributed the towers yet remaining, which are perfectly similar in style to those of his contemporary Gundulphus, and resemble more the magnificence of the Norman architects than the simplicity of the Anglo-Saxons. In the two chapels dedicated to St. Andrew and St. James, and in the vaulting of the stairs leading to the rooms above, are some circular Norman arches; and on the whole, it appears that the first considerable cathedral was planned under the direction of Warelwast. But whatever grandeur and consequence might distinguish it under his prelacy, were nearly destroyed during the siege of Exeter by King Stephen, in 1138, when it was plundered and burnt, and the choir is mentioned as having particularly suffered. Bishop Chichester, the successor of Warelwast, is said to have expended much money in the repairs of the building; and Bronescombe, who was elevated to the see in 1258, built a chapel on the south side of the east end, which was dedicated to St. Gabriel, and endowed for two chaplains with the vicarage of Bockerel, in Devon. On the accession of Bishop Quivil, in 1280, the cathedral, with the exception of the towers, the north and south transepts, and the door of the Galilee, or penitential porch, was rebuilt in the early English style, and became one of the most

superb ecclesiastical structures in the kingdom. Among the successors of Quivil who contributed towards the completion of his design, Bishops Stapleton and Grandison were distinguished by their munificence. Under the episcopacy of the latter, the nave was lengthened and the roof vaulted: the west front was probably erected in the time of his successor, Brantingham; and in 1420, under the superintendence of Bishop Lacy, the whole as it now appears was completed.

The west front is splendidly decorated with a profusion of canopied niches, statuary, and elegant tracery, constituting a shrine to the sepulchral chapel of Bishop Grandison. The principal entrance is in the centre of an elaborately-carved screen, divided by projecting and highly-enriched buttresses into compartments, in which are two series of arches, whereof the lower, surmounted by an open battlement, contains figures, in a sitting posture, of several of the kings arrayed in their robes, and of others in armour. In the upper stories and on the buttresses are statues of monarchs in an erect posture, and in the central niche is one of a king sitting with his foot on a globe, holding in one hand a book, and in the other a sceptre; below which are the arms of the see quartered with those of the ancient Saxon monarchs, in a shield supported by kneeling angels. Above the screen is a noble window of nine lights with elegant tracery, 37 feet in height and 27 in breadth: in the lower part are full-length figures of St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Andrew, and the Four Evangelists; the other parts are enriched with mosaic paintings and the armorial bearings of the nobility and gentry of the county, together with the union rose, thistle, fleur-de-lis, and harp, the different insignia of royal and ecclesiastical dignity, emblems of the nations composing the British empire, the several orders of knighthood, the holy lamb, &c. On the north and south sides of the cathedral are the massive Norman towers, of which the lower parts, opening into the nave, form the transepts.

The interior exhibits a striking combination of majestic grandeur and graceful simplicity. The nave is separated from the aisles by massive clustered columns, but of elegant proportions; and above the finely-pointed arches that support the vaulted roof are a triforium of singular beauty, and a noble range of clerestory windows filled with rich tracery. The choir, which is separated from the nave by a screen of exquisite design, is of similar style and of equal elevation, and has a continuation of the triforium and clerestory, the windows of which, as well as those of the cathedral in general, exhibit the finest specimens of tracery in the decorated style to be found in the kingdom. On the south side of the choir are some stalls of exquisite beauty; and the bishop's throne, reaching to the clerestory windows, an elevation of sixty feet, is a specimen of tabernacle-work of unequalled magnificence. It was erected in 1470, by Bishop Booth, and is entirely of wood, and dove-tailed, without, it is said, either a nail or screw; it is elevated above the floor, and ascended by six steps: its area is ten feet square. The canopy is composed of pointed arches, columns, niches, pinnacles, and foliated ornaments, and is carved in a tasteful and most delicate manner. To the north and south of the Lady chapel are the chapels of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Gabriel, and in various parts of the cathedral are others richly adorned with sculpture, in one of which, dedicated to St. Edmund, is

held the consistorial court every Friday during term. In the north aisle of the choir are the splendid monuments of Sir Richard and Bishop Stapleton. There are many other monuments deserving attention, especially the tomb of Bishop Stafford, which is of beautiful design and elaborate execution. In the year 1820, on removing the flooring of the Lady chapel, two very ancient tombs were discovered, which corroborate the opinion that this part was the original cathedral: the material is Purbeck marble. The tombs are now placed on pedestals of common masonry, one on each side of the chapel, and are supposed to be those of two of the five bishops between Leofricus, who became first bishop in 1049, and John the Chaunter, who was appointed in 1186. The organ was built in 1665, by John Loosemore, and, for richness of tone, is said to be unrivalled. The length of the cathedral is 390 feet from east to west, and 140 between the extremities of the transepts. The chapter-house is a beautiful edifice, partly in the early and partly in the later English style; the roof is of oak, carved in panels on the slope, and the intervals above the beams are filled with tabernacle-work. The episcopal palace is an ancient structure, containing several noble apartments, and a chapel. The deanery is celebrated as having been honoured by the visits of Charles II., William III., and George III.

The city comprises the PARISHES of All Hallows Goldsmith-street, with 360 inhabitants; All Hallows-on-the Walls, 866; St. Edmund, 1595; St. George, 685; St. John, 500; St. Kerrian, 401; St. Lawrence, 641; St. Martin, 254; St. Mary-Arches, 651; St. Mary Major, 3429; St. Mary-Steps, 1256; St. Olave, 912; St. Pancras, 364; St. Paul, 1337; St. Petrock, 261; St. Stephen, 477; and Holy Trinity, 3796; also the parochial chapelries of St. David and St. Sidwell, 3508 and 9154; and the extra-parochial precincts of the Cathedral Close, 684; Bedford, 119; Bradninch, 55; and Castle-yard, 7. The living of *All Hallows' Goldsmith-street* is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 7.; net income, £66; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. The living of *All Hallows'-on-the-Walls* is a discharged rectory, valued at £5. 4. 9½.; net income, £18; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. The church, a new edifice, of which the internal effect is exceedingly good, was consecrated in September, 1845: the old church was destroyed nearly a century ago, being ruinous. The living of *St. Edmund's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £10. 16. 8.; net income, £187; patron, G. Hyde, Esq. The present church was consecrated in September, 1834. *St. George's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £9. 13. 8.; *St. John's* is a rectory not in charge: these livings now form one benefice, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £212. *St. Kerrian's* is a discharged rectory, with that of *St. Petrock's* united, the former valued at £5. 18. 6½., the latter at £14. 10. 2.; net income, £138; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. The living of *St. Lawrence's* is a discharged rectory, in the gift of the Crown; net income, £90. *St. Martin's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £8. 14. 6.; net income, £77; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. *St. Pancras's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £4. 13. 4.; net income, £43; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. The church, long disused, has been recently fitted up. The living of the parish of *St. Mary-Arches* is a discharged rectory, valued at £10; net income, £162; patron, the

Bishop. *St. Mary Major's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £15. 14. 9½.; net income, £150; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. The living of the parish of *St. Mary-Steps* is a discharged rectory, valued at £8. 6. 8.; net income, £179; patron, the Rev. William Carwithen. *St. Olave's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £7. 17. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £81. *St. Paul's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £8. 2. 6.; net income, £172; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. *St. Stephen's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £7. 17. 3½.; net income, £85; patron, the Bishop. The living of the *Holy Trinity* parish is a discharged rectory, valued at £11. 16. 4.; net income, £111; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. The living of the parochial chapelry of *St. David* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £130; patron, the Vicar of Heavitree; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The chapel was rebuilt in 1816, on the site of the ancient edifice. *St. Sidwell's* is also a perpetual curacy; net income, £252; patron, the Vicar of Heavitree; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church, rebuilt in 1812, is a spacious and handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty tower surmounted by an octangular spire; it was enlarged in 1839. On an eminence to the south-west of the city is the cemetery of St. Bartholomew, consecrated in 1639, which having become very crowded, a new and spacious cemetery adjoining it was inclosed for public use, and consecrated on the 24th of August (St. Bartholomew's day), 1837. Owing to the increase of population, chapels have been built in some of the above parishes. The living of Bedford chapel is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Trustees; net income, £136: St. James's chapel, erected in 1836, is presented to by the Vicar of Heavitree. The parishes of St. Leonard and St. Thomas the Apostle, near Exeter, are described under their own heads. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Methodists, and Unitarians, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a synagogue.

The *Free Grammar school* was founded by the citizens, before the date of the charter of Charles I., and in 1633 the corporation instituted certain ordinances for its better government. There are fifteen exhibitions, to either Cambridge or Oxford, belonging to this seminary; viz., six of £36 each, of which two are for boys of Devon, two for boys of Cornwall, and two for the sons of free-men of the city; three of £20 each, for boys of any county educated here; and eight of £8. The school-room forms part of the building called St. John's hospital, a convent of Augustine friars, founded in 1239, and the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £102. 12. 9.; the present income, arising from various endowments, exceeds £800 per annum. Adjoining it is the Mayor's chapel. Within St. John's hospital is the *Blue-coat* school, founded by Hugh Crossing and others, in the year 1661. The *College* school, at Mount Radford, formerly the residence of the Baring family, was established in 1826, for the purpose of general instruction. The *Blue Maids'* school, for the instruction and maintenance of seven girls, was founded in 1672, by Sir John Maynard and Eliza Stert, and endowed with lands producing more than £100 per annum.

The *Devon and Exeter Hospital* was opened in 1743, a lunatic asylum in 1795, and a female penitentiary in 1819. *St. Catherine's* almshouse was founded in 1457, for thirteen aged people, by John Stevens. *Wynard's*

hospital was established in 1436, for twelve infirm and elderly men, and has a chapel attached, a handsome structure. *Grendon's*, or the *Ten Cells*, almshouses were founded in 1406, by S. Grendon, for ten unmarried men or women. In 1479, *John Palmer* founded an almshouse for four women. *Hurst's* almshouses were founded in 1568, for twelve tradesmen, or their widows, and are endowed with nearly £100 per annum. *Flaye's* almshouses, for six widows of clergymen and decayed tradesmen, were founded in 1634; the income is about £100. Six parishioners of St. Mary-Arches are appointed to the almshouses founded in 1669 by *Christopher Leihbridge*, which Sir Thomas Lethbridge endowed with £15. 12. per annum. In St. John's parish is an endowed almshouse for six persons, founded by *Alice Brooking*. The city almshouses, for twelve aged persons, rebuilt in 1764 with funds originating in a bequest by *Richard Lant* in 1675, have an income of £170. *Atwill's* almshouses were founded and endowed by Lawrence Atwill for decayed woollen manufacturers; the annual income amounts to about £320. In the parochial chapelry of St. Sidwell are the ancient chapel and eight almshouses of *St. Anne*, the former of which is open for divine service every Wednesday; and there are an old chapel and almshouses in the parish of *Heavitree*; besides an almshouse for four women, founded in 1676 by *John Webb*. The late *R. T. Spearman, Esq.*, many years deputy treasurer at this port for Greenwich Hospital, bequeathed £12,000 for the building of almshouses in the city, for women above sixty years of age, members of the Church of England; and in addition to these various benefactions, there are lands in the possession of the different parishes, the proceeds of which are applicable to general purposes of charity, and numerous individual bequests and donations.

Exeter still retains some proud VESTIGES of its ANCIENT institutions and mural fortifications: the gardens attached to the bishop's palace are inclosed by the remains of the old wall that encompassed the city. In the vicinity are several encampments, among which may be particularised that at Stoke Hill; it is semicircular, and more than 250 paces in diameter. The north, south, and east gates were taken down for the improvement of the city; but the walls in some places exhibit the original elevation, and may be correctly traced throughout. On the highest ground in the city, the north-west angle, stand the venerable remains of the Norman castle, supposed to occupy the site of that founded by Athelstan; it was denominated *Rougemont Castle*, from having been erected on a mound of red earth. A collegiate chapel was founded within its walls, by Avenell, the grandson of Baldwin de Brioniis, to which were attached four prebends: it served as the assize chapel after the Reformation, but was taken down in 1782. The principal gateway, a lofty and picturesque object, still remains, as does the greater part of the outer walls, from the summit of which there is a fine view over the city; also of Exmouth and the Channel, at a distance of more than ten miles. The Benedictine priory of *St. Nicholas* is said to have been founded by William the Conqueror, and was at first subordinate to the abbey of Battle, in Sussex; it afterwards obtained from the parent house a renunciation of superior authority, the presentation remaining with the abbot of Battle. At the Dissolution, its revenue was £154. 12.,

and it was conveyed to the corporation, who demolished the buildings for the sake of the materials, and subsequently sold the property in lots. The walls may be traced to a considerable extent; and in Mint-lane are the remains of the crypt, with its massive Norman arches, &c. On the site of the ancient church stands the Roman Catholic chapel opened in 1792. Here were also *Franciscan* and *Dominican* convents: the latter was converted, after its suppression, into a mansion belonging to the Bedford family; the site is now occupied by Bedford Circus. At *Poleslo*, in the neighbourhood, are some remains of a Benedictine nunnery founded by Bishop Briwere in 1236, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £164. 8. 11.; and at *Cowick*, in the parish of St. Thomas, was also a monastery. On excavating the ground opposite the London inn in the city, were found a small brass coin of Henry IV. of France, a large coin of Trajan, a Constantine, and some others; also the remains of a water-course which supplied the citizens with water during the siege.

Among the distinguished natives of the city may be enumerated Josephus Iscanus, or Joseph of Exeter, a Latin poet of the twelfth century; his contemporary, Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury; Stephen Langton, also Archbishop of Canterbury, who, in the reign of John, divided the Bible into chapters; John Hooker, who wrote a history of Exeter, in the sixteenth century; Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian library at Oxford; Dr. John Barcham, an eminent writer on heraldry, born in 1572; Matthew Lock, a composer of music in the seventeenth century; Lord Chancellor King, a distinguished lawyer and theological writer; the Rev. Thomas Yalden, a poet of eminence; Simon Ockley, a learned orientalist; Dr. James Foster, a non-conformist divine and theological writer of celebrity; William Jackson, an ingenious musical composer; Andrew Brice, author of a topographical dictionary; the late Chief Justice Gibbs; and Lord Gifford, master of the rolls. Exeter gives the title of Earl and Marquess to the family of Cecil.

EXFORD (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of DULVERTON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Dulverton, and 10 (W. S. W.) from Dunster, the post-town; containing 473 inhabitants, and comprising 5674 acres. It takes its name from its situation at one of the fords on the river Exe, which rises about six miles to the west, in the forest of Exmoor, and over which is a stone bridge of three arches. Several barrows are scattered over the tract, together with circular intrenchments; and a mile and a half westward from the church, are vestiges of some iron-works, in which, tradition says, the entire wood of the adjoining forest was consumed. A fair for cattle, horses, and sheep, is held on August 14th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 2. $8\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Peter House, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and there is a glebe of 141 acres.

EXHALL (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of FOLESHILL, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Coventry, on the road to Leicester; containing 936 inhabitants, about 400 of whom are employed in the manufacture of ribbons. The parish comprises 2031a. 22r. 14p.; there are several coal-mines, and stone applicable for building is found.

The Coventry canal runs for a short distance through the parish. The living is a vicarage, with a net income of £143; the patronage belongs to Miss Knightley. The tithes were commuted for land in 1761 and subsequently; the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church, which prior to 1842 was an inconvenient structure, was enlarged in that and the following year, at an expense of £1400, raised by subscription; and the additional sittings, 250, gained by the building of a south aisle, and repewing the older part of the edifice, are all free: the new aisle and porch are in the decorated style, and the nave, chancel, and north aisle have been altered to correspond. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists; also a school with a small endowment.

EXHALL (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of ALCESTER, Stratford division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Alcester; containing 207 inhabitants. It comprises 823 acres by measurement, of which 160 are pasture, 10 woodland, and the rest arable; the soil is chiefly a stiff marly loam, with occasional mixtures of sand and clay. The living is a rectory, with that of Wixford annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 3½, and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £409: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1767.

EXMINSTER (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of EXMINSTER, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Exeter; containing 1177 inhabitants. At this village, which is very pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Exe, a fair is held on May 29th. Contiguous to it is a county lunatic asylum, designed for 400 patients, on a novel and ingenious plan, submitted by Mr. Fowler, secretary to the Society of Architects; the project was under consideration nearly twenty years, and the estimated expense, £60,000, was, by a vote of sessions in Michaelmas 1840, to be defrayed within fourteen years. The Exeter canal runs through the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £253; patrons and impropiators, the Governors of Crediton Church Corporation Trust. The tithes have been commuted for £845. 10., and the glebe comprises 12 acres.

EXMOOR, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 163 inhabitants, and comprising 25,000 acres. This was formerly a forest, and it is said that the wood was consumed in some iron-works near Exford; a considerable part has lately been brought into cultivation, and a very large portion has been inclosed by Mr. Knight. In the time of the Druids, the forest was one of the spots where their religious rites were celebrated, and here are several circular intrenchments, which it is supposed were thrown up for that purpose.

EXMOUTH, a fashionable bathing-place and a chapelry, partly in the parish of WITCOMBE-RAWLEIGH, but chiefly in that of LITTLEHAM, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON, 11 miles (S. E. by S.) from Exeter, and 169½ (W. S. W.) from London; containing 4356 inhabitants. This place, as its name implies, is situated at the mouth of the river Exe, on the coast of the English Channel. The landing of the Danes here, in 1001

and 1003, probably first made it the object of attention as a maritime station, and occasioned the erection of a castle, to defend the entrance to the haven. The port appears to have been of some consequence in the beginning of the thirteenth century; it sent two members to a council of state held at Westminster in the 14th of Edward III., and furnished 10 ships and 193 men towards the great naval armament of that king, at the commencement of his war with France. The Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., on the defeat of the Yorkists at Ludlow, in 1459, fled into Devonshire, with the Earls of Salisbury, Warwick, and others, and took shipping at Exmouth, whence they sailed to Calais. During the great civil war, the place was alternately held by the royalists and parliamentary forces, and was finally taken by the latter, in March, 1646.

Whatever may have been the importance of Exmouth in former ages, it seems to have fallen into a state of decay, and about a century ago was a small hamlet, inhabited chiefly by fishermen; but since that period it has attained celebrity as a bathing-place, owing to the salubrity and mildness of the air, the town being open to the south-west, and sheltered by a hill from the east winds. It stands on the eastern side of the river, where two projecting sand-banks form a partial inclosure, leaving an opening of about one-third of the width of the harbour. The river is about half a mile across: and though the entrance is somewhat difficult, the harbour is extremely convenient, and the bar will admit of the passage of ships of more than 300 tons' burthen. The town, which is irregularly built, occupies the base and acclivity of a promontory called the Beacon Hill, the summit of which affords a noble view, extending from Bury Head, the southern boundary of Tor bay, to the city of Exeter. In 1846 an act was passed for a railway hence to Exeter, ten miles in length. A small weekly market is held for provisions, an act for the regulation of which was passed in 1838; the market-house was erected by Lord Rolle. There are fairs on April 25th and October 28th. The chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret, is the chief ornament of the town, occupying a conspicuous position on the Beacon Hill, and is a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Littleham; it was erected in 1825, by Lord Rolle, at the expense of £12,000, and consists of a nave and aisles, with a lofty tower of great beauty, in the later English style: there are 1500 sittings, of which 350 are free. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

EXNING (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of LACKFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (N. W.) from Newmarket; containing 1259 inhabitants. This place was formerly of much greater note than it is at present, and gave birth to Ethelreda, who was daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles, and became the first abbess of Ely. The parish comprises 4932a. 1r. 31p.: there are several remarkable wells, forming the source of the river Burwell. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 7. 6.; net income, £311; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1807. The church, which has a square tower, was built in the fourteenth century; the interior is handsomely decorated, and contains an ancient font. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Some bequests have been made

for the repair of the church, and the relief of the poor. Various coins, including a silver coin of Vespasian, have been found.

EXTON (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, hundred of ALSTOE, county of RUTLAND, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Oakham; containing 881 inhabitants. It comprises 3856 acres. The surface is generally flat, with a gentle undulation on one side, forming a small valley; the soil is partly a reddish mould resting on limestone, alternated with red rock, and partly a strong loam resting upon clay. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 8.; net income, £325; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Gainsborough: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an inclosure act of the 39th of George III. The church is a spacious and elegant structure, chiefly in the early, and partly in the later, English style, with a tower strengthened by buttresses, and surmounted by a spire; it contains several finely-executed monuments to the Noel family and their connexions. A school, at present on the national system, was established in 1702 by Henry Foster, Esq., who endowed it with property now producing £30 per annum. Numerous fossil remains are discovered. A small mound in the parish, bearing the name of Robin Hood's Cave, is supposed to have been a retreat of that celebrated outlaw.

EXTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of DULVERTON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Dulverton; containing 380 inhabitants. The village stands on an eminence overlooking the river Exe, from which it derives its name. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 11., and in the gift of J. Evered, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £318, and the glebe comprises 67 acres.

EXTON, a parish, in the union of DROXFORD, hundred of FAWLEY, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 15 miles (S. S. W.) from Alton; containing 282 inhabitants. It comprises 2456a. 2r. 24p., of which 1600 acres are arable, 452 meadow, and 377 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £470; the glebe contains 7 acres, with a house. In the church, which is principally in the early English style, with some insertions of a later date, is a monument in memory of Dr. Young, Dean of Winchester. On a hill that divides the parish from Meon-Stoke, is a Roman encampment; the lines are very extensive, and on the western side are several barrows.

EXTWISTLE.—See BRIERCLIFFE.

EYAM (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY; containing, with the townships of Woodland-Eyam and Foolow, 1426 inhabitants, of whom 951 are in the township of Eyam, 1 mile (N. W. by W.) from Stony-Middleton. This parish comprises by measurement 4398 acres, of which about 320 are arable, 708 meadow, 3270 pasture and moor, and about 100 wood: the soil is various, partly on limestone and partly on freestone; much of the pasture and meadow is very good, but the moor and higher land is poor. In Sept. and Oct. 1665, the infection having been conveyed hither in a package from London, four-fifths of the inhabitants

were carried off by the plague. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 15. 5., and in the gift of the Dukes of Devonshire and Buckingham, and the Earl of Thanet, with a net income of £226: the tithes have been commuted for £80, and the glebe consists of 56 acres, with a house. The church contains about 560 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is endowed with about £12 per annum. Ann Seward, poetess, and writer of a life of Dr. Darwin, was a native of Eyam, of which her father was rector.

EYDON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of CHIPPING-WARDEN, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Daventry; containing 647 inhabitants, and consisting of 1571a. 2r. 16p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 16. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £447: the tithes were commuted for land in 1761. The church has been enlarged. A national school is partly supported by the interest of £200, bequeathed by Sir John Knightley, Bart.

EYE (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Leominster; containing, with the township of Ashton with Eye-Moreton, and the township of Luston, 739 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 3555 acres of land, and is intersected by two roads both leading from Leominster to Ludlow: the Leominster canal, also, passes nearly through its centre; and the projected railway from Shrewsbury to Hereford, for which an act was passed in 1846, is intended to run through the parish. Berrington, the seat of Lord Rodney, was built in 1782, by the Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley, from whom it descended to the present noble owner. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 19. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £317; appropriator, the Bishop of Hereford. The glebe was only an acre of ground, and the glebe-house a small dilapidated building, until the present vicar, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Rodney, came into the possession of the benefice; this gentleman has greatly augmented its value by giving for the residence of his successors the mansion and gardens late the property of the Gorges family. The church is a very ancient structure; the incumbent has presented to it an organ of beautiful tone, and erected a gallery. A school is supported by subscription.

EYE (*St. Matthew*), a parish, in the union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Peterborough; containing 1359 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £161; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Peterborough: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1820. The foundation stone of a new church was laid in May 1846, and the edifice, which is in the early English style, was opened in April, 1847. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. At Singlesholt, in the parish, were formerly a chapel and a hermitage.

EYE, with DUNSDEN, a liberty, in the parish of SONNING, union of HENLEY, hundred of BINFIELD, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Henley; containing 868 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £715.



Seal and Arms.

EYE (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a borough, market-town, and parish, in the union, and locally in the hundred, of **HARTISMERE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Ipswich, and $89\frac{1}{2}$ (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 2493 inhabitants. The name of this place, anciently *Eay*, is derived from its situation on a tract of land surrounded by

water. Soon after the Conquest, Robert, son of William Malet, who had accompanied William I. to England, having obtained the honour of Eye (of which he was afterwards dispossessed for taking part with Robert, Duke of Normandy), erected a castle here, whereof there are still some slight remains on and about the Mill Hill; and also founded a Benedictine monastery, dedicated to St. Peter, at first a cell to Bernay Abbey, in Normandy, but made denizen by Richard II. In this monastery was preserved St. Felix's Book of the Gospels, written in large Lombardic characters, and called the Red Book, on which the people used to be sworn; it was removed hither from the abbey at Dunwich, when that place was destroyed by the sea. The revenue at the Dissolution was £184. 9. 7.: the remains of the buildings, which are to the east of the town, have been converted into stables.

The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, surrounded on all sides by streams of excellent water, and within a distance of about two miles from the high road between London and Norwich. There is a neat theatre; assemblies are occasionally held, and a library and newsroom are supported by subscription. The principal branch of manufacture is that of British lace, which, since the introduction of machinery, has been declining. The market is on Tuesday for corn, and there is a market for butter and vegetables on Saturday; a fair is held on Whit-Monday, for pigs and for toys. The earliest charter granted to the borough is that of King John; the last that of William III. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the government is now vested in a mayor, three aldermen, and twelve councillors; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and four others are appointed under a separate commission. The municipal boundaries of the borough are co-extensive with those of the parish. The elective franchise was conferred in the 13th of Elizabeth, from which time the borough, which comprised 4200 acres, regularly returned two members, till it was deprived of one by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. The right of election was vested in the free burgesses generally, in number about 200; but by the above-named act, the non-resident electors, except within seven miles, were disfranchised, and the privilege was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprehending 19,350 acres: the mayor is returning officer. The corporation hold a court of record every Saturday, under the charter of William III., for the recovery of debts to any amount; and petty-sessions are held weekly. The powers of the county-debt court of Eye, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Hartismere, and part of the districts of Depwade and Hoxne. The

town-hall is a handsome building, in the centre of the town; the lower part was fitted up as a corn-exchange, in 1840, at the expense of Sir E. Kerrison, Bart.

The parish comprises by measurement 4340 acres, of which 114 are waste land or common; the surface is finely undulated, and the lower lands are watered by numerous streams. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 14. 7.; patron and impropriator, Sir E. Kerrison: the great tithes have been commuted for £780, and the vicarial for £450; the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church is a spacious structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; it was repaired and repewed in 1840, by subscription, towards which Sir E. Kerrison contributed £300. The nave is separated from the chancel by a richly-carved screen; in the chancel is a very ancient tomb in memory of Nicholas Cutler, much defaced, and in the north aisle a curious piece of sculpture representing the Good Samaritan. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was endowed by Francis Kent, who in 1566 bequeathed 280 acres of land, now producing £400 per annum, for the general benefit of the town. Edward Malloes, in the reign of James I., founded two exhibitions to Cambridge for sons of freemen born in the borough. An almshouse, founded in 1636 by Nicholas Bedingfield, is endowed for the support of four women. Here was an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, which continued till the Dissolution. A Roman cemetery was discovered in 1818.

EYE-MORETON, with **ASHTON**.—See **ASHTON**.

EYFORD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **STOW-ON-THE-WOLD**, Upper division of the hundred of **SLAUGHTER**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Stow; containing 83 persons. It is situated on the road from Stow to Cheltenham, and comprises about 1400 acres. The inhabitants attend the church of Upper Slaughter. The Duke of Shrewsbury had a mansion here, now the property of N. Dolphin, Esq., in which he received a visit from William III.; and in a summer-house built over a cascade in the garden, but now destroyed, Milton is said to have written a part of *Paradise Lost*.

EYKE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **PLOMESGATE**, hundred of **LOES**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Woodbridge; containing 502 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £15; patron, the Rev. W. A. Norton: the tithes have been commuted for £410, and the glebe consists of 30 acres. The church is of Norman architecture, and formerly had a steeple between the nave and chancel. On opening a barrow, a few years since, some Roman or British remains were discovered.

EYNESBURY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **ST. NEOT'S**, hundred of **TOSELAND**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (S.) from St. Neot's; containing 1003 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32. 3. 9.; net income, £429; patron, the Earl of Sandwich: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1797. The church was built in the reign of James II.

EYNESFORD (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of **DARTFORD**, hundred of **AXTON**, **DARTFORD**, and

WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 6 miles (S.) from Dartford; containing, with part of the hamlet of Crockenhill, 1313 inhabitants. This place takes its name from a ford across the Darent, on the east bank of which river are the remains of a castle, thought to have been erected about the time of the Conquest, by the family of De Eynesford: the walls inclose an area of about three-quarters of an acre, and were surrounded by a moat, now dry; in an adjoining garden are the foundations of some buildings supposed to have been connected with the castle. The parish comprises about 3500 acres, of which nearly 500 are woodland. The soil on the east side of the river is a strong clay, alternated with shingle and flints, and on the western side is of superior quality; the surface is very hilly, and the scenery pleasing. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12, and has a net income of £410; there is also a sinecure rectory, valued at £12. 16. 8., with a net income of £150: the Archbishop of Canterbury appoints the rector, and the rector presents to the vicarage. The church is a cruciform structure in the early Norman style, with a tower at the west end, surmounted by a spire, together 100 feet in height; under the tower is an arched doorway of great antiquity, bearing a strong resemblance to the Saxon style. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

EYTHORN (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of EASTRY, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Dover; containing 423 inhabitants, and comprising, by recent survey, 1330 acres. A fair for toys and pedlery is held on Midsummer-day. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 12. 6.; net income, £400; patrons, the Earl of Guilford, and T. Papillon, Esq., alternately. In the church, which has portions in the later English style, are two curious pictures of St. Gregory and St. Augustine, originally in Canterbury cathedral. There is a place of worship for Baptists. At the southern extremity of the parish is a Roman intrenchment, and near Eythorn Court wood a large barrow or tumulus.

EYTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from Leominster; containing 149 inhabitants. The family of Hackluyt, the traveller and historian, had a mansion in this parish, and possessed the greater part of the land, in the reign of Elizabeth; his descendant sold the house and a portion of the estate, in 1640, to Robert Weaver, in whose family it has continued to the present time. The parish is partly bounded on the south by the river Lug, and comprises by measurement 938 acres, of which 750 are pasture, 120 arable, and 68 wood; the surface is undulated, and the soil chiefly clay and gravel. The living, formerly a chapelry to Eye, is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £104; patrons and impropiators, the Governors of Lucton school. The church is remarkable for its very singular and handsome rood-loft and screen. Some members of the Kemble family are buried in the churchyard.

EYTON-UPON-SEVERN, a chapelry, in the parish of WROXETER, union of ATCHAM, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from the town of Wenlock. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints.

EYTON-UPON-THE-WILD-MOORS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Wellington; containing 389 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Wellington, and valued in the king's books at £2. 14. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.; the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £148. 6., and certain impropriate tithes for £49. 19. Edward, the celebrated Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, was born here in 1581.

EYWORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Biggleswade; containing 128 inhabitants. The manor belonged at an early period to the Leybourns, and was afterwards in the families of Charlton and Francis; in the reign of Elizabeth, Eyworth was the property and seat of Sir Edmund Anderson, lord chief justice of the common pleas, one of the judges who sat at the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots. The parish lies on the borders of Cambridgeshire. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £96; patron and impropiator, Lord Ongley. The church contains some interesting monuments to the Andersons and others.

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FACCOMBE (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of ANDOVER, hundred of PASTROW, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Andover; containing 276 inhabitants. It comprises 2542 acres; the surface is very hilly, and the soil on the hills is a strong clayey loam, with large boulders of stone, and in the lower grounds chalky and flinty. The living is a rectory, with that of Tangley annexed, valued in the king's books at £26. 2. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £695; patron, the Rev. Mr. Everet. The church contains some ancient monuments to the Lucys, of the county of Warwick. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and there is a small national school. The Wansdyke, or Wodensdyke, supposed to have been one of the boundaries during the heptarchy, passes through the parish.

FACEBY, a chapelry, in the parish of WHORLTON, union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Stokesley; containing 145 inhabitants. This place appears from Domesday book to have been an inheritance of the crown, and soon after the Conquest was granted by the king to Robert de Brus, lord of Skelton, with whose family it continued for some time, until, male issue failing, the estate passed to the family of de Roos, and thence to the Thwengs, Nevilles, and others. It is in the district called Cleveland, and situated on a branch of the river Leven, near the road from Stokesley to Thirsk, and on the eastern side of Whorl Hill. The chapelry comprises by computation 1370 acres; a considerable portion of the land was undivided common till about 1749, when it was inclosed. The village is small, and irregularly built. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of G. W. Sutton, Esq., with a net income of £52: the chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain edifice.

FADILEY, a township, in the parish of **ACTON**, union and hundred of **NANTWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Nantwich; containing 320 inhabitants. This place was anciently esteemed an appendage of the manor of Baddiley, but the owners of Woodhey here had, at an early period, a manor which became vested in the earls of Dysart, by the marriage of the coheiress of Sir Thomas Wilbraham with Lionel, Lord Huntingtower, in 1680. The township comprises 1200 acres; the soil is clay and sand. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £78. 16. 8., and the vicarial for £25. 14. 2. A domestic chapel was built at Woodhey by the relict of Sir Thomas Wilbraham, who, in 1703, endowed it with a rent-charge of £25. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FADMOOR, a township, in the parish of **KIRKBY-MOORSIDE**, union of **HELMSLEY**, wapentake of **RYEDALE**, N. riding of **YORK**, 2 miles (N.) from Kirkby-Moorside; containing 176 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2010 acres of land.

FAILAND, a tything, in the parish of **PORTBURY**, union of **BEDMINSTER**, hundred of **PORTBURY**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 35 inhabitants.

FAILAND, a tything, in the parish of **WRAXALL**, union of **BEDMINSTER**, hundred of **PORTBURY**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 293 inhabitants.

FAILSWORTH, a township, in the parish of **MANCHESTER**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Manchester; containing 3879 inhabitants. The cotton manufacture is carried on in this as in the neighbouring townships. The village lies on the road from Manchester to Oldham; and remains of a Roman road exist. A church district was endowed in 1844 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; the living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Chester, alternately. The first stone of a church, St. John's, was laid in August, 1845, and the building was consecrated in Nov. 1846; it is in the early English style, cost £2400, and contains 807 sittings, whereof three-fourths are free. The dissenters have a place of worship in the township; and there is a national school.

FAIRBURN, a township, in the parish of **LEDHAM**, union of **PRESTON** (under Gilbert's act), Upper division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, W. riding of **YORK**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Ferry-Bridge; containing 523 inhabitants. This township, which is situated on the river Aire, comprises about 1380 acres, chiefly the property of Lord Palmerston, who is lord of the manor. The substratum abounds with limestone and alabaster, both of which are quarried to a great extent; kilns have been erected for burning the limestone, and large quantities of lime are sent to various places in the surrounding district. A tunnel 305 yards long has been formed, which extends under the village to the canal communicating with the river Aire. The York and North-Midland railway passes through the place, in an excavation 48 feet in depth, and nearly three-quarters of a mile in length. A church, St. James the Apostle's, was consecrated in Nov. 1846; it is a stone edifice, with some windows of stained glass, but is otherwise a plain and unpretending building. Tithe rent-charges have been awarded amounting to £422. 10., of which £121 are payable to the vicar, and £301. 10. to the Dean and Chapter of York.

FAIRFIELD, a chapelry, in the parish of **HOPE**, union of **CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, 1 mile (E. N. E.) from Buxton; containing 599 inhabitants. It is separated from Buxton by the river Wye, and comprises 3914a. 2r. 32p., of which 3377 acres are meadow and pasture, 251 arable, 178 woodland, and 107 water, roads, and waste. The living is a donative curacy; net income, £79; patrons, certain Trustees; impropriator, the Duke of Devonshire, whose tithes have been commuted for £101, those of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield for £12, and the vicarial for £2. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, and rebuilt in 1839, is in the early English style. A school is endowed with £39 per annum.

FAIRFIELD (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of **ROMNEY-MARSH**, hundred of **ALOESBRIDGE**, lathe of **SHEPWAY**, E. division of **KENT**, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from New Romney; containing 68 inhabitants. It comprises 1203 acres, of which 45 are marsh. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £57; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral.

FAIRFIELD, **LANCASTER**.—See **DROYLSDEN**.

FAIRFIELD-HEAD, or **FAWFIELD-HEAD**, a township, in the parish of **ALSTONFIELD**, union of **LEEK**, N. division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Leek; containing 991 inhabitants. This is the largest township of the parish: it contains the hamlets of Fairfield-Head, Hulme-Head, Reaps-Moor, Newtown, and Wigginstall; and a number of scattered houses in the vales of the Dove and Manyfold. Beresford Hall, an ancient mansion now partly in ruins, stands on the west bank of the Dove, about two miles above Alstonfield, and is celebrated as the birthplace of Charles Cotton, the poet, the contemporary and friend of Isaak Walton. The Beresford Hall estate gives the title of Viscount to William Carr Beresford, general in the army, and Duke of Elvas, in Portugal, whose family has possessed this manor from the time of the Conquest.

FAIRFORD (*Virgin Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **CIRENCESTER**, hundred of **BRIGHTWELL'S-BARROW**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 24 miles (S. E. by E.) from Gloucester, and 80 (W. by N.) from London; containing 1672 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the convenience of its ford across the Colne, on which river it is situated, near its influx into the Thames. About the middle of the ninth century, the manor belonged to the kings of Mercia; at the period of the Norman survey, to Maud, consort of William I.; and after various changes it came into the possession of Henry VII. The town, which is on the road from London to Stroud, and also on that from Oxford to Bath, consists principally of one long street, irregularly formed; there are several good detached houses, and its general appearance has been much improved of late: the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs, and from the Colne, across which are two neat bridges. The manufacture of agricultural implements is carried on to a considerable extent. A market is held on Thursday, by charter obtained about 1668; and there are fairs for cattle and sheep on May 14th and November 12th. The parish comprises 3803 acres by measurement. The living is

a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 5½.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester: the tithes have been commuted for £482. The church is an elegant and spacious structure in the later English style, with a central embattled tower, strengthened by panelled buttresses, enriched with canopied niches, in which were statues, and crowned by crocketed pinnacles; the windows of the church are all of stained glass, and the whole edifice is one of the richest specimens of its style. The erection is attributed to John Tame, a rich London merchant, who, in trading to Italy about 1492, captured a Flemish vessel bound for Rome, on board of which was a quantity of splendid stained glass: having purchased the manor, he commenced building the church in 1493, and his death taking place in 1500, it was finished by his son, Sir Edmund Tame, Knt. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. A bequest of £1000 was made in 1704, by the Hon. Elizabeth Farmor, daughter of Lord Lempster, to be expended in land, for the maintenance of an afternoon lecture every Sunday in the church, and for the foundation and support of a free school. The school is also endowed with a subsequent bequest of £500 by her cousin, Mrs. Mary Barker, besides other benefactions; the schoolroom was erected in 1738. Fairford gives the title of Viscount to the Marquess of Downshire.

FAIRHAUGH, a township, in the parish of ALLENTON, union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 13 miles (N. N. W.) from Rothbury; containing 5 inhabitants. It lies on the Usway burn, north of the Coquet river; the soil, which is generally poor, is covered with heath.

FAIRLIGHT (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the hundred of GUESTLING, union and rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Hastings; containing 631 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2865 acres, of which 300 are waste land or common. The village occupies a hollow, near the coast of the English Channel; and the Royal Military canal terminates here. From Fairlight Downs, the highest point of which is 599 feet above the level of the sea, the views are beautiful and extensive; and in the grounds of Fairlight Place is a picturesque glen, which, with the Lover's Seat, a romantic spot overlooking the sea, is much resorted to by visitors from Hastings and St. Leonard's. Good sandstone, used for building, is found in most parts of the parish. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 2., and in the gift of B. Pearse, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £633. 15., and the glebe comprises 20 acres, with a very handsome and spacious parsonage-house, erected in the Tudor style, in 1839. The church, an unpretending structure in the early English style, was built in 1845: the former edifice was destroyed.

FAIRSTEAD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WITHAM, N. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Witham; containing 306 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the pleasantness of its situation and the beauty of the surrounding scenery, comprises about 1800 acres, whereof about 300 are woodland and pasture, and the remainder arable; a considerable portion is heavy and wet, and the substratum a whitish clayey marl. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift

of the Bishop of London: the tithes have been commuted for £479, and the glebe comprises 74 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a tower of stone surmounted by a tall shingled spire, and contains several monuments, among which is one to Sir Antony Maxey and his lady, whose effigies in a kneeling posture are well sculptured.

FAITH, ST., HAMPSHIRE.—See WINCHESTER.

FAKENHAM (*ST. PETER*), a market-town and parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK, 25½ miles (N. W.) from Norwich, and 109 (N. N. E.) from London; containing 2158 inhabitants. This town, anciently called Fakenham-Lancaster, is pleasantly situated on a declivity north of the river Wensum, and has of late years been considerably improved by the erection of several neat houses; the streets are paved with flint stone: the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water from springs. There are a brewery and malting establishment, and a flour-mill, upon the Wensum. The market is on Thursday, for corn and cattle, and is well attended by dealers from a considerable distance: fairs, principally for cattle, are held on Hempton Green, about one mile from the town, on Whit-Tuesday, and November 22nd. Petty-sessions are held on the last Monday in the month, and courts leet and baron for the manor annually. The parish comprises 2016a. 5p., whereof 1636 acres are arable, 240 pasture and meadow, and 140 heath; it includes the hamlet of Alethorpe, formerly a parish, in which are 240 acres, and Thorpland, also anciently a parish, in which are slight remains of the church. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £35. 6. 8.: net income, £862; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge: the glebe consists of 78½ acres. The church is a handsome structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower crowned by crocketed pinnacles; the interior contains some rich details. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. Miss Ann Harrison bequeathed in 1794 the sum of £1666. 13. in the three per cent. consolidated Bank annuities, the interest to be distributed in coal, blankets, &c., to the poor.

FAKENHAM MAGNA (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Thetford; containing 213 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 5., and in the gift of the Duke of Grafton: the tithes have been commuted for £276. 19. 9., and the glebe comprises 32 acres.

FAKENHAM PARVA (*ST. ANDREW*), in the county of SUFFOLK.—See EUSTON.

FALCUTT, a hamlet, in the parish of WAPPENHAM, union of TOWCESTER, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON; containing 82 inhabitants.

FALDINGWORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (S. W.) from Market-Rasen; containing 350 inhabitants. It is on the road from Market-Rasen to Lincoln, and comprises 2400 acres; the soil is generally clayey. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 8. 1½.; net income, £330; patron, Earl Brownlow: the tithes were com-

mutated for land and corn-rents in 1794. The church was rebuilt in 1818, the previous structure having been destroyed in that year by a very high wind. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FALFIELD, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of THORNBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Thornbury, and on the road from Gloucester to Bristol; containing 424 inhabitants.

FALKENHAM (*St. Ethelbert*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of CÔLNEIS, E. division of SUFFOLK, 11 miles (E. S. E.) from Ipswich; containing 290 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-east by the river Deben, which is navigable to Woodbridge; and comprises about 1400 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with all tithes except those of barley, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown: the inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £75, and the vicarial for £370; the glebe comprises 23 acres. There is a dissenters' meeting-house.

FALKINGHAM, or FOLKINGHAM (*St. Andrew*), a market-town and parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 26 miles (S. S. E.) from Lincoln, and 106 (N. by W.) from London; containing 820 inhabitants. The origin of this town is attributed to the baronial residence of Gilbert de Gaunt, son of the Earl of Flanders, and nephew of Matilda, queen of William the Conqueror; accompanying that monarch in his expedition against England, he was rewarded for his services with 113 lordships in the county of Lincoln, of which he made this place the head. Of the ancient castle, neither the time of its erection nor of its demolition is known, and the only vestiges now remaining are the inner, and some faint traces of the outer, moat, which latter inclosed an area of nearly ten acres. The parish is intersected by the road from Stamford to Lincoln, and, with the ancient parish of Laughton, comprises 2996a. 3r. 33p., of which 1765 acres are meadow, 1224 arable, and 6 woodland; the soil is partly clay, and partly loam. The town is pleasantly situated on the south side of a gently sloping hill, and on approaching it in that direction has an appearance strikingly prepossessing; the houses are in general well built, the streets paved, and the inhabitants amply supplied with water from several fine springs. There is a small market on Thursday; and fairs are held on Ash-Wednesday, Palm-Monday, May 12th, and November 22nd, for horned-cattle, sheep, and horses, and on the Thursday after Old Michaelmas-day, exclusively for sheep. In 1808, a house of correction was built on the site of the castle, at an expense of £6600, defrayed by a rate on the county; and in 1825 it was considerably enlarged, at an additional expense of £8000. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Laughton united, valued in the king's books at £21. 12. 3½.; net income, £511; patron, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. The church, a spacious and handsome structure principally in the later English style, consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, with a lofty and richly embattled tower crowned by eight pinnacles; the chancel, which is of earlier date than the rest of the church, was repaired in 1825. The free school was founded in 1713, by Richard Brocklesby, clerk, who bequeathed the proceeds of an undivided

moiety of fifty acres of land for the maintenance of a master; and a further sum of £10 per annum has since been left for the same purpose. There are also, a sum of £27 yearly, arising from a bequest of land by Thomas Arpe, Esq., for distribution among the poor; and some charitable bequests for clothing children.

FALLOW, county of BERKS.—See FARLOW.

FALLOWDON, a township, in the parish of EMBLETON, union of ALNWICK, S. division of BAMBROUGH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7½ miles (N. N. E.) from Alnwick; containing 113 inhabitants. About the close of the 17th century this was the estate of the Salkeld family, from whom it passed to Thomas Wood, Esq., who died in 1764; his heiress, Hannah, married Sir Henry Grey, Bart., and from him it has descended to its present possessor of the same name. Sir Henry has a seat here, beautifully situated amongst extensive and thriving plantations, and many fine specimens of timber surround the mansion, one of which, an evergreen oak, is considered one of the finest in the kingdom.

FALLOWFIELD, a township, in the parish of ST. JOHN LEE, union of HEXHAM, S. division of TINDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3¼ miles (N.) from Hexham; containing 74 inhabitants. This place is situated to the east of the North Tyne river, and on the road from Hexham to Chollerton; the land is entirely wild moor. A vein of lead-ore was worked in 1835, but the lead was obtained only in small quantities. The hamlet, consisting of cottages, is seated on an eminence. About half a mile south of the remains of the Roman wall here, is a range of rocks, one of which, called Written Cragg, has deeply and legibly inscribed the words, "PETRA FLAVI CARANTINI," noticed in the *Archæologia Æliana*.

FALLOWLEES, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5¾ miles (S. S. W.) from Rothbury; containing 7 inhabitants. This is a moorland township, situated north of the Roughlees burn. The lough called Fallowlees Lough, lies a little northward. The tithes have been commuted for 7s. 11d.

FALLYBROOM, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 1¾ mile (N. W. by W.) from Macclesfield; containing 36 inhabitants. The manor was given in 1232 to Sir Richard Fitton, from whose family it passed by successive female heirs to the families of Venables and Booth. The township comprises 218 acres, of a light soil, with moss. It lies west of the river Bollin, and of the road from Macclesfield to Stockport.

FALMER, a parish, in the union of NEWHAVEN, hundred of YOUNSMERE, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Lewes, on the road to Brighton; containing 493 inhabitants, and comprising 4358a. 1r. 20p. The Brighton and Lewes railway intersects the parish, passing under Falmer Hill by a tunnel 502 yards in length. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, with the rectory of Stanmer united; it is valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 10., and in the alternate patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Chichester. The tithes have been commuted for £268, and the glebe contains 11 acres. The church, erected in 1816, was enlarged

in 1840: the earl has erected a school-house near it, which will accommodate about 100 children. In the vicinity of the church was a monastery, subject to the extensive priory at Southover, near Lewes. A large pond in the village is said to have received the first carp imported into England from Normandy by the monks. Anne of Cleves, the divorced queen of Henry VIII., is supposed to have been interred here.



Arms.

FALMOUTH (*KING CHARLES THE MARTYR*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the E. division of the hundred of KERRIER, W. division of CORNWALL; comprising the sea-port and incorporated market-town of Falmouth, which possesses exclusive jurisdiction, 54 miles (S. W.) from Launceston, and 267 (W. S. W.) from London; and containing

7695 inhabitants, exclusively of a portion of the parish of Budock, which extends into Falmouth. The name of this place is derived from its situation at the mouth of the river Fal: the origin of the town may be dated subsequently to the year 1600, but long before that period the haven was well known, and resorted to by ships bound for British ports, being considered one of the most secure and commodious in Great Britain. The earliest historical mention of it occurs in the reign of Henry IV., when the Duchess Dowager of Bretagne landed here on her arrival in England, to celebrate her nuptials with that monarch. Until 1613 there was only a single house of entertainment for seafaring persons, with a few fishermen's cottages, on the site of the present town; at which period John, afterwards Sir John, Killigrew began to build several houses, and met with much opposition from the corporations of Penryn, Truro, and Helston, who united to petition King James against the work, stating the evil consequences they anticipated to their own interests, should a town be built at Falmouth harbour. The matter was referred to the lords of the council, and by them decided in Killigrew's favour; the buildings therefore proceeded rapidly, and the town became a place of great trade. Soon after 1670, Sir Peter Killigrew, Bart., constructed a new quay, and procured an act of parliament to secure certain duties; and the subsequent establishment of the post-office packets to Lisbon, the West Indies, &c., contributed much to the increasing prosperity of the place. In its infancy the town was called Smithick, under which appellation it is mentioned in a resolution of the house of commons, in January, 1653, appointing a weekly market; the first record that bears the name of Falmouth is the charter of incorporation, dated 1661. It was made a separate parish in 1664, having up to that period been a part of Budock.

The town is agreeably situated on the south-western shore of that branch of the harbour stretching to Penryn, and consists principally of one street, which, under different names, extends about a mile in length; it is paved, well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The buildings in general are modern, and have a neat appearance; behind are rising grounds that overlook the harbour and town. At the entrance to the

harbour are the castles of St. Mawes and Pendennis: the latter, which is on the western side, being built upon a peninsular eminence two miles in circumference at the base, and standing upwards of 300 feet above the level of the sea, has a very majestic appearance; it is fortified, and contains barracks, with storehouses and magazines. The public reading and news rooms, a handsome building with an arcade of six noble columns in front, were opened in 1826. Hot and cold sea-water baths have been established, with every requisite accommodation. Falmouth, from its advantageous position, is one of the principal ports in the west of England, and superior to any as a rendezvous for outward and homeward bound fleets. The port has for many years carried on a very considerable foreign trade; it was one of the first in the western counties to which the privileges of the Bonding act were extended, and is the only tobacco port in the counties of Cornwall and Devon: its jurisdiction extends from Helford river, westward, to the Dodman Point, eastward. The imports are from America, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Russia and the north of Europe, the Mediterranean, France, and Ireland; and a great quantity of pressed pilchards is sent to Italy, besides which, the principal exports consist of the produce of the tin and copper mines and manufactories: there is also a trade with Jersey in fruit and cider. A quantity of mining apparatus and hardware has been exported to the Brazilian and Mexican mines. Several regular trading-vessels from London, Bristol, and Ireland, bring large supplies of grocery and ship chandlery, and take in return to London, &c., a quantity of tin. The number of vessels of above fifty tons' burthen belonging to the port, is 67, and their aggregate tonnage 6585. Falmouth is supposed to have become a station for post-office packets to the West Indies about the year 1688: the establishment, till very lately, consisted of 29 ships, chiefly men-of-war brigs, and 4 steam-boats employed on the Lisbon and Mediterranean duty; but, at present, packets only sail to Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos-Ayres. At Falmouth and St. Mawes was formerly a very extensive pilchard-fishery, 14,000 hogsheads having been exported hence in one season; but from the decrease of fish, little has been done for several years past. There is some employment in ship-building and rope-making. An act was passed in 1845 for improving the harbour; and in 1846 an act was obtained for a railway hence to Plymouth. Markets are held on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for butchers' meat, fish, and other provisions; and there are fairs on Aug. 7th and Oct. 10th, for cattle. The market-house was built in 1813, at the expense of Lord Wodehouse, and has a fountain of spring water in its centre.

By the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, the town and parish were incorporated with the ancient borough of Penryn, for parliamentary purposes. The municipal body of Falmouth, by charter of incorporation granted by Charles II. in 1661, consisted of a mayor, aldermen, burgesses, recorder, and other officers; but, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors: the number of magistrates is two. The recorder holds a court of quarter-sessions: there are petty-sessions weekly; and the county justices meet at the Green Bank hotel once a month, on Thursday, to hold a petty-session for the eastern division of

the hundred of Kerrier. The powers of the county debt-court of Falmouth, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Falmouth. A neat and convenient gaol was erected in 1831, at a cost of £400. The rural district of the parish comprises by admeasurement 656 acres, of which 255 are arable, and the remainder pasture, plantation, and garden-ground. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3; net income, £688; patron, the Rev. W. J. Coope. The church, built soon after the Restoration, and dedicated to the memory of Charles I., "King and Martyr," was made parochial in 1664, by act of parliament. A handsome chapel was erected at the north-west end of the town, within the parish of Budock, in 1828; and a church in the early English style was built in 1842, by subscription, aided by a grant from the Incorporated and Diocesan Societies; it has 400 sittings, of which 245 are free. There are places of worship for Baptists, Bryanites, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians, a synagogue, and a Roman Catholic chapel; also a classical and mathematical school for 100 boys, established in 1825. A branch of the Merchants' hospital for the relief and support of disabled seamen belonging to the port of London, and the widows and children of such as are killed or drowned in the merchants' service, was established about 1750. The Widows' Retreat, an almshouse containing ten small rooms, was erected in 1810, at the expense of Lord Wodehouse, and Samuel Tregelles, Esq. A dispensary was established about the year 1807. The poor law union of Falmouth comprises ten parishes or places, and contains 21,654 inhabitants. Near Pendennis are the remains of an intrenchment made by Cromwell during the civil war. Falmouth confers the title of Earl on the family of Boscawen, of Tregothnan.

FALSGRAVE, a township, in the union and borough of SCARBOROUGH, N. riding of YORK, 1 mile (S. W. by W.) from Scarborough; containing 545 inhabitants. In Domesday book this place is called Walesgrave or Walsgrave. The township comprises 1020 acres, and forms the western suburb of the town of Scarborough; it is intersected by the road from Scarborough to East and West Ayton.

FALSTONE, a parish, in the union of BELLINGHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Bellingham, and $25\frac{1}{2}$ (N. W. by N.) from Hexham; containing, with the townships of Plawskets and Wellhaugh, 560 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Fast-Stone*, was a chapelry in the very extensive parish of Simonburn, which was divided by act of parliament, in 1811, into six parishes, whereof this is one. It is bounded on the north-west by Scotland, is 12 miles in length, and comprises by computation 57,700 acres of wild, mountainous, and heathy land, affording good pasturage for sheep, and of which some portions, especially near the river, are a rich alluvial soil; the quantity of arable is very small. The North Tyne, over which a handsome and substantial stone bridge of three arches was erected in 1844, has its source in a morass, and in its progress through the parish receives the Kielder and numerous other tributary streams; in the same morass is the source of the river Liddel, within a few yards only of the boundary of Scotland, into which it takes its course.

Coal, of a good bituminous quality, is abundant, and two collieries are in operation for the supply of the district; freestone is quarried for building purposes, and there is also limestone. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, with a neat and convenient glebe-house: the tithes have been commuted for £228. The church, a handsome structure with a tower, was rebuilt in 1823. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians. In the neighbourhood are several springs, one of which, near the head of the Tyne, is said to be equally efficacious with those of Gilsland Spa. At the Bells are the remains of a religious building, contiguous to which is a cemetery. A gold coin of the Emperor Cæsar Magnentius Augustus, was found in Dec. 1843, in opening a grave in the churchyard.

FAMBRIDGE, NORTH (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX, 7 miles (S.) from Maldon; containing 142 inhabitants. The parish is separated from that of South Fambridge by the navigable river Crouch, which is crossed by a ferry; it comprises 1248*a.* 17*p.*, whereof 970 acres are arable, 200 meadow, 24 woodland, and 30 salt-marsh. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £334. The church, situated near the ferry, is a small edifice of brick.

FAMBRIDGE, SOUTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Rochford; containing 94 inhabitants. This parish comprises about 1000 acres; the soil is heavy, and in several parts stiff and hard to work, and the surface is generally flat. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17, and in the gift of Rowland Standish, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £285, and the glebe comprises 100 acres. The church is a small low edifice, about half a mile from a ferry over the river Crouch.

FANGFOSS, a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Pocklington; containing, with the hamlet of Spittle, 185 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1324*a.* 1*r.* 38*p.*, of which about two-thirds are arable, and the remainder rich meadow land. Fangfoss Hall is a stately mansion. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean of York, with a net income of £46. The church is a Norman structure, erected about the time of William II., and has an elegant arch separating the chancel from the nave: the clergyman and wardens have four acres, a cottage, and garth, and some money payments from land in the parish, for the repair of the church. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FARCETT, a chapelry, in the parish of STANDGROUND, union of PETERBOROUGH, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Peterborough; containing 620 inhabitants. It comprises 3106 acres, of which 97 are common or waste land. On the elevated grounds are extensive views, which embrace Whittlesea mere and the adjacent fens. The tithes were commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1801. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a small ancient building, consisting of a nave, a south aisle, and a tower at the west end. A school has an endowment of £15. 5. per annum.

FAREHAM (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of FAREHAM, S. division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 12 miles (E. S. E.) from Southampton, and 73 (S. W.) from London, on the road from Southampton to Portsmouth; containing 6168 inhabitants. This town, which is situated on the north-west branch of Portsmouth harbour, is mentioned in Domesday book as having, from its maritime situation, been much exposed to the invasions of the Danes. In the 34th of Edward I. it returned members to parliament, but in the 36th of the same reign was released from that duty, on petition. It is a neat and flourishing town, occupying an elevated site, and consists chiefly of two spacious streets, the one extending along the road to Titchfield, and the other along that to Bishop's-Waltham; it is lighted with gas, partially paved, and well supplied with water. The environs abound with varied scenery, and with objects of interest. Several wealthy ship-owners live in the town, which has much increased in population and commerce; and from its immediate contiguity to the first naval arsenal in the country, it is the residence of numerous naval and military men. Within a quarter of a mile is a station on the Gosport branch of the London and South-Western railway; and there is also railway communication with Portsmouth and Chichester. Here is a literary institution, with a library attached; also a handsome room where lectures are occasionally delivered; and rooms in which assemblies are held monthly during the winter season.

Fareham has a considerable trade in corn, coal, timber, &c., which has been for some years gradually increasing; and vessels of 300 tons' burthen can sail up to the quay. The place supplies nearly the whole of the upper part of the county with coal. At Fontley is an iron-foundry; the manufacture of common earthenware is carried on extensively, and there are a rope-walk, and a manufactory of fine red bricks and tiles. Vessels of from 200 to 300 tons' burthen are built here. The corn-market is one of the largest in the county; the market-day is every alternate Monday, and there is a fair for cattle and cheese, &c., on the 29th of June. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates: two constables and two ale-tasters are annually chosen by a jury, at the manorial court leet of the steward of the Bishop of Winchester; and petty-sessions are held every alternate Wednesday for the division of Portsdown. The parish comprises 5062 acres, of which 28 are waste land or common. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 12. 6.; net income, £671; patron, the Bishop: the impropriation belongs to the hospital of St. Cross, and is leased on lives. The church is a spacious edifice, rebuilt some years ago, with the exception of the chancel, which is of early English architecture. A district church in the English style, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has been built and endowed by the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., in whose family the patronage is vested; the total cost was £5000, exclusively of £1000 endowment. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. In 1721, William Price gave by will £200, for the erection of a charity school; also estates, now producing about £230 per annum, of which £35 are paid to a master, and the rest distributed among widows. The poor law union of Fareham comprises nine parishes or places.

FAREWELL (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of LICHFIELD, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (N. W.) from Lichfield; containing, with the hamlet of Chorley, 203 inhabitants. It comprises about 1300 acres, arable and pasture; the surface is hilly and the soil of light quality. The villages of Farewell and Chorley are very picturesque, and are situated within a mile of each other. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron and impropriator, the Marquess of Anglesey. The tithes have been commuted for £129, and the glebe contains 20 acres. The church is a neat edifice, mostly built in 1780; the chancel is of earlier date. Roger, Bishop of Chester, or Lichfield, founded about 1140 a house for Canons regular, who afterwards gave place to Benedictine nuns; it was suppressed by Wolsey.

FARFORTH (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Louth; containing, with the ancient parish of Maiden-Well, 92 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united in 1753 to the rectory of Ruckland, and valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8.

FARINGDON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ALTON, hundred of SELBORNE, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Alton; containing 545 inhabitants. The village is compactly built, with an open area in the centre. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of T. Hull, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £592, and the glebe comprises about 7 acres, and a house.

FARINGTON, a township, in the parish of PENWORTHAM, union of PRESTON, hundred of LEYLAND, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (S.) from Preston; containing about 2500 inhabitants. This place was given, at the close of the 11th century, by the first baron of Penwortham to the abbey of Evesham. In the 10th of Edward III., William de Farington held certain portions of land here, and 14s. rent, in trust for the abbot. The manor appears to have been transferred at the Dissolution to John Fleetwood, the grantee of Penwortham priory and manor. The township comprises 1786a. 3r., all arable and pasture, with the exception of 61 acres in roads; the soil though various is excellent. The land lies high, and the scenery is extensive, embracing Rivington Pike, Pendle Hill, and the hills north of Preston: the river Lostock runs through the township. Here is a station of the North-Union railway: a line to Blackburn diverges from the railway here; and the Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston railway crosses it close to the station, joining the Blackburn railway between Farington and Bamber-Bridge. The village has considerably increased in size within the last few years; two new streets have been built. Farington mills, erected in 1834, are very extensive, and employ 1000 persons in spinning and weaving cotton; they are the property of Messrs. W. Bashall and Company, who have good mansions close by. A large tan-yard, belonging to Richard Bashall, Esq., was established sixty years ago, and is carried on by the firm of John Barrett and Co.

A church, dedicated to St. Paul, was consecrated in 1840; it is in the Romanesque style, with a square tower and pinnacles, and was built at an expense of £1450 on

a site given by Laurence Rawstorne, Esq., by whom, also, was given part of the land for the parsonage. To this church has been assigned an ecclesiastical district, comprising all Farington, and parts of Penwortham, Hutton, and Longton. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £150; patron, the Incumbent of Penwortham. Schools are supported out of the funds of the Hutton School Trust; the salary of the master and mistress is £90 per annum: Messrs. Bashall, also, have built large schools, which they support. Several chalybeate springs exist in the neighbourhood of Higher Farington Hall.

FARLAM (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of BRAMPTON, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing 1035 inhabitants, of whom 526 are in the township of East Farlam, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Brampton, and 509 in that of West Farlam. The parish comprises by admeasurement 5164 acres, of which about one-third is arable, and the remainder pasture and meadow, with a portion of woodland; the substratum is chiefly limestone and coal, the former extensively quarried and burnt into lime, and the latter worked in the adjoining parish of Hayton. At Milton is a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £98; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Carlisle.

FARLEIGH, EAST, a parish, in the union and hundred of MAIDSTONE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Maidstone; containing 1377 inhabitants. The parish consists of 2023 acres, and is situated on the river Medway, which is crossed by an ancient stone bridge of five arches, at the entrance to the village. The fertility and beauty of the neighbourhood have obtained for it the designation of the "Garden of Kent;" the soil is peculiarly adapted for the growth of fruit and hops, the former of which is sent in large quantities for the supply of the London markets. There are 313 acres of wood. The Maidstone branch of the South-Eastern railway has a station at this place. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £858; impropiators, Alex. Randall, Esq., and others. The church was enlarged in 1837; in the tower is a curious Saxon arch. The foundations of a Roman villa were discovered in 1838.

FARLEIGH-HUNGERFORD (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of FROME, hundred of WELLOW, E. division of SOMERSET, 7 miles (S. E.) from Bath; containing 154 inhabitants. This place derives the adjunct to its name from the distinguished family of Hungerford, for more than 300 years lords of the manor, which was sold in 1370, with the hundred of Wellow, to Sir Thomas Hungerford, steward to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. The parish is on the river Frome, and comprises 937 acres, of which 26 are common or waste; the surface is diversified, rising into hills of various elevation, clothed with forest-trees and thriving plantations. The substrata are chiefly forest marble, grit, and oolite free-stone of good quality. Farleigh Castle, the manorial seat, is beautifully situated in a well-wooded park, approached by a pleasing carriage-drive from the new turnpike-road between Warminster and Bath. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 11. 8., and in the gift of Mr. Houlton: the tithes have been commuted for £107, and the glebe consists

of $47\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower, and a south porch, over which is a circular stone with a monkish distich in Latin; the interior was repaired and beautified by the late Lieut.-Col. Houlton: in one of the windows is a portrait in stained glass of Sir Thomas Hungerford, speaker of the house of commons. The castle of Farleigh is of uncertain foundation; it was enlarged in 1378 by Sir Thomas Hungerford, with four towers, of which two are remaining. The building was quadrangular, and some of the walls are still pretty perfect. The chapel and the mausoleum within the walls are in tolerable preservation, and contain some sepulchral monuments of great beauty, among which are, a panelled altar-tomb with the recumbent effigies of Sir Thomas Hungerford and his lady Joanna, and a black and white marble monument with the effigies of Sir Edward Hungerford and lady; the walls of the mausoleum are covered with armorial bearings, and those of the chapel with pieces of ancient armour. A Roman tessellated pavement was discovered in 1685; and more recently, a bath and other vestiges of a Roman villa were found, on digging in a field about half a mile north-westward from the castle. During the wars of the roses, the castle was the birthplace of Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, and mother of Cardinal Pole. The Rev. B. Richardson, late rector of the parish, was one of the founders of the English school of geology.

FARLEIGH-WALLOP (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of BERMONDSPIT, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Basingstoke; containing 94 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to the rectory of Cliddesden, and valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 6.: the tithes have been commuted for £340, and there are 9 acres of glebe.

FARLEIGH, WEST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MAIDSTONE, hundred of TWYFORD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Maidstone; containing 403 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1010 acres, of which 380 are arable, 247 meadow, 130 woodland, 138 in hop plantations, and the remainder orchard; the surface rises gradually from the south bank of the river Medway, over which are two bridges. The village has been for centuries the residence of respectable families. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 5.; net income, £459; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is principally in the early English style, with Norman portions. Two almshouses, endowed with $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, were founded by the Rev. Oliver North, in 1725. Mrs. Ann Goulston, in 1724, left £300 to purchase land for the poor. A Norman cross, in an excellent state of preservation, was discovered in the churchyard in 1832.

FARLETON, a township, in the parish of MELLING, union of CATON (under Gilbert's act), hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Lancaster; containing 62 inhabitants. This place is written *Farleton* in Domesday survey, and is styled the manor of Farlton in an inquisition taken in the 12th of Edward II., when it was held by Margaret Nevil, owner of the castle and honour of Hornby, of which, being a parcel, it necessarily followed the fate. It had anciently its castle and

park, but the castle had sunk into a state of dilapidation two centuries and a half ago, and the park has entirely disappeared. The township lies on the east of the Lune river, and the small village on the road from Lancaster to Kirkby-Lonsdale.

FARLETON, a township, in the parish of BEETHAM, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 3 miles (N.) from Burton-in-Kendal; containing 118 inhabitants. It comprises 1083 acres, of which 200 are waste land or common. The Kendal and Lancaster canal passes on the western side of the village. Farleton Knot, a lofty rock of limestone, has on its summit several springs. The tithes have been commuted for £3. 4. 9. payable to the vicar, £7. 2. 3. to impropiators, and £95 to the free grammar school, Kirkby-Lonsdale. There are some remains of a castle, supposed to be of Roman origin.

FARLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of BACKWELL, union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of HARTCLIFFE with BEDMINSTER, E. division of the county of SOMERSET; containing 437 inhabitants.

FARLEY, a township, in the parish of ALVETON, union of CHEADLE, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Cheadle; containing 472 inhabitants. The township lies on the north side of the river Churnet, and comprises 2200 acres, mostly laid out in pastureland and dairy-farms. On the south flows the Uttoxeter canal. The village, which is of neat appearance, occupies a pleasant eminence, and contains a respectable inn, and some good houses. Two fairs annually held in May and October have been long discontinued. Alton Towers, the splendid mansion of the Earl of Shrewsbury, is in the township; and Farley Hall is a handsome residence here.—See ALVETON.

FARLEY, or FARLEIGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of GODSTONE, Second division of the hundred of TANDRIDGE, E. division of SURREY, 5 miles (S. E.) from Croydon; containing 86 inhabitants. The manor is styled in Domesday book *Ferlega*; and in the 13th century belonged to Walter de Merton, who founded Merton College, Oxford, and settled his property here upon the new society. The parish comprises 1060*a*. 12*p*., of which 690 acres are arable, 320 woodland, and the remainder pasture. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 5½., and in the gift of Merton College: the tithes have been commuted for £177. 4., and the glebe consists of 28½ acres. The church is on an elevated site, and consists of a body and chancel only, with no tower.

FARLEY, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of ALDERBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 5 miles (E.) from Salisbury; containing 298 inhabitants. The chapel, rebuilt by Sir Stephen Fox, who was born here in 1627, is a neat edifice, highly embellished, containing some monuments and busts of the family of Fox, and of Lords Ilchester and Holland, the descendants of Sir Stephen; also a mural tablet to the memory of Charles James Fox, whose remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. Sir S. Fox in 1678 founded an almshouse, and endowed it with £188 per annum, for the support of a chaplain, six men, and six women; and the chaplain has, besides, the charge of a school established by the same benevolent individual.

FARLEY-CHAMBERLAYNE (*St. John*), a parish, in the union of HURSLEY, hundred of KING'S-SOMBOURN, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Winchester; containing 149 inhabitants. It comprises about 1200 acres; the surface is hilly, the soil partly a stiff clay and partly of lighter quality. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 1., and in the gift of J. Woodham, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £340, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. On an eminence termed Beacon Hill, are vestiges of an ancient encampment.

FARLINGTON, a parish, in the union of HAVANT, hundred of PORTSDOWN, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Havant; containing 793 inhabitants. This parish is divided into two nearly equal parts by the ridge of Portsdown Hill, and comprises by admeasurement 2320 acres, of which 866 are arable, 1036 pasture, and 356 woodland. Part of the land consists of an inclosure from the forest of Bere, in 1815; and about 300 acres were inclosed from Langston Harbour, which bounds the parish on the south and south-east, by the late Peter Taylor, Esq. At the high tide and storm of Nov. 1824, the sea made an irruption, to the great injury of the lands; and a still more violent one occurred in Nov. 1840, covering more than 600 acres during the height of the gale; on which latter occasion, the expense of restoring the embankment amounted to more than £2000. The soil on the northern part of the hill is inferior to that on the south, which is a rich loam, resting upon a stratum of chalk. From the summit, a magnificent view may be obtained. The roads from Portsmouth to London and to Chichester run through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 4.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Edward Tew Richards, whose tithes have been commuted for £615, and whose glebe comprises 2 acres, with a house. The church has been recently repaired and beautified, especially the chancel. There is an additional church at Waterloo Ville.

FARLINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of SHERIFF-HUTTON, union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Easingwold; containing 181 inhabitants. This chapelry is situated on the river Foss, and comprises by computation 1200 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, with Marton; net income, £130; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York: the appropriate tithes have been commuted for £209, and the small tithes for £94. 5.; the glebe comprises 7 acres. The chapel is dedicated to St. Leonard, and has been enlarged.

FARLOW, or FAWLER, with KINGSTON-LISLE, a chapelry, in the parish of SPARSHOLT, union of FARLINGTON, hundred of SHRIVENHAM, county of BERKS, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Wantage; containing 397 inhabitants, of whom 144 are in the hamlet of Fawler. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, has been pulled down, and a new one built in a more convenient situation at Kingston-Lisle. A school is supported by endowment and subscription.

FARLOW, a chapelry, in the parish of STOTTESDEN, union of CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, Cleobury division of the hundred of STOTTESDEN, S. division of SALOP, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Cleobury-Mortimer; contain-

ing 361 inhabitants. The chapelry consists of a long and narrow slip of ground; it comprises 1189 acres. The chapel, which is dedicated to St. Giles, is endowed with the rectorial tithes, and has been rebuilt: the tithes have been commuted for £280, and the incumbent has also two acres of glebe.

FARLSTHORP (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. E.) from Alford; containing 109 inhabitants, and comprising 1043*a.* 1*r.* 3*p.* The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. J. Kipling. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £170, the vicarial for £35. 5., and there are 47 acres of glebe.

FARMANBY, a township, in the parish of ELLERBURN, union and lythe of PICKERING, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Pickering; containing 470 inhabitants. This place forms part of the village of Thornton-Dale, situated in a picturesque moorland valley, on the road from Scarborough to Pickering: the township comprises by computation 2530 acres of land. Ellerburn church, a small ancient edifice, standing in a secluded part of the dale, about a mile from the village, is in this township.

FARMBOROUGH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of KEYNSHAM, E. division of SOMERSET, 8 miles (S. E. by E.) from Bath; containing 1149 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Bath to Wells, and comprises by measurement 1461 acres, of which about two-thirds are pasture-land; the soil is a rich stiff loam, and the surface is varied by gentle declivities to the north and south. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 11., and in the gift of the Rev. Lewis Tugwell: the tithes have been commuted for £326, and there are about 80 acres of glebe, with a good house. The church, which is in the later English style, has been lately repaired. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and other dissenters.

FARMCOTE, a chapelry, in the parish of GUYTING-POWER, union of WINCHCOMB, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Winchcomb; containing 32 inhabitants. It is said to have been a distinct parish. The chapel is a very ancient structure.

FARMINGTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Northleach; containing 359 inhabitants. This parish, which was separated from the parish of Northleach before the year 1290, is bounded on the north by the old Fosseyway. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 5. 5.; net income, £121; patron, H. E. Waller, Esq.

FARNBOROUGH, or FARMBOROUGH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of WANTAGE, hundred of COMPTON, county of BERKS, 5 miles (W. by N.) from East Ilsley; containing 204 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1890 acres. The soil is extremely various; on the same field are frequently found stiff clay, chalk, and sand: the greater portion of the parish is in downs and sheep-walks. The surface is hilly, and the springs lie at a great depth. The living is a rectory, valued in

the king's books at £12. 8. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. G. Price: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises 60 acres.

FARNBOROUGH, a chapelry, in the parish of CHELSFIELD, union of BROMLEY, hundred of RUXLEY, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Bromley; containing 680 inhabitants. The name of this place, a corruption of *Fearnberga*, is derived from the quantity of fern growing here: it had once a market and two fairs, but the former has been long since disused, and one fair only is now held, on Sept. 12th. The chapelry comprises 1412 acres, of which 257 are woodland. The chapel, dedicated to St. Giles the Abbot, was rebuilt in 1639, in which year the ancient structure was destroyed by a tempest. Farnborough gives the title of Baron to the family of Long, created July 8th, 1826.

FARNBOROUGH, a post village, a parish, and the head of a union (under Gilbert's act), in the hundred of CRONDALL, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Bagshot; containing 356 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2000 acres, of which 1000 are heath and plantations, 500 arable, and 500 meadow and pasture; the surface is varied, rising in some parts into hills, and the soil is generally gravel and sand. The Basingstoke canal passes through the parish, and a station on the London and South-Western railway is situated here. A fair for cattle is held on Dec. 5th. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 11., and in the gift of John Clayton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £152; and there is a glebe of 30 acres, besides an allotment of 187 acres made under an inclosure act in 1812. The church has been repewed, and the gallery extended. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. There are three tumuli in the parish.

FARNBOROUGH (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, Burton-Dassett division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Banbury; containing 367 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the border of Oxfordshire, which bounds it on the east; and comprises 1953*a.* 2*r.* 21*p.*, of which 272 acres are arable, 602 meadow, 935 pasture, 20 wood, 24 water, and an acre and a half glebe. The surface presents much broken ground; the soil is of a rich strong quality, and there is a good portion of timber: stone is wrought, chiefly for building cottages, and in the quarries are found a few fossils of the secondary formation. The Oxford canal enters the county near the north boundary of the parish, and the parish is intersected by the road from Banbury to Southam. The village is situated about half a mile to the left of this road. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 12.; patron, W. Holbeach, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £385. 5. payable to the vicar, and £16. 8. 4. to impropriators. The church exhibits specimens of the Norman, early English, and other styles; the south door and font appear to be the oldest parts: a north transept was added in 1839, when the chancel was repaired, and the whole refitted. A school, conducted on the national system, is endowed with £40 per annum.

FARNDAL, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKBY-MOORSIDE, union of HELMSLEY wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 13 miles (N. W.) from Pickering;

containing 463 inhabitants, of whom 188 are in Farn-
dale Low Quarter, and 275 in Farndale West or High
Quarter. These two townships together comprise about
9780 acres, whereof 6220 are in the latter, which is
situated on the west of the river Dove. The chapel has
lately been enlarged.

FARNDAL-*EASTSIDE*, a chapelry, in the parish
of LASTINGHAM, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of
RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N.) from Kirkby-
Moorside; containing 383 inhabitants. It occupies the
east side of the higher part of the deep moorland dale of
the river Dove, and comprises 9103 acres, of which 6341
are waste land or common. The tithes have been com-
muted for £33. 15. payable to the Archbishop of York,
and £21 to the vicar of the parish, who has a glebe of
1½ acre. The chapel is a small edifice.

FARNDISH (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of
WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of WILLEY, county of
BEDFORD, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Wellingborough, and
the same distance (S. W. by S.) from Higham-Ferrers;
containing 86 inhabitants. It occupies the extreme
north-western part of the county, upon the border of
Northamptonshire, and comprises 520 acres of arable,
and 160 of grass, land; the soil is clay and gravel, with a
substratum of limestone. The living is a rectory, valued
in the king's books at £10; net income, £160; patron,
the Rev. A. Chester. The tithes were commuted for
land under an act of inclosure in the 39th and 40th of
George III.; the glebe altogether consists of 129 acres,
with a glebe-house.

FARNDON (*St. CHAD*), a parish, in the union of
GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of
BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER; con-
taining, with the townships of Barton, Churton, Clut-
ton, and Crewe, 999 inhabitants, of whom 521 are in
the township of Farndon, 8 miles (S.) from Chester.
This parish is situated on the road to Wrexham, and
bounded on the west by the river Dee, which separates
it from the county of Denbigh; it comprises 2796a.
1r. 35p., of which 884 acres are in Farndon township.
There are some quarries of red sandstone for ordinary
uses. The river is navigable for small boats, and over
it is a bridge, erected in 1345, formerly of ten arches,
whereof eight are still remaining; it affords communi-
cation with the borough of Holt. The living is a perpe-
tual curacy; net income, £115; patron and impropri-
ator, the Marquess of Westminster, whose tithes in
Farndon township have been commuted for £104. The
church, an ancient structure in the early English style,
on a sandstone rock of considerable elevation, was gar-
risoned in the civil war by the parliamentary forces, and
in consequence sustained great injury during the siege
of Holt Castle, in 1645; in 1658 it was repaired: it
contains some interesting monuments, and has a curious
stained window representing several persons who com-
manded in Chester during the war. A parochial school
was erected in 1623. John Speed, the celebrated topo-
grapher and historian, was born here in 1552.

FARNDON, WEST, a hamlet, in the parish of
WOODFORD, union of DAVENTRY, hundred of CHIP-
PING-WARDEN, S. division of the county of NORTH-
AMPTON, 9½ miles (S. S. W.) from the town of Daventry;
containing 128 inhabitants.

FARNDON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of
NEWARK, S. division of the wapentake of NEWARK and

of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 2¼ miles (S. W. by W.)
from Newark; containing 575 inhabitants. The parish
is bounded on the west by the Trent, on the bank of
which the village is pleasantly situated. The living is a
discharged vicarage, with that of Balderton annexed,
valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income,
£244; patron, the Prebendary of Farndon in the Cathed-
ral of Lincoln: the tithes were commuted for land in
1767. The church is a large and lofty edifice. There
is a small endowment for a school.

FARNDON, EAST (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a
parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred
of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTH-
AMPTON, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Market-Harborough;
containing 250 inhabitants. This parish, which is situ-
ated about 1½ mile to the west of the London road,
comprises by computation 1471 acres, chiefly pasture;
the soil is generally clay, and the surface hilly. The
living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at
£13. 1. 0½.; net income, £400; patrons, the President
and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford: the tithes
were commuted for land and a money payment in 1780;
the land comprises 325a. 3r. 8p. The church is in the
Norman style, with later insertions. The Independents
have a place of worship; and a parochial school is sup-
ported. There is a mineral spring.

FARNDON, WEST, a hamlet, in the parish of
WOODFORD, union of THRAPSTONE, hundred of HUXLOE,
N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON; containing
128 inhabitants.

FARNE-ISLANDS.—See FARN-ISLANDS.

FARNHAM (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, partly in
the union of TISBURY, hundred of CHALK, S. division of
WILTS, but chiefly in the union of WIMBORNE and
CRANBORNE, hundred of CRANBORNE, Shaston division
of DORSET, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Blandford; con-
taining 117 inhabitants. The parish comprises 373
acres, of which 25 are waste or common. A fair, chiefly
for cheese, is held on the 21st of August. The living is
a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at
£7. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income,
£149. The church, a neat structure of considerable
antiquity, was enlarged in 1836, when 150 additional
sittings were provided.

FARNHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of
BISHOP-STORTFORD, hundred of CLAVERING, N. division
of ESSEX, 3¼ miles (W. by N.) from Stansted-Mount-
fitchet; containing 549 inhabitants. It borders closely
on the county of Hertford. The living is a rectory,
valued in the king's books at £23. 8. 9., and in the gift
of Trinity College, Oxford: the tithes have been com-
muted for £607, and the glebe contains 23 acres, to which
there is a house. The church, a small low edifice
with a tower, contains several ancient monuments. A
school, conducted on the national plan, is endowed with
£45 per annum; and there are some small bequests for
the poor.

FARNHAM, a township, in the parish of ALLENTON,
union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward,
N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (W.) from
Rothbury; containing 40 inhabitants. It is divided into
High and Low Farnham, and situated on the river Co-
quet, in the south of the parish.

FARNHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and
hundred of PLOMESGATE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2¾

miles (S. W.) from Saxmundham ; containing 186 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £78 ; the patronage and impropriation belong to the family of Long, whose tithes have been commuted for £240.



Seal and Arms.

FARNHAM (*St. Andrew*), a market-town, parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of FARNHAM, W. division of SURREY, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Guildford, and 38 (S. W.) from London, on the road to Southampton ; comprising the tythings of Badshot, Runfold, Culverlands, Tilford, Farnham, Runwick, Wrecklesham, and Bourne ;

and containing 6615 inhabitants, of whom 3400 are in the town or tything of Farnham. This place, originally called *Fernham*, from the fern growing on the extensive heaths by which on all sides, except the south-west, it is for many miles surrounded, was by Ethelbald, King of the West Saxons, annexed to the see of Winchester. In 893, Alfred obtained a signal victory over the Danes who were ravaging this part of the country. In the reign of Stephen, Henry de Blois, brother of that monarch, and Bishop of Winchester, erected on a hill commanding the town a CASTLE of great strength and of considerable extent, which is said to have been seized by the Dauphin of France, in his expedition against King John. In the following reign, this castle, having become a retreat for the malcontents, was demolished by Henry III., in the war with the barons ; but it was rebuilt by the bishops of Winchester, with greater magnificence, as the episcopal palace. During the parliamentary war, the castle was garrisoned for the king, but being besieged by Waller, the republican general, it fell into his hands, and was afterwards dismantled and nearly destroyed. The principal remains are some portions of the walls, and the keep, which still retains vestiges of its ancient strength ; on the top is a neat garden, about 40 yards square, in which are cherry, apple, and other fruit trees. There are two fosses, an inner and an outer : the inner is converted into a kitchen and pleasure garden ; the outer, which is very deep, surrounding the walls, is in parts planted with forest-trees. At the Restoration, the greater part of the present house was erected by Bishop Morley, at an expense of £8000 ; it has been since modernised, and is still the principal residence of the bishops of the diocese. The structure is quadrangular, built of brick covered with stucco, excepting the tower at the west end, and seems to have been patched up at different times. From the top of the keep are some fine views of the neighbourhood, and from a spacious lawn in front is a prospect of the market-place and town of Farnham, with the distant country. The park, three miles in circumference, commands a good view of the valley in which the town lies, and of the scenery to the south and south-east. To the east of the palace is a noble avenue of ancient elms, forming a delightful promenade about half a mile in length, open to the inhabitants.

The TOWN is situated on the river Wey, and consists of four chief streets diverging nearly at right angles

from the market-place in the centre, and of several smaller streets, roughly paved, and lighted with gas. The houses are mostly well built ; many of them are handsome, and the general appearance of the place is respectable and prepossessing : the principal houses are supplied by a company with water brought from the Lawday-house hill, about a mile distant, by means of iron pipes, into a reservoir which holds 1000 hogsheads on the Castle-hill. The view of the castle from the market-place, though partially obstructed by the market-house, is picturesque ; and the environs abound with pleasing and richly-varied scenery. Farnham is celebrated for the cultivation of hops, which has prevailed here for about 150 years ; from the favourable nature of the soil, and the peculiar care bestowed on their culture, the hops possess a decided superiority over those produced in any other part of the kingdom, and invariably obtain a higher price. On the banks of the Wey are several flour-mills, from which large supplies are sent to the London market by the Basingstoke canal, which crosses the high road within four miles of the town ; there are also several breweries, and a small factory for weaving coarse cloth for sacking, and oilcloth. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway from Guildford, by Farnham, to Alton. The market is on Thursday ; and fairs are held on Holy-Thursday, Midsummer-day, and November 13th, for live-stock. Farnham was anciently a borough, and returned members to parliament from the 4th of Edward II. till the 38th of Henry VI. It had a charter of incorporation granted by the bishops, under which the government was vested in two bailiffs and twelve burgesses ; but these privileges were so little regarded that the vacancies in the number of the burgesses were not filled up ; and in 1790, the bailiffs, having been indicted for not repairing the bridges at Tilford, surrendered their charter to the bishop, and sent the records of the borough to the castle. The town is now within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty-sessions for the division on the last Thursday in every month ; and the bishop holds a court leet in autumn, at which constables and tythingmen are appointed. The powers of the county debt-court of Farnham, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Farnborough, and nearly the whole of that of Farnham.

The parish comprises 10,395*a.* 1*r.* 16*p.*, of which 3372 acres are arable, 1093 in hop-grounds, 977 meadow, 640 pasture, 1276 wood and plantations, and upwards of 2500 waste. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £29. 9. 5. ; net income, £430 ; patron, the Archdeacon of Surrey. The church is a spacious structure in the later English style, with a low tower at the west end ; the nave is separated from the aisles by obtuse pointed arches resting upon octagonal pillars : additional accommodation has been provided by building a gallery. A handsome church in the later English style, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected at Wrecklesham, in 1840, by subscription ; there is a district church at Hale, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist ; and at Tilford is a licensed place of worship, in connexion with the Establishment. The Independents have meeting-houses in the town, and at Tilford and Hungary-hill ; and there is a free grammar school, founded prior to 1611. Ale-shouses for eight aged persons were founded in 1619 by Andrew Windsor, to

which the principal bequests are, £500 by Mrs. Mary Smither, in 1792; £2232. 16., three per cent. consols., by Captain Samuel Fenner; £640 by Mr. D. Bristow, in the three per cent. consols.; and £575. 10., three per cent. consols., by T. B. Mill, Esq. There are also several benefactions for the poor generally: the principal is by Henry Smith, who in 1650 bequeathed £1000, which were laid out in lands now producing upwards of £110 per annum.

At the distance of about two miles south of the town are the remains of the *Abbey of Waverley*, founded in 1128, by Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, for monks of the Cistercian order, then introduced into England. The abbot, according to Gale, was accounted the superior of the order in this country; the clear revenue of the society, at the Dissolution, was £174. 8. 3. The remains consist of part of the south aisle of the church, in the windows of which, within the memory of the present generation, were many specimens of the rich stained glass wherewith the church was decorated; and part of the dormitory, refectory, and the cloisters, mantled with ivy, and extending in detached portions over a space of three or four acres: stone coffins and sepulchral remains have been frequently discovered on the spot. Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, died at Farnham, and was buried at Winchester, but his heart was deposited at Waverley, and is said to have been dug up entire a few years since, inclosed in a leaden box containing a saline liquid. Henry III. visited the monastery on the 17th of December, 1225, and was received with great solemnity, and next day admitted a member of the fraternity. Hely, Bishop of Winchester, was buried here, and his heart at Winchester. On the 2nd of June, 1268, John Breton was consecrated Bishop of Hereford in this house by the Bishop of Winchester. At *Moor Park* died Sir William Temple, the eminent statesman, and patron of Dean Swift, who, on quitting college, came to reside at the place, where, with the exception of a journey to Ireland for the recovery of his health, and a short residence at his prebend of Kilroot, he remained till the death of Sir William, and contracted an intimacy with the daughter of Mr. Johnson, steward to his patron, whose virtues he celebrated under the name of Stella. At the extremity of Moor Park is St. Mary's Well, commonly called "Mother Ludlam's Cave," a remarkable cavern. Nicholas de Farnham, successively physician to Henry III., Bishop of Chester, and Bishop of Durham, and author of several works on the practice of physic and the properties of herbs; and the Rev. Augustus Montague Toplady, the controversial divine, were natives of Farnham. William Cobbett, also, was born and buried here.

FARNHAM, a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, union of GREAT OUSEBURN (under Gilbert's act), W. riding of YORK; comprising the townships of Farnham, Ferensby, and Scotton; and containing 580 inhabitants, of whom 170 are in the township of Farnham, 2 miles (N.) from Knaresborough. The parish comprises by computation 2800 acres; the soil is chiefly a stiffish mould on a substratum of limestone, thin, and of moderate quality, and the greater portion of the land is arable. There are some quarries of magnesian limestone. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 1.; net income, £130; patrons, the Rev. Thomas Collins, incum-

bent, and Thomas Shann, Esq. The church, which belonged to the priory de Bello Valle, in the county of Lincoln, is an ancient structure, pleasantly situated on an eminence; the chancel is Anglo-Norman.

FARNHAM-ROYAL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ETON, hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Colnbrook; containing, with the hamlets of Hedgerley-Dean and Seer-Green, 1258 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Windsor to Beaconsfield, and comprises by computation 2917 acres; the surface is pleasingly undulated, and the surrounding scenery abounds with interest. The Great Western railway crosses the parish at Salt-Hill. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Eton College: the tithes have been commuted for £304. 17. 8., and there are about 19 acres of glebe. The church, a plain neat structure, has been almost entirely rebuilt within the last twenty years, and contains a monument to the well-known Jacob Bryant, author of many learned works, who lived and was buried here. At Seer-Green is a chapel of ease. There are places of worship for Independents.

FARNHAM-TOLLARD, a tything, in the parish of TOLLARD-ROYAL, union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of CRANBORNE, Shaston division of DORSET; containing 224 inhabitants.

FARNHILL, a township, in the parish of KILDWICK, union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Skipton; containing 459 inhabitants. This township, which was separated from Cononley in 1838, is pleasantly situated on the east side of Airedale, and comprises about 400 acres; the surface is varied, and the village consists chiefly of scattered houses, some of which adjoin the village of Kildwick.

FARNHURST, a parish, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of EASEBOURNE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Midhurst; containing 762 inhabitants. The road from London to Chichester, *via* Haslemere, runs through the village, where large quantities of charcoal were formerly made by government; the concern is now in the hands of a private individual, who has also some chemical-works. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage and impropriation of the Earl of Egmont; net income, £111. The church is in the early English style.

FARNINGHAM (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 5 miles (S.) from Dartford; containing 701 inhabitants. This parish, anciently called *Fremingham*, signifying "the village by the brook," is situated upon the road from London to Maidstone, and on the river Darent, and comprises 2625a. 3r. 8p., of which 278 acres are in wood; the lands are chiefly arable. The village is pleasantly seated on the river, over which is a neat bridge of four arches; on the banks are some flour-mills, and there is a commodious hotel and posting-house. It had formerly a market on Tuesday, and a fair for four days, commencing on the eve of St. Peter's day; there is still a fair for horses and cattle on October 15th. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop, valued in the king's books at £9. 5. 10.; net income, £260; appropriators, the

Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church is principally in the early English style, having at the west end a handsome flint tower, and containing brasses and other remnants of antiquity, with an octagonal font curiously and elaborately carved.

FARN-ISLANDS, a cluster of seventeen small islands, in the parish of HOLY-ISLAND, union of BERWICK, in ISLANDSHIRE, county of NORTHUMBERLAND; extending about 7 miles (S. E.) from Holy-Island, and containing 15 inhabitants. The largest of these isles, anciently *Farne*, and now called House Island, lies nearly two miles to the east of Bambrough Castle, and is remarkable as the spot where St. Cuthbert passed a few of the later years of his life, and where a priory subordinate to Durham was subsequently founded for Benedictine monks, whose revenue at the Dissolution was £12. 17. 8. Ethelwold, St. Bartholomew, and Thomas, prior of Durham, among other celebrated devotees, since the time of St. Cuthbert, sequestered themselves in the place. A square tower, the ruins of a church, and other buildings, are still remaining; also a stone coffin, wherein it is said the body of St. Cuthbert was first laid. At the northern end of the isle is a deep chasm, through which, in stormy weather, the sea forces its way with such violence as to form a fine *jet d'eau* sixty feet high, called the Churn.

FARNLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of OTLEY, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Otley; containing 217 inhabitants. It comprises about 1810 acres, the property of F. Hawksworth Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley Hall, whose ancestors were proprietors in the reign of Henry III. The soil is fertile, and in a high state of cultivation; the surface is boldly undulated: the substratum abounds with excellent freestone, which is quarried for building. The village, seated on the north side of Wharfedale, is small and straggling. The chapel is an ancient structure, the former chancel of a larger building. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £40; patron, Mr. Fawkes.

FARNLEY, a chapelry, in that part of the parish of ST. PETER, LEEDS, which is within the liberty of LEEDS, though locally in the wapentake of MORLEY, union of LEEDS, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Leeds; containing 1530 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2200 acres, nearly encompassed by rivulets flowing through deep valleys. The neighbourhood abounds with iron-ore and coal, of both which there are several mines in operation; and the quarries of Park Spring produce stone of excellent quality, whereof considerable quantities are sent to London. The new line of road from Leeds to Halifax, by which the distance between those places is shortened to $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles, intersects the chapelry. The village is extensive, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture. The chapel, rebuilt in 1760, is a good edifice, containing 300 sittings: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Leeds, with a net income of £204; appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford, whose tithes have been commuted for £300. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FARNLEY-TYAS, a chapelry, in the parish of ALMONDBURY, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Huddersfield; containing 844 inha-

bitants. It comprises by computation 1700 acres, chiefly the property of the Earl of Dartmouth, who is lord of the manor. The surface, which is very elevated, forming one of the highest spots in the county, is finely varied, and beautifully embellished with wood. The substratum abounds with coal, of which a mine is in operation; there are likewise quarries of stone, mostly flags, but also used for the roads; and many of the inhabitants are employed in hand-loom weaving, and in some power-looms. A church dedicated to St. Lucian was erected and endowed in 1839, at the expense of Lord Dartmouth; it is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire, and contains 540 sittings, of which 230 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of his lordship.

FARNSFIELD (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, Southwell division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Southwell; containing 1099 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3689*a.* 1*r.* 32*p.*; the village, which is large and well built, is situated on an eminence commanding some fine views over the adjacent country. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, valued in the king's books at £4. On the inclosure of the parish in 1780, an allotment of 157*a.* 3*r.* 15*p.* was given in lieu of tithes; and there is a glebe of 19*a.* 3*r.* 5*p.* in addition. The church has a square tower, in which are five harmonious bells. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is endowed with a house and land of the annual value of £20.

FARNWORTH (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Bolton; comprising the townships of Farnworth and Kearsley, and containing 8265 inhabitants, of whom 4829 are in Farnworth. This place probably derives its name from the Anglo-Saxon word *Fearn*; the fern plant formerly overran the land, and still grows abundantly in the neighbourhood. In the reign of Queen Mary, Farnworth township, lately a part of the parish of Deane, was a portion of the township of Barton-upon-Irwell, in Eccles parish, though distant from it about five miles. In 1663 it was still called "the hamlet of Farnworth within the township of Barton;" and so late as 1725 a determination was made, that the inhabitants of Barton should convey their felons to the gaol of Lancaster without the assistance of Farnworth and Kearsley, which previously had contributed to that cost. The Hultons of Farnworth Hall, a branch from the parent stock of Hulton, were settled here in the 4th of Edward II., and the last of the family at Farnworth died in the reign of Elizabeth. There are extensive coal-mines belonging to the Earl of Ellesmere, and William Hulton, Esq.; large spinning and power-loom mills; and one of the best paper-mills in the kingdom, belonging to Messrs. John and Thomas B. Crompton, whose premises, called the "Farnworth mills," are of great extent, and who are patentees of a process for cutting, drying, and finishing paper.

The township of Farnworth and the adjoining township of Kearsley were separated by an order in council dated 23rd July 1828, from the parish of Deane, and constituted a distinct parish, under the act 58th George III. cap. 45. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage

of Hulme's Trustees ; income, about £260, arising partly from endowment, and partly from pew-rents, with a very good vicarage-house, built by the parishioners at a cost of £2000. The church is a handsome stone structure with a tower, erected in 1825, by the Commissioners for Building Churches, at an expense of £8000. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship. A school, erected on land given by James Roscow in 1715, was endowed in 1728 with £300 by Nathan Dorning ; the Commissioners of Inclosures, in 1798, allotted certain land to the trustees, and in 1825 the school-house was rebuilt : there is a house and garden for the master, who teaches nine boys free. A handsome national school accommodates 500 children, and adjoining it is an infants' school capable of receiving about 150. A very neat daily and infant school has been built by the mill-owners ; and there is also a Sunday school occupied by the Wesleyan Methodists, supported by an endowment from the late Mrs. Holland, of Bradford House, near Bolton.

FARNWORTH, a parochial chapelry, in the parish of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Warrington ; comprising the townships of Bold, Cronton, Ditton, and Widness, which are in the union of Prescott, and contain 3836 inhabitants ; and the townships of Cuerdley, Penketh, and Great Sankey, which are in the union of Warrington, and contain 1440 inhabitants. The chapelry is bounded by the river Mersey for three miles, and being rather elevated land, commands views of the Cheshire hills and the Welsh mountains : the soil is of various quality ; and red sandstone is quarried. The manufacture of watch-movements is carried on to a considerable extent, as is also that of sailcloth. Cattle-fairs are held in spring and autumn. The St. Helen's and Runcorn railway, and the Huyton branch of the London and North-Western railway, pass near the village.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Prescott ; net income, £172, with a house. The chapel is dedicated to St. Wilfrid, and is an ancient edifice, in which different kinds of architecture are combined. The earliest notice of it is preserved in Sir Peter Leycester's *History of Cheshire*, where it is mentioned that "Sir Peter Dutton received orders from William Harrington, chief steward of Halton, under Henry, Archbishop of Canterbury, and other feoffees of King Henry V., to deliver an oak for the repair of Farnworth chapel." The east window is handsomely enriched, and the edifice contains some interesting monuments to the Bold and other families. There is an endowed chapel at Sankey, *which see*. A grammar school was founded in the reign of Henry VIII. by Bishop Smith, who was born here, and who endowed it with £10 per annum, since increased to £50 by bequests ; there are also excellent national schools.

FARRINGDON, a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON, 6 miles (E.) from Exeter ; containing 381 inhabitants. It comprises 1977 acres by measurement : the soil is generally clayey, alternated slightly with red sand and gravel. A few females are employed in making pillow-lace. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter : the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 54 acres.

FARRINGDON, a chapelry, in the parish of IWERNE-COURTNAY, union of BLANDFORD, hundred of REDLANE, Sturminster division of DORSET, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Shaftesbury ; containing 34 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Ferendone*, is mentioned in the *Inquisitio Gheldi* as giving name to a hundred, which was afterwards transferred to Redlane. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a medicinal spring in the neighbourhood.

FARRINGDON, GREAT (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, chiefly in the hundred of FARRINGDON, but partly in that of SHRIVENHAM, county of BERKS ; comprising the chapelry of Little Coxwell, the tythings of Hospital and Wadley, and the hamlet of Littleworth ; and containing 3593 inhabitants, of whom 2864 are in the town, 35 miles (W. N. W.) from Reading, and 68 (W. by N.) from London. Here the Saxon kings had a palace, in which Edward the Elder expired. The town acquired some celebrity during the war between the Empress Matilda and Stephen, from a castle erected by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, who defended it for the empress with distinguished bravery, until want of provisions compelled him to surrender, on which Stephen levelled it with the ground. In 1203, the site was granted by King John, for the erection of an abbey for monks of the Cistercian order, which subsequently became a cell to the monastery of Beaulieu, in Hampshire ; and in 1218, a charter for a market was obtained by the abbot of Beaulieu. During the civil commotions in the reign of Charles I., Farringdon House was garrisoned for the king, and a large body of the parliamentary forces sustained a repulse before it a short time prior to the reduction of the city of Oxford : it was one of the last places which surrendered.

The TOWN is small, but neat, well built, paved, and lighted, and abundantly supplied with water from a spring called Port-well : it is pleasantly situated in the fertile vale of White Horse, a little more than two miles from the Isis, at the junction of two great roads. Hops are cultivated in the vicinity to a considerable extent. The Isis (or Thames) furnishes a medium for the conveyance of coal from Gloucestershire and Somerset, and other heavy articles from London ; and within five miles of the town is a station on the Great Western railway. The market, which is noted for corn, is on Tuesday ; and fairs are held on February 13th and Whit-Tuesday, for horses and cattle ; on the next Tuesdays before and after Old Michaelmas, which are statute-fairs ; and October 29th, for cattle and pigs, which latter are slaughtered here and sold in large quantities. The market-house, standing in the centre of the town, is a compact building, inclosed by iron-rails. The local affairs are managed by a bailiff, who, together with the constables, is appointed at the manorial court ; and the county-magistrates hold petty-sessions every alternate Tuesday, or as occasion may require, at the town-hall. The powers of the county debt-court of Farringdon, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Farringdon.

The parish comprises about 4500 acres, of which the soil is principally clay, alternated with marl and sand. The LIVING is a vicarage, formerly a prebend in Salisbury cathedral, but now a lay fee in the peculiar jurisdiction of the lord of the manor, valued in the king's

books at £14. 1. 3.; net income, £265; patrons, the Trustees of the late Rev. Charles Simeon; impropiator, W. Bennett, Esq. The church is a spacious cruciform edifice, in the earliest style of English architecture, with a plain tower rising from the intersection, formerly surmounted by a spire, which was partly thrown down during the siege of Farringdon House. In the interior are some ancient monuments, especially one to the memory of Sir Henry Unton, K.G., ambassador to France in the reign of Elizabeth, and who challenged the Duke of Guise for speaking disrespectfully of that queen. An additional church has been erected at Littleworth, and at Little Coxwell is a chapel of ease. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The poor law union of Farringdon comprises 31 parishes or places, of which 27 are in the county of Berks, 3 in that of Oxford, and one in that of Gloucester; and contains a population of 15,582. In the immediate vicinity of the town is Farringdon Hill, rising gradually from the vale, and surmounted by a small grove, which is visible as a landmark at a great distance; it commands a fine view of the rich vale, and of parts of the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, and Wilts. Within the parish, about two miles northward, is Radcot Bridge, an ancient structure, near which a battle was fought in the reign of Richard II., between the insurgent barons under the command of the Earl of Derby, afterwards Henry IV., and Robert de Vere, Marquess of Dublin, the king's favourite, who was defeated, and compelled to swim across the Thames in order to effect his escape: in this battle, Sir William Vaughan and Col. Littleton were taken prisoners, with 200 men. Near the town are the remains of a causeway, supposed to be of Roman origin, but with more probability assigned to the Norman baron, Robert D'Oyley, who is believed to have constructed it soon after the Conquest.

FARRINGDON, LITTLE, a chapelry, in the parish of **LANGFORD**, union of **FARRINGDON**, W. division of the hundred of **BAMPTON**, county of **OXFORD**, 2 miles (N. E.) from Lechlade; containing 153 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 1060 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £236 payable to the impropiator, and £17 to the vicar; and there is a glebe of one acre.

FARRINGTON, LANCASHIRE.—See **FARINGTON**.

FARRINGTON-GURNEY, a chapelry, in the parish of **CHEWTON-MENDIP**, union of **CLUTTON**, hundred of **CHEWTON**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Wells; containing 605 inhabitants. This place takes the adjunct to its name from the Gournays, its ancient possessors, of whom Sir Thomas de Gournay was concerned in the murder of Edward II. at Berkeley Castle, for which his estates were confiscated. Farrington has since been annexed to the duchy of Cornwall. A coal-mine is wrought. A new chapel, in the Norman style, was consecrated in December 1844: it has accommodation for 350 persons, in low open seats; the fittings up are in imitation of dark oak, with the exception of the pulpit, altar-piece, and font, which are of Bath stone. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FARSLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of **CALVERLEY**, union of **BRADFORD**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Bradford; containing 2600 inhabitants. The village is situated in the vale below Stanningley, and the inhabitants are chiefly em-

ployed in the woollen manufacture. A church dedicated to St. John the Evangelist was erected in 1843, at a cost of £1300, raised by subscription, on a site given by Thomas Thornhill, Esq., lord of the manor, who also contributed £100: it is a neat structure in the early English style, with a tower, and contains 450 sittings, of which 252 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Calverley; net income, £150.

FARTHINGHOE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **BRACKLEY**, hundred of **KING'S-SUTTON**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Brackley; containing 409 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Banbury to Brackley, and comprises $1423\frac{1}{2}$ acres, whereof two-thirds are rich pasture, and the remainder arable land, the latter upon limestone, and the pasture on a clayey soil. The surface is undulated, and the higher grounds command very extensive views. The river Ouse takes its rise in the glebe land here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; patron, George Rush, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £434, and there are 90 acres of glebe, with a glebe-house, built in 1843. The church is of the 14th century, with a tower of the 15th, and has a good east window with flowing tracery. Capt. Philip Thicknesse, a celebrated tourist and miscellaneous writer, was born here in 1719.

FARTHINGSTONE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **DAVENTRY**, hundred of **FAWSLEY**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (S. W.) from Weedon-Beck; containing 315 inhabitants. It comprises 1970 acres, whereof 600 are arable, 1100 pasture, and 270 woodland. The soil varies, but is generally of a good quality for wheat, barley, and beans, which are the principal produce; and the scenery is diversified with hills and woods, the prevailing timber being ash, elm, and oak. The village is seated on a ridge running from east to west. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 18. $11\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, about £250; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln: the glebe consists of 197 acres. The church is situated near the centre of the village. On the brow of a hill in the north-eastern extremity of the parish, is an intrenchment with a lofty keep mount, named Castle Dykes, supposed to have been one of the numerous forts erected in Mercia in 913, and to have been destroyed by the Danes under Sweyn in 1013. Upon the declivity of a continuous hill is an area of irregular form, called the Castle-Yard, with trenches on all sides except the south-west; and in a field which has been recently cleared of wood, and brought under tillage, about a furlong south-west of Castle Dykes, the remains of a quadrilateral intrenchment, probably a *castra aestiva* of the Romans, have been discovered.

FARWAY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **HONITON**, hundred of **COLYTON**, Honiton and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Honiton; containing 376 inhabitants. It comprises 2141 acres, of which 300 are waste land or common. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8.; patron, the Rev. T. Putt: the tithes have been commuted for £290, and the glebe comprises 21 acres. The church has some piers and other portions in the Norman style. A school was endowed in 1795, by Mrs. Hannah Atkinson, with £7. 10. per annum.

FAUGH, with **FENTON**, a township, in the parish of **HAYTON**, union of **BRAMPTON**, **ESKDALE** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Carlisle; containing 339 inhabitants, of whom 136 are in Faugh. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes at a short distance south-eastward of the village of Fenton.

FAULD, a township, in the parish of **HANBURY**, union of **BURTON-UPON-TRENT**, N. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Uttoxeter; containing 56 inhabitants. This place is seated on a romantic terrace in **Dovedale**. Great quantities of white and variegated alabaster are got at a considerable depth below the surface here, for the use of china, earthenware, and Derbyshire-spar manufacturers, who employ it in making moulds; and some of the farmers have cheese-presses made of this beautiful stone. The hamlet is a mile north-east of the village of Hanbury. The tithes have been commuted for £80 payable to the vicar, and £40 to the Bishop of Lichfield.

FAULKBOURN (*St. GERMANUS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **WITHAM**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 2 miles (N. W.) from Witham; containing 157 inhabitants. The parish is supposed to have contained a Roman villa, from the remains of a wall constructed partly of Roman bricks, under the foundation of which a silver coin of the Emperor Domitian was discovered. **Faulk-bourn Hall**, the ancient manor-house, is a stately mansion, displaying various styles, with a gateway-tower of early Norman architecture, supposed to have been built in the reign of Stephen. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of Jonathan Bullock, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £308, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church, finely situated on an eminence within the park, is an ancient edifice with a small spire of wood, and contains several monuments. There are inscriptions on two stones in the chancel to the memory of the Fortescue family: on the north side is a monument to Sir Edward Bullock, with the date 1644; and in the southern part of the chancel is a magnificent monument to John Bullock, Esq., who died in 1740.



Arms.

containing 4621 inhabitants, of whom 4040 are in the town. This place is of great antiquity, having been inhabited by the Britons prior to the Roman invasion. It was held in royal demesne in 811, and is called in a charter granted by Kenulf, King of Mercia, "The king's little town of Febresham;" in 930, Athelstan held a council here, "to enact laws, and devise methods for their future observance." It is returned in Domesday book as being held by William the Conqueror, by the name of *Favreshant*; and that king is said to have given the advowson

to the abbey of St. Augustine, Canterbury, and the manor to one of his favourite Normans as a reward for services. In 1147, a celebrated ABBEY for twelve Cluniac monks was founded here by Stephen, who, with Matilda, his consort, and his eldest son, Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, was interred within the walls, as were several other persons of renown. The town, also, obtained peculiar liberties and numerous charters from various kings. Selden states that the endowments and privileges granted to the abbey by Stephen were confirmed by successive sovereigns, and that the abbots sat in thirteen several parliaments, in the reigns of Edward I. and II., but that, on account of their reduced state and poverty, they ceased to do so after the eighteenth year of the latter monarch's reign. It appears that an acrimonious feeling existed for a considerable time between the monks and the people of Faversham, who endured with reluctance the imposts and exactions of the former. Among these grievances were claims, by way of composition, for allowing the inhabitants to send their swine to pannage, for exposing their wares to sale in the market, for the liberty of brewing, &c.; in which state matters continued till the time of Henry VIII., when the monastery shared the fate of the other religious houses. At that period its clear revenue was estimated at £286. 12. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$., but the full annual value, according to a record published by Jacob, was £355. 15. 2. In 1539, the year after its surrender, the chief parts of the monastery were destroyed, and the site was granted to Sir Thomas Cheney, lord warden of the cinque-ports, together with some adjoining lands. The two entrance gates were remaining about 80 years ago, but, being in a ruinous state, they were taken down, and there is nothing now except some portions of the outer walls. James II. having been seized at Shellness Point, on his first attempt to quit the kingdom, after the landing of the Prince of Orange, in 1688, was detained at Faversham, and subsequently escaped from Rochester.

The town is situated on a branch of the river Swale, called East Swale, in which is an excellent roadstead for shipping; and consists principally of four streets. Towards the end of the last century it underwent some very material improvements, among which were the opening of a spacious avenue from the London road into Preston-street, and the erection of a bridge over the stream at the bottom of West-street, in 1773. The town is remarkably neat and clean, well lighted and paved under an act obtained in 1789, and has many wealthy and respectable inhabitants; some of the houses are large and handsome, and there are an assembly-room and a public subscription library. It has long been distinguished for its manufacture of gunpowder, which is said to have been established here prior to the reign of Elizabeth, and was in the hands of privileged individuals till 1760, when government constructed buildings with due regard to additional security. Nevertheless, in 1767, a store containing 25 barrels of gunpowder blew up, and considerably damaged the town; and a much more disastrous occurrence took place on the 17th of April, 1781, through the explosion of 7000lb. of gunpowder, by which the corning-mill and dusting-house were blown to atoms, the workmen killed, and the buildings in Faversham and Davington either wholly or partially unroofed, and otherwise greatly damaged; so tremendous was the report that it was heard at the

distance of 20 miles. Government granted pecuniary aid for the suffering inhabitants, and an act was passed for the greater safety of gunpowder-works, one of the provisions of which was the removal of the stores into the marsh, a considerable distance below the town. During the late war, the quantity of powder annually manufactured here was from 12,000 to 13,000 barrels, affording employment to nearly 400 persons. Since the peace of 1815, the crown has disposed of the works near the town, but retained those more distant; the former have become the property of a private manufacturer, who conducts the business on a considerable scale, employing about 100 persons regularly, and occasionally many supernumeraries.

Faversham is a place of considerable traffic. More than 40,000 quarters of corn, besides a considerable quantity of hops, fruit, wool, and other articles of merchandise, are sent to London: there is a manufactory for Roman cement; and ship-building is carried on to some extent. The port, in the reign of Elizabeth, had 18 vessels, of from 5 to 45 tons' burthen. The quay mentioned by Leland, under the appellation of *Thorn*, has long been in disuse; but three new quays, or wharfs, have been constructed close to the town. The navigation of the river has been much improved of late; vessels of 100 tons can generally come up to the wharf with the tide, and the channel will now admit ships drawing eight feet of water to sail up at spring tides. The number of vessels of above 50 tons' burthen belonging to the port, is 42, and their aggregate tonnage 3769. The management and support of the navigation are vested in the corporation. The oyster-fishery has been very considerable, and formerly constituted a prominent source of trade, but it has much declined. The company of free fishermen and free dredgers of the hundred of Faversham, as tenants of the lord of the manor, are under his jurisdiction and protection; and he appoints a steward, who holds two courts annually, called Admiralty or Water Courts, at which all regulations for the benefit of the fishery are made. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; and there is a fair on Michaelmas-day.

Corporation Seal.



Obverse.

Reverse.

From an early period the town has been a member of the port of Dover, one of the cinque-ports, and this connexion may account for many of the privileges it has obtained. The oldest charter now extant is that of the 36th of Henry III., in which the freemen are styled 'Barons:' charters of confirmation, with extended privileges, were given by subsequent monarchs; and that

under which the town was governed previously to the passing of the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, was granted in the 37th of Henry VIII., and confirmed in the 1st of Edward VI. The control is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the number of other magistrates is six. A company of mercers, established by a by-law of the corporation in 1616, has been abolished. A court of session is held quarterly, at which all offenders, except for high treason, are tried by the recorder: petty-sessions are held weekly. The powers of the county debt-court of Faversham, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Faversham. The guildhall was erected in 1574, and enlarged in 1814; the upper part is appropriated to the holding of the courts, and the lower to the use of the market. The gaol was built in 1812.

The parish comprises 2269 acres. The *LIVING* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £26. 17. 6.; net income, not including poor rates, £342; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church was founded prior to the Conquest. The present edifice is a spacious cruciform structure of flint, partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, with a light tower at the west end, crowned with pinnacles, and surmounted by an octagonal spire; the interior of the west end was rebuilt in 1755, at an expense of about £2500, and the tower and spire are of still more recent erection. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. The grammar school was founded in the 18th of Henry VIII., by Dr. Cole, a native of Kent, and warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, who bequeathed to the convent of Faversham certain lands in the neighbourhood, for a school; at the Dissolution the property became vested in the crown, and continued so until the 18th of Elizabeth, when a charter was obtained for re-founding the school by the corporation: the annual produce of the endowment is £176. A national school, established in 1814, is endowed with £55. 16. a year; and the twelfth part of the rent of a farm, let for £450 per annum, bequeathed by the Dowager Lady Capel, is also paid for the instruction of children. The town has several other excellent charities, including an estate of about £600 per annum, left by Henry Hatch for the repairs of the creek, the highways within a mile of the town, and for ornamenting the church. Almshouses for six widows were founded in 1614, and endowed by Thomas Mansfield; and in 1823, Henry Wreight erected six more. Thomas Napleton, in 1721, founded and endowed almshouses for six men; and there are some other almshouses and benefactions. The poor law union of Faversham comprises 25 parishes or places, containing 15,915 inhabitants. Dr. John Wilson, gentleman of the chapel-royal in the reigns of Charles I. and II., and musical professor in the university of Oxford, was born here in 1595; and the town is also the birthplace of Dr. Marsh, Bishop of Peterborough, who died in 1839. Faversham gives the title of Baron to the family of Duncombe.

FAVINLEY, or FAIRNLEY, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union of ROTHBURY, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 13 miles (W. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 12 inhabitants. Farneylaw, or "the Ferny Hill," is a part of

the Wallington estate, in connexion with which mention of it occurs so early as the beginning of the reign of Edward I. The family of Farnylau, or Fernelau, are noticed in the records as proprietors here in the 13th and 14th centuries.

FAWCET-FOREST, a township, partly in the parish of ORTON, EAST ward, but chiefly in that of KENDAL, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Kendal; containing 83 inhabitants. This wild and extensive district was anciently called *Fauside*, and belonged to Byland Abbey, Yorkshire. It is near the road between the towns of Kendal and Penrith; and Hucks, the half-way house between Kendal and Shap, is in the district. The principal part of Fawcet-Forest now belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Howard, of Elford, near Lichfield, who is owner of the manor.

FAWDINGTON, a township, in the parish of CUNDALL, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Boroughbridge; containing 40 inhabitants. The township is situated on the north-east bank of the river Swale, and comprises by computation 330 acres of land.

FAWDON, a township, in the parish of GOSFORTH, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 544 inhabitants. This place gave name to a resident family, of whom was Robert de Fawdon, high sheriff of Northumberland in 1307. It comprises about 515 acres, and is divided into High and Low Fawdon, of which the former contains the chief part of the population, but both owe their rise to the establishment of extensive collieries: in 1801 the number of persons in the township was only 26. The tithes have been commuted for £51. 9. 2. payable to the Bishop, a like sum to the Dean and Chapter, of Carlisle, and £7. 10. to the vicar of Newcastle. In sinking a pit here, a mineralised tree was found.

FAWDON, with CLINCH and HARTSIDE, a township, in the parish of INGRAM, union of GLENDALE, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Wooler; containing 54 inhabitants. It is situated south of the river Breamish, and about a mile east-south-east of Ingram; the hamlet of Clinch is about a mile east of that village, and Hartside, an uncultivated moor, lies at the foot of Cheviot, to the north-west of Ingram, about midway between the Scottish border and the road from Morpeth to Wooler. The tithes of Fawdon have been commuted for £37. 5.; those of Clinch for £31. 2. 8., and the tithes of Hartside for £29. 13. 8.: there is a glebe of 18 acres.

FAWKHAM, or FACOMBE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Dartford; containing 277 inhabitants. It comprises 1195 acres, of which 287 are in wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Philip Pusey, Esq., and the Misses Randall: the tithes have been commuted for £264. 10., and the glebe comprises $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre. The church is principally in the early English style; near it are the ruins, covered with ivy, of a chapel supposed to have belonged to the manor-house.

FAWLER, a hamlet, in the parish of CHARLBURY, union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of BANBURY,

county of OXFORD, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from the town of Witney; containing 123 inhabitants.

FAWLEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HENLEY, hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Henley; containing 280 inhabitants. Fawley Court was garrisoned by the king's troops in 1642, when many valuable manuscripts and books, the property of its celebrated owner, Sir Bulstrode Whitlock, were destroyed. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 10., and in the gift of the family of Freeman: the tithes have been commuted for £472. 10., and the glebe contains 24 acres, with a house. The church was repaired and fitted up in 1748, at the expense of John Freeman, Esq.; the altar, font, pulpit, and pews, belonged to the chapel at Canons, the seat of the Duke of Chandos.

FAWLEY, a township, in the parish of DILWYN, union of WEOBLEY, hundred of STRETFORD, county of HEREFORD; containing 142 inhabitants.

FAWLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of FOWNHOPE, hundred of GREYTREE, union and county of HEREFORD, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Ross; containing 57 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

FAWLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEW-FOREST, partly in the hundred of REDBRIDGE, but chiefly in that of BISHOP'S-WALTHAM, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 7 miles (S. S. E.) from Southampton; containing, with the chapelries of Exbury and Hythe, 1972 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the Southampton Water, and comprises 6100 acres, of which 2972 are arable, 1003 pasture, 500 wood, and 1625 heath and waste. Cadland Park, a little northward from the village, is one of the most beautiful residences in the county; and the village itself, one of the largest in the Forest, has a rural and picturesque appearance. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £34. 13. $6\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £1044, and the glebe consists of 16 acres, with a house. At the west door of the church is a fine Norman arch, and in the windows are some curious specimens of painted glass. At Exbury is a chapel of ease, and at Hythe a district chapel. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FAWLEY, NORTH and SOUTH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WANTAGE, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Wantage; containing, with the liberty of Whatcombe, 225 inhabitants, and comprising 211 acres. The living is a vicarage not in charge; patron, Bartholomew Wroughton, Esq. Here is a small school.

FAWNS, a township, in the parish of KIRK-WHELPINGTON, union of BELLINGHAM, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Morpeth; containing 8 inhabitants. This place was anciently called *Le Fawings*, and mention occurs of the family of Fawnes in the reign of Henry III. In 1421, the township is enumerated among the lands held by Sir Gilbert de Umfraville, who died in that year: of subsequent owners, may be named the families of Tempest and Swinburne; and there was a small peel-house or tower here in 1542, which was long held by the Fenwicks. The tithes have been commuted for £3. 6. 8. The Britons had a camp here, which was strengthened and perfected by the Romans.

FAWSLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **DAVENTRY**, hundred of **FAWSLEY**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Daventry, on the road to Banbury; containing 48 inhabitants. This place, which lies in the western portion of the county, bordering upon Warwickshire, has since the time of Henry V. been in the possession of the Knightley family. It comprises 1854*a.* 1*r.* 4*p.*, of which 1700 are pasture of luxuriant richness; the soil is a red loam: the surface is varied, and the scenery is embellished with stately timber, of which the prevailing kinds are oak, ash, and elm. The extensive mansion of Fawsley Park, the residence of Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., is situated on a gently elevated lawn, commanding a rich expanse of wood and fertile pasturage, enlivened by three fine sheets of water. A market held on Thursday has been for a long time discontinued. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 7.; net income, £100; patron and impropriator, Sir C. Knightley. The church is an ancient edifice, shaded by venerable trees, and contains several monuments to the Knightleys. Dr. John Wilkins, a learned prelate, and a philosopher and mathematician, was born here in 1614.

FAXFLEET, a township, in the parish of **SOUTH CAVE**, union of **HOWDEN**, locally in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, E. riding of **YORK**, 7 miles (S. W.) from South Cave; containing 358 inhabitants. This township, which includes the hamlet of Osmerdike, is situated at the confluence of the Humber, Ouse, and Trent, and comprises by computation 1630 acres of land. Osmerdike was once a lake or mere, overflowed by the tide, from which it is now protected by embankments. A tithe rent-charge of £27 is paid to the vicar, and one of £24 to the impropriator. The poor have four acres, the gift of an unknown donor.

FAXTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **LAMPORT**, union of **BRIXWORTH**, hundred of **ORLINGBURY**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Kettering; containing 108 inhabitants, and comprising 1775*a.* 28*p.* The chapel is dedicated to St. Denis. Lady Danvers in 1730 founded an almshouse for four persons, to which Jane Kemsey in 1736 bequeathed £100.

FAZAKERLEY, a township, in the parish of **WALTON-ON-THE-HILL**, union and hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Liverpool; containing 428 inhabitants. This place was long the residence of an ancient family of the same name, of whom Richard Fazakerley was living in the reign of Henry III.; they intermarried with the families of Walton of Walton, Blundell of Crosby, and Pember-ton. Henry Gillibrand, Esq., of Gillibrand Hall, near Chorley, on succeeding to the property, assumed the name of Fazakerley. The Old Hall, a venerable mansion, was taken down in 1823. The township comprises 1565 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, all arable: the surface is rather level; pretty well wooded; and the soil various, sandy in some parts, and stiff clay in others. The Liverpool and Bury railway has a station here, and the line of the Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston railway also passes through. There is a small school, having a trifling endowment in land, the gift of Samuel Turner in 1725.

FAZELEY, a district chapelry, in the parish and union of **TAMWORTH**, S. division of the hundred of

OFFLOW and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Tamworth; containing, with the liberties of Bangley, Bitterscote, Bonehill, and Dunstall, 1510 inhabitants. The chapelry is situated on the road to Birmingham, and bounded by the river Tame; and comprises, with the liberties, 1987*a.* 1*r.* 26*p.*, in equal portions of arable and pasture: the surface is level, and the soil gravelly. The Roman Watling-street passes through; and the canal from Birmingham here divides into two branches, one uniting with the Trent and Mersey canal, and the other extending to Coventry and Oxford. There are a cotton-spinning mill employing 120 hands, a bleach-green, and a corn-mill. Fairs for cattle are held on March 21st; the second Mondays in January, February, April, September, and December; the third Mondays in July, August, and November; the last Mondays in May and June; and the first Monday after Old Michaelmas-day. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron and impropriator, Sir Robert Peel, Bart.: the glebe consists of a few acres, with a house. The chapel or church, a neat edifice with a campanile tower, was built in 1810, by the late Sir Robert Peel, who also gave the endowment. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and two national schools are connected with the church.

FEARBY, a township, in the parish of **MASHAM**, union of **LEYBURN**, wapentake of **HANG-EAST**, N. riding of **YORK**, 2 miles (E.) from Masham; containing 236 inhabitants. It is situated in a hilly district, and comprises 852*a.* 1*r.* 2*p.* The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £17, and the impropriate for £96, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge.

FEARNHEAD, with **POULTON**.—See **POULTON**.

FEATHERSTONE, a township, in the parish and union of **HALTWHISTLE**, W. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Haltwhistle; containing 265 inhabitants. It comprises, besides a few scattered houses, the hamlets of Horse-Close, Kellah, and Row-Foot. Featherstone Castle is on the east side of the South Tyne, opposite its confluence with the Hartley burn, in a beautiful situation. It was from an early period the seat of the Featherstone-haugh family, one of whom, Timothy, raised a troop of horse for the king during the civil war, and was knighted under the royal banner. The castle stands in a spacious lawn skirted with trees of luxuriant foliage, and is an exceedingly fine structure, with embattled walls, and four towers, of which three are of recent erection; the interior is enriched by some splendid pictures, and attached are a domestic chapel, and a well-arranged suite of offices. The gardens are surrounded by walls in the castellated style; and the extensive woods and plantations belonging to the estate, contribute much to the grandeur of this noble mansion. The whole of the buildings, and the improvements around them, with the exception of the ancient tower, originated with Lord Wallace, who, for nearly forty years, was a member of the house of commons; in 1828 he was elevated to the peerage for his eminent services, having filled various high offices in the government: he died in 1844.

FEATHERSTONE, a chapelry, in the parish of **WOLVERHAMPTON**, union of **PENKRIDGE**, E. division of the hundred of **CUTTLESTONE**, S. division of the county of **STAFFORD**, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Wolverhampton; comprising 480 acres by measurement, and containing

34 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £99.

FEATHERSTONE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, partly in the Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, and partly in the Upper division of that of OSGOLD-CROSS, union of BARWICK (under Gilbert's act), W. riding of YORK; containing 1065 inhabitants, of whom 318 are in the township of Featherstone, 2 miles (W.) from Pontefract. The parish consists of the townships of Featherstone, Ackton, Whitwood, and Purston-Jaglin; and comprises by computation 4000 acres, of which about 1200 are in the first-named. Coal is abundant, and a good vein is at present in operation at Whitwood, and another at Purston-Jaglin. There are glass-houses and a pottery at the confluence of the Aire and Calder, near Castleford. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 8. 6½.; net income, £256; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church is a small ancient edifice, and contains a monument to a descendant of General Fairfax.

FECKENHAM (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of ALCESTER, Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Droitwich and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 8½ miles (S. S. E.) from Bromsgrove; containing 2787 inhabitants. This parish, anciently called Fecheham, is situated on the borders of Warwickshire, which bounds it on the east; and on the road from Alcester to Kidderminster. It comprises 6764 acres, whereof two-thirds are arable, 100 acres wood, and the remainder pasture; the soil is various, consisting of strong clay, marl, gravel, and sand. The surface, in some parts, rises into hills of considerable elevation, and the low lands are watered by a brook; the scenery is rather romantic. The population is employed in the manufacture of needles and fish-hooks, and in agriculture, in about equal numbers; the manufacture, for which the place has long been celebrated, employs much capital, and is brought to great perfection. The village is situated in the southern part of the parish; it is irregularly formed, and consists of numerous cottages, and a few respectable shops and inns. There are fairs for cattle on March 26th and September 30th. The Droitwich station on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway is distant about five miles. Northgrove-Manor farm, the most ancient freehold in the parish, containing, with other lands, 450 acres, belonged in the time of Richard II. to the Northgrove family, then to the Jenets, and in 1664 came to the family of Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., by marriage; in 1844 it was purchased by William Hemming, Esq., of Foxlydiate House, Tardebigg. Dunstall Court, a mansion in the Elizabethan style, was rebuilt in the year 1844; it is surrounded with 120 acres of land, and is the property of John Webb, Esq.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; patron and impropriator, the Rev. Edward Neale: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £924, and the vicarial for £276; the glebe comprises 10½ acres, with a glebe-house. The church was a uniform edifice in the pointed style, but has within the last two centuries undergone considerable alteration; it consists of a nave, north and south aisles, a chancel, a gallery on the north, and an organ gallery on the west, side: the ancient tower still remains. A district church

was built in 1845, at Hunt-End, in the northern portion of the parish, and about two miles from the village. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans, and one for Baptists. A free grammar school was founded and partly endowed, in 1611, by Richard Hanbury, of London, and was further endowed in 1695, by Sir Thomas Cookes, with £50 per annum, paid out of the Dunstall Court estate by Mr. Webb. John de Feckenham, an eminent divine, and the last abbot of Westminster, was born here.

FEERING (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WITHAM, Witham division of the hundred of LEXDEN, N. division of ESSEX, 1¼ mile (N. N. E.) from Kelvedon; containing 817 inhabitants. The parish is separated from that of Kelvedon by the river Pant, over which is a light and elegant bridge, and comprises 3243a. 3r. 5p., whereof 2738 acres are arable, 266 pasture, and 130 woodland. The soil is of good quality, and the surface generally elevated. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of London: the appropriate tithes have been commuted for £520, the impropriate for £244. 12., and the vicarial for £280; and there are 9 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower of stone, and a porch built of brick in the reign of Henry VII.

FEIZOR, a hamlet, in the township of LAWKLAND, parish of CLAPHAM, union of SETTLE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 3½ miles (N. W.) from Settle; containing 36 inhabitants. There are but 10 houses, two of which have the singular custom of changing their parish every year, being alternately in Giggleswick and Clapham; one of the remaining eight is in the parish of Giggleswick, and seven are in that of Clapham.

FELAWS-HOUSES, an extra-parochial liberty, adjoining the parish of ST. STEPHEN, IPSWICH, union and liberty of IPSWICH, E. division of the county of SUFFOLK; containing 30 inhabitants.

FELBRIGG (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (S. W.) from Cromer; containing 133 inhabitants. It comprises 1467a. 1r. 6p., whereof 681 acres are arable, 477 meadow and pasture, and 308 woodland; about 800 acres were heath and common until 1781, when they were inclosed. The Hall, which stands on a commanding eminence, in a richly-wooded park, is the seat of W. H. Windham, Esq., by whose ancestors it was from time to time considerably enlarged; it is a spacious and handsome mansion, in the style that prevailed in the reign of Henry VIII. The living is a discharged rectory, with the rectories of Aylmerton, Runton, and Metton united, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 4., and in the patronage of Mr. Windham. The tithes have been commuted for £175. The church is in the decorated and later styles, with a square embattled tower, and contains numerous monuments to the Windham family, one of which is beautifully executed by Nollekens to the memory of William Windham, the profound scholar and distinguished statesman, who died in 1810. On a large marble slab in the nave, is a fine brass representing the figure, in complete armour, of Sir Simon de Felbrigge, who lived in the reign of Henry VI., and was one of the early knights of the Garter.

FELDOM, a township, in the parish of MARSK, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK; containing 39 inhabitants.

FELIX-KIRK (*St. FELIX*), a parish, in the union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Thirsk; comprising the townships of Boltby, Felix-Kirk, Sutton-under-Whitestone-Cliffe, and Thirlby; and containing 931 inhabitants, of whom 119 are in the township of Felix-Kirk. At Mount St. John, in this parish, was a commandery of the knights of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, founded in the reign of Henry I. by William Percey, who endowed it with lands in the vicinity, to the extent of five knights' fees; it continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £102. 13. 10., and the site and land were granted in exchange to the Archbishop of York. There are no remains; the site is occupied by a mansion erected about 1720. The township comprises about 1100 acres: the village is pleasantly situated in a richly-wooded district, abounding with diversified scenery. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £450; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop. The church is an ancient and venerable structure, containing, in the chancel, the recumbent figures of a knight in chain-armour, and his lady. There is a chapel of ease in the village of Boltby. At Ravensthorp was a castle belonging to the family of De Ros, of which some slight remains still exist.

FELIXSTOW (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of COLNEIS, E. division of SUFFOLK, 11½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Ipswich; containing 552 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from the landing here of Felix from Burgundy to take possession of the see of Dunwich, of which he was the first bishop. In the reign of William II., Bigod gave the church of St. Felix to the monks of Rochester, who made it a cell to their monastery; and at the suppression, the site and revenues were granted to Cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his intended colleges: there are still some remains of the original building, called the Old Hall. The parish comprises 1331a. 1r. 20p.; the surface is level, and the soil a rich loam. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Walton, and valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 7.: the church is an ancient structure, and contains a font of curious character. A considerable number of Roman coins has been found.

FELKINGTON, a township, in the parish of NORHAM, union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 14½ miles (N. by W.) from Wooler; containing, with Grievestead, 141 inhabitants. The manor once formed part of the large possessions of the Greys, and the families of Clifford and Hilderton held lands here under the Greys. The township comprises by computation 1400 acres, and is situated in the part of the county called Norhamshire; the lands are chiefly in farms.

FELKIRK (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 6¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Barnsley; containing with the townships of Brierley, Havercroft with Cold Hiendley, South Hiendley, and Shafton, 1186 inhabitants. It comprises about 5880 acres, of which nearly 2830 are arable, 2460 grass-land, 185 wood, 250 common, and 155 waste, roads,

canal, and buildings. The surface is boldly undulated, swelling occasionally into lofty hills; the soil is generally fertile, though in some places strong land prevails. There are quarries of good sandstone, which is used for building and other purposes; and at Shafton a coal-mine is in operation, the vein of which is four feet and a half thick. The Barnsley canal and the Midland railway intersect each other in the western part of the parish, and proceed for some distance through Havercroft and Cold Hiendley. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 10½., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York, the appropriator; net income, £136. The church, situated on gently rising ground, is a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, the arch beneath which is supported by two ancient pillars, whose capitals are beautifully ornamented with figures in the Saxon style; in the interior is the sepulchral chapel of the viscounts Galway. A parochial school is endowed with £17 per annum; and there are several bequests for distribution among the poor.

FELLING, a hamlet, in the chapelry of HEWORTH, parish of JARROW, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 2 miles (S. E.) from Gateshead, on the road to Sunderland and South Shields. This place is conveniently situated on the south bank of the Tyne, and vessels can lie in safety at its quay. Here are some chemical-works, established in 1834, and in which 300 hands are employed; an oil-mill; an extensive copperas-factory, established a century ago; a brown-paper mill, erected about fifty years since, and two forges for anchors and shovels. Freestone-quarries supply an excellent material for grindstones. Felling is a station of the Brandling Junction railway. The Independents, Primitive Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, and Wesleyans, have places of worship, with Sunday schools attached; and there is a neat Roman Catholic chapel, erected in 1841, the site for which, with the cemetery-ground, was presented by William Cayley, Esq.

FELLISCLIFFE, a township, in the parish of HAMPSHWAITE, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 8 miles (W.) from Knaresborough; containing 363 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2500 acres, of which the surface is varied. A school is endowed with £14 per annum.

FELLSIDE, a township, in the parish of WHICKHAM, union of GATESHEAD, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Newcastle; containing 593 inhabitants. It is situated on the east side of the river Derwent, and contains the delightful park of Gibside.

FELLY, an extra-parochial district, in the union of BASFORD, N. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 8 miles (S. W. by S.) from Mansfield; containing 41 inhabitants. Ralph Brito and his son, in 1156, gave a church and an old hermitage, then standing here, to the monks of Radford or Worksop, who built a priory for Black canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary; at the time of the Dissolution its revenue was valued at £61. 4. 8. There are still some remains of the building.

FELMERSHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of WILLEY, union and county of BEDFORD, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Bedford; containing, with the ham-

let of Radwell, 531 inhabitants. The river Ouse runs through the parish, and is crossed by a bridge at Radwell. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Pavenham annexed, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4., and in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge, with a net income of £169: the tithes were commuted for land in 1765. The church is a handsome edifice, in the early English style.

FELMINGHAM (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of TUNSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from North Walsham; containing 408 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Aylsham to North Walsham: on a tributary to the Bure is a flour-mill. There are two livings, one of which is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; patron and appropriator of three-fourths of the rectorial tithes, the Bishop of Norwich: the appropriate tithes have been commuted for £351. 15. 6., the vicarial for £148. 17. 6., and the glebe comprises about 13 acres. The other living is a discharged rectory, valued at £6, endowed with one-fourth of the great and small tithes, and in the patronage of Mrs. Postle, lady of the manor: the tithes have been commuted for £166. 1. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, and has a tower. At the inclosure of the parish, 30 acres were allotted to the poor from Bryant's heath.

FELPHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of AVISFORD, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (E.) from Bognor, on the road to Arundel; containing 555 inhabitants. It is situated on the shore of the English Channel, and comprises 1664*a.* 1*r.* 20*p.*, exclusively of gardens, buildings, &c.; the soil is generally good, except on the border of the sea. The living comprises a sinecure rectory and a discharged vicarage, valued together in the king's books at £29. 6. 8.; patrons and appropriators of the vicarage, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The great tithes have been commuted for £717, and the incumbent's for £200; the appropriate glebe consists of $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the vicarial of half an acre. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a square embattled tower, and contains a tablet to the memory of Hayley, the poet, with a long poetical epitaph written by Mrs. Opie. Felpham was the residence, and the burial-place, of the celebrated Dr. Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christ-Church, and tutor to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., who visited him here when on his death-bed.

FELSHAM (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of STOW, hundred of THEDWASTRY, W. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Woolpit; containing 398 inhabitants, and comprising 1630*a.* 1*r.* 24*p.* A fair for toys is held on the 16th of August. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 7., and in the gift of the Rev. T. Anderson: the tithes have been commuted for £490, and the glebe comprises 8 acres.

FELSTED (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of DUNMOW, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Dunmow; containing 1798 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies "the hilly place," is separated from Dunmow by the river Chelmer; the soil is generally a strong wet loam, resting on a whitish clay marl. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 16. 8.; net income,

£396; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Mornington. The church, situated on elevated ground, is an ancient edifice, with a square embattled tower surrounded by a lantern of elegant design, and contains a superb monument to the memory of Lord Rich, who, by letters-patent in the reign of Philip and Mary, founded an almshouse for three men and three women, under the superintendence of a chaplain: the chaplain, churchwardens, and parishioners form a body corporate. In the reign of Elizabeth, a free grammar school was founded in connexion with the charity, and this respectable school reckons among its *alumni* Oliver, Richard, and Henry, sons of Cromwell, the Protector; and Drs. John Wallis and Isaac Barrow.

FELTHAM (*ST. DUNSTAN*), a parish, in the union of STAINES, hundred of SPELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 4 miles (S. W.) from Hounslow; containing 1029 inhabitants. This place, which is noticed in Domesday book, is supposed to have been originally called *Feldham*, signifying "the field village." The manor and advowson were given to the hospital of St. Giles without the Bars, which grant was confirmed by Henry II. In 1634, the manor-house and nearly the whole village were destroyed by an accidental fire, when, also, the registers of the parish were burnt. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £302; patrons, the family of Morris; impropriators, the family of Tousaint. The church was rebuilt in 1802, and contains some interesting monuments.

FELTHORPE (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of ST. FAITH, hundred of TAVERHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Norwich; containing 574 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 2240 acres, of which 1131 are arable, 537 pasture, and 572 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4, and in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich: the tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 24 acres. At the inclosure, in 1790, 50 acres of land were allotted to the poor; who have also 28 acres, and four houses, bequeathed by William Brereton in 1686.

FELTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Hereford; containing 113 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1800 acres; the surface is varied. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £4. 12. 2.; net income, £207; patron, Thomas Hill, Esq. The church is a very ancient structure.

FELTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of ALNWICK, comprising the townships of Felton, Elyhaugh, Swarland, Acton with Old Felton, and Greens with Glantlees, in the E. division of COQUETDALE ward; and the townships of Bockenfield, Eshott, and East and West Thruston with Shot-haugh, in the E., and Brinkburn South-Side, in the W., division of MORPETH ward; N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; the whole containing 1585 inhabitants, of whom 623 are in the township of Felton, 9 miles (S.) from Alnwick. The parish consists of 14,687 acres, the soil of which is various, but chiefly incumbent upon strong clay, and well suited for the growth of grain: there are some seams of coal, but none has been wrought of late years. Fairs for cattle, sheep, &c., are held on the first Mondays in May and

November. The village is pleasantly situated on a steep acclivity, which rises from the north side of the Coquet river; the houses are built on each side of the great north road, with the exception of a few that branch off at the south end of the village, where the river is crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. King John caused a village here to be burnt, in 1216, as a punishment to the barons of Northumberland, who had done honour on the spot to Alexander, King of Scotland. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Long Framlington annexed, valued in the king's books at £3. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £275; impropiator, Col. Davison. The church stands on an eminence on the north side of the Coquet, which winds beautifully through the parish. There are a place of worship for Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

FELTON, SOMERSET.—See WHITCHURCH.

FELTON, a tything, in the parish of WINDFORD, union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of HARTCLIFFE with BEDMINSTER, E. division of the county of SOMERSET; containing 246 inhabitants.

FELTON, OLD, with ACTON.—See ACTON.

FELTON, WEST (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of OSWESTRY (under a local act), hundred of OSWESTRY, N. division of SALOP, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Oswestry; containing 1087 inhabitants. The parish is bounded by the small river Perry and the Ellesmere canal, and intersected by the Holyhead road. It comprises 5985*a.* 38*p.*: the surface is generally level, with some gentle undulations; the soil is various, in some parts sand, in some clay, and in others a fertile loam. There is a handsome sheet of water called Sandford Pool. Stone is quarried for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 12. 6., and in the gift of the Earl of Craven: the tithes have been commuted for £1000, and the glebe comprises 39 acres. The church was built in 1480. There are places of worship for Independents and other dissenters; and a school conducted on the national plan. In the hamlet of Woolston is a remarkable well, dedicated to St. Winifred. John Dovaston, Esq., a man of considerable literary attainments, was born here in 1740.

FELTWELL (*St. MARY AND St. NICHOLAS*), consolidated parishes, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of GRIMSHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (N. W.) from Brandon; containing 1512 inhabitants. This district comprises about 14,600 acres, of which 5240 are arable, 8000 pasture and fen, 235 woodland, and about 1100 common. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of bombasin and crape. A fair is held on the 20th of November. The living is a united rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 17. 3½., and in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Ely, alternately: the tithes have been commuted for £1260, and the glebe comprises 199 acres, with a handsome house. The church dedicated to St. Mary is a spacious structure in the early English style, with a massive tower, and contains some ancient monuments and effigies in brass; that dedicated to St. Nicholas is an older edifice, with a circular tower and octagonal turret: both have been thoroughly repaired. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Sir Edward Mundeford bequeathed land for the foundation of a school and almshouses, of which the latter only have been erected: the

land, including an allotment at the inclosure, comprises 622 acres; but the expense of drainage has absorbed all the profit.

FENBY, county of LINCOLN.—See ASHBY.

FENCE, LANCASHIRE.—See BOOTH, OLD LAUND.

FENCOT, a hamlet, in the parish of CHARLTON-UPON-OTMORE, union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 4½ miles (S. by W.) from the town of Bicester; containing 144 inhabitants.

FENHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of HOLY-ISLAND, union of BERWICK, in ISLANDSHIRE, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 140 inhabitants.

FENHAM, a township, in the parish of St. ANDREW, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, union of NEWCASTLE, W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Newcastle; containing 74 inhabitants. The manor belonged to the Knights Templars, and, with the rest of their property, was granted in the 18th of Edward II. to the Knights Hospitallers. The township is on the Chevy-Chase road to Edinburgh, *viâ* Ponteland, Otterburn, Melrose, and Jedburgh; and comprises 410 acres, of which 245 are pasture and woodland, and the remainder arable. The tithes have been commuted for £60. 12. 8., of which £12. 15. 4. are payable to the vicar.

FENISCOWLES.—See PLEASINGTON.

FENITON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of HAYRIDGE, Honiton and N. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Honiton; containing 315 inhabitants. Feniton bridge was the scene of a sanguinary contest, in which Sir J. Russell and Lord Grey defeated the Cornish insurgents, in the reign of Edward VI. The parish comprises 1822 acres by measurement, of which 1220 are arable, 450 pasture, 92 orchard, and 60 woodland; the soil is fertile. The village is situated near the river Otter, about one mile from the great western road. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 18. 6½., and in the gift, in turn, of Christopher Flood, Esq., G. B. Northcote, Esq., and Mrs. Woolly: the tithes have been commuted for £280, and the glebe comprises 70 acres. The church, a venerable structure erected about the time of Henry VII., contains a very rich wooden screen. A Wesleyan meeting-house has been erected.

FENLAKE, a hamlet, in the township of EASTCOTTS, parish of CARDINGTON, hundred of WIXAMTREE, union and county of BEDFORD; containing 138 inhabitants. It is situated on the bank of the river Ouse.

FENNY-COMPTON, county of WARWICK.—See COMPTON, FENNY.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

FENROTHER, a township, in the parochial chapelry of HEBBURN, union of MORPETH, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 92 inhabitants. This place was at an early period held under the barons of Bothal, by the family of Fenrother. In the reign of Henry III., and subsequently, the Herons had possessions here; and among other owners have been the priors of Tynemouth, and the family of Woodman: it is now the property of Mr. Woodman, and the Duke of Portland. The township comprises 1414*a.* 3*r.* 25*p.*, of which 1094 acres are arable, 271 grass-land, and 49 wood; the village consists of a small cluster of farmhouses and cottages on a dry knoll, midway between the Berwick

and Wooler roads to Edinburgh. The tithes have been commuted for £155. 6. 10.

FEN-STANTON (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of ST. IVES, hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, 3 miles (S. by E.) from St. Ives; containing 1032 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Cambridge to Huntingdon, and on the river Ouse, comprises 2430 acres by admeasurement, whereof 1607 are arable, and 814 meadow and pasture, resting for the most part on a gravelly soil. The surface is generally flat, but rises into small eminences towards the south. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Hilton annexed, valued in the king's books at £11. 11. 5½.; net income, £275; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; impropiator, the Rev. L. Brown. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1802.

FENTON, with FAUGH.—See FAUGH.

FENTON, a parish, in the union of NEWARK, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 7¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Newark; containing 120 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Witham, and comprises by measurement 1207 acres; the soil is various. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the living of Beckingham. The tithes were commuted for land at the inclosure; the glebe altogether comprises 145*a.* 36*p.* The church, dedicated to All Saints, which has been enlarged at different periods, contains details of the Norman, early English, and decorated English styles.

FENTON, a township, in the parish of KETTLETHORPE, union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 9¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Lincoln; containing 253 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land in 1765.

FENTON, a township, in the parish of WOOLER, union of GLENDALE, E. division of GLENDALE ward, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4¾ miles (N. by W.) from Wooler; containing 205 inhabitants. This township, which once constituted a separate parish, but was united to Wooler in 1313, is supposed to have been the place where St. Ninian commenced his labours, about 420, in converting the natives of Northumberland and the south of Scotland to Christianity, having proceeded from his own country, North Wales, for the purpose. In confirmation of this conjecture, is the fact, that a fair annually held here, on September 27th, for cattle, sheep, and horses, has long been called St. Ninian's fair; and an old well continues to be termed St. Ninian's well.

FENTON, a hamlet, in the parish of STURTON, union of EAST RETFORD, NORTH-CLAY division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 74 inhabitants.

FENTON-CULVERT, or GREAT FENTON, an ecclesiastical district, in the borough and parish of STOKE-UPON-TRENT, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Newcastle-under-Lyme. The township of Fenton-Culvert contains 3744 inhabitants; and the greater portion of it, and the adjoining township of Fenton-Vivian, form the ecclesiastical district. The soil generally is a stiff clay, producing good wheat; coal and ironstone are wrought, and the manufacture of pottery and china is extensively carried on. The Trent and Mersey canal

passes through. Fenton Manor-house is an elegant mansion on the summit of a spacious lawn, with beautiful gardens and pleasure-grounds, and commanding a fine prospect to the south and west. The church was built in 1838, principally by the bounty of the late Ralph Bourne, Esq., who gave £2500 towards its erection, and £1000 for its endowment. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, and Methodists of the New Connexion; and attached to the church is a national school.

FENTON, KIRK, a parish, in the union of BARWICK (under Gilbert's act), Upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Biggin, 608 inhabitants, of whom 378 are in the township of Kirk-Fenton, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Tadcaster, and 104 in that of Little Fenton. The former township comprises by computation 1800 acres; the village is pleasantly situated, and neatly built. The York and North-Midland railway passes to the west of the township, and is here joined by a line from Harrogate, opened in 1847. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Kirk-Fenton in the Cathedral of York, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £125; the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1770; the land comprises 260 acres. The church is a neat ancient structure, repaired at different periods; the roof is of peculiar construction. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FENTON-VIVIAN, or LITTLE FENTON, a township, in the borough and parish of STOKE-UPON-TRENT, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 2¼ miles (E.) from Newcastle; containing 1179 inhabitants.—See FENTON-CULVERT.

FENWICK, a township, in the parish of KYLOE, union of BERWICK, in ISLANDSHIRE, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 227 inhabitants.

FENWICK, a township, in the parish of STAMFORDHAM, union of CASTLE ward, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 13½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 66 inhabitants. Fenwick Tower was the seat of the ancient family of the same name, so numerous in Northumberland; and so continued till 1688, when Sir John Fenwick alienated his estates for the sum of £20,000, obtained for him by Sir William Blackett, from Mr. Guy, the founder of Guy's Hospital. The township comprises 1634*a.* 2*r.* 31*p.* Certain tithes were commuted for land and money payments, under an act of inclosure, in 1779; and under the recent act a rent-charge of £97. 3. 7. has been awarded, of which £91. 8. are payable to the Bishop of Durham, and £5. 15. 7. to the vicar of the parish. In 1775, in pulling down part of the Tower, which has long been in ruins, gold nobles of the reigns of Edward III., Richard II., and David, King of Scotland, were found.

FENWICK, a township, in the parish of CAMPSALL, union of DONCASTER, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Snaith; containing 262 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 2200 acres, of which the soil is mostly a strong clay; the village is situated on the south side of the vale of the river Went. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FEOCK, ST. (*St. Feock*), a parish, in the union of **TRURO**, W. division of the hundred of **POWDER** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, 5 miles (S.) from Truro; containing 1476 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the Truro river, on the west by a creek of Falmouth harbour, and on the south by Carrick roads; and comprises 2550 acres, of which about 1530 are arable, 600 pasture, and 400 woodland. The surface is uneven, in some parts hilly, and the higher grounds command beautiful views. There is a large smelting-house for lead and silver ore, and the Carrick Tin-stream is partly within the parish, which is intersected by the railway from Redruth to Point Quay, a small ship-ping-port at the head of Carrick roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £175; patron, the Bishop of Exeter; impropiator, the Earl of Falmouth. The church is an ancient edifice, in the later English style, with a detached tower at the distance of 20 feet: in the church-yard is a cross with a figure rudely sculptured. There are places of worship for Baptists, Calvinists, and Wesleyans. At Roundwood are some remains of an earth-work.

FERENSBY, a township, in the parish of **FARNHAM**, union of **GREAT OUSEBURN** (under Gilbert's act), **LOWER** division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Knaresborough; containing 112 inhabitants. The township comprises about 400 acres; the village is small, but pleasantly situated. Rent-charges amounting to £25. 18. have been awarded in lieu of tithes.

FERNE-ISLANDS.—See **FARN-ISLANDS**.

FERNHAM, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of **SHRIVENHAM**, union of **FARRINGDON**, county of **BERKS**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from **FARRINGDON**; containing 222 inhabitants, and comprising 999 acres. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £300.

FERNILEE, a township, in the parish of **HOPE**, union of **CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH**, hundred of **HIGH-PEAK**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**; containing 560 inhabitants. Thomas Ouff in 1786 bequeathed an estate, from the proceeds of which £18 a year are paid for teaching children.

FERRIBY, NORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the county of the town of **HULL**, union of **SCULCOATES**, E. riding of **YORK**; containing 935 inhabitants, of whom 479 are in the township of North Ferriby, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from South Cave. A priory of Knights Templars founded here by Lord Eustace de Vesci, of Bromfleet, was, at the suppression of that order, converted into a priory of Augustine canons, whose revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £95. 11. 7. The parish includes the township of North Ferriby, and part of that of Swanland; and comprises about 3760 acres, of which 1610 are in North Ferriby. Several of the proprietors of land possess handsome mansions in the village. The Hull and Selby railway has a station here. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4.; net income, £135; patron and impropiator, W. W. Wilkinson, Esq. The church, which appears to be part of a more spacious structure, has a low massive tower at the west end, and contains some ancient monuments; it was thoroughly repaired in 1829. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship; and there is a free school.

FERRIBY, SOUTH (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **GLANDFORD-BRIGG**, N. division of the wapentake of **YARBOROUGH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Barton-upon-Humber; containing 542 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Humber, which here receives the waters of the Ancholme; it comprises about 1500 acres, and contains some pits of chalk, used partly for manure. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 6.; net income, £192; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for 130 acres of land, under an act of inclosure, in 1802, when an allotment of 15 acres was given for the repair of the church, now producing about £30 per annum. The church is an ancient structure, standing north and south, with the tower on the north-east side: during a late repair a beautiful arch in the west wall, and the bases of a range of pillars, were discovered, which had been long concealed, and, no doubt, belonged to an older edifice. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

FERRING (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **EAST PRESTON** (under Gilbert's act), hundred of **POLING**, rape of **ARUNDEL**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Worthing; containing 285 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 935 acres, of which 633 are arable, 212 meadow and pasture, and 43 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of East Preston and that of Kingston united, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop of Chichester. The tithes in the parish belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have been commuted for £237, and the vicarial tithes for £90; there is a glebe of 21 acres. The vicar's total net income is £244. The church, which is in the early English style, is dedicated to St. Andrew, in honour of whom a church or monastery was built here so early as the time of Offa, King of Mercia, of which there were some remains in the reign of Edward III. On Highdown Hill, an isolated eminence, is a small earthwork, from which is an extensive panoramic view.

FERRY-BRIDGE, a post-town, in the parish of **FERRY-FRYSTONE**, union of **BARWICK** (under Gilbert's act), Upper division of the wapentake of **OSGOLDCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from York. This place takes its name from the erection of a handsome stone bridge over the river Aire, in lieu of an ancient ferry, the possession of which was strongly contested by the rival armies of York and Lancaster, and near which numerous skeletons, fragments of armour, and military relics have been found at various times. The town derived its chief importance from its situation on the great thoroughfare from the north to the south of England, but since the opening of the railway, that traffic has been diverted into another channel; the houses are well built, and near the bridge are some extensive wharfs, whence goods are forwarded by the Aire and Calder navigation. Here are also large glass-works. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FERRY-CORNER, an extra-parochial liberty, adjoining the parish of **BICKER**, in the union of **BOSTON**, wapentake of **KIRTON**, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**; containing 66 inhabitants.

FERRY, EAST, a chapelry, partly in the parish of **SCOTTON**, wapentake of **CORRINGHAM**, and partly in

the parish of OWSTON, W. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, union of GAINSBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Gainsborough; containing 156 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FERRY-HILL, a township, in the parish of MERRINGTON, union of SEDGEFIELD, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 850 inhabitants. There are collieries in the neighbourhood, to which a branch of the Clarence railway extends, and in this township the Byers-Green branch diverges from the Durham branch of that line. Here is also a station of the York and Newcastle railway. A church, dedicated to St. Luke, was erected in 1828, and made a district church in 1843 for Ferry-Hill and Chilton townships. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Durham: the tithes of the township of Ferry-Hill have been commuted for £276 payable to the perpetual curate, and £68 to the vicar of Merrington. At an early period the convent of Durham had a chapel here, dedicated to St. Ebbe and St. Nicholas, and also a court-house, swannery, and fish-pool; there are still some remains of the swan-house, and a rent called swan-oats is yet paid.

FERRY, WEST, a hamlet, in the parish of OWSTON, union of GAINSBOROUGH, W. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 1025 inhabitants. That part of the parish which extends along the margin of the river Trent, is commonly called by this name, in contradistinction to East Ferry, on the opposite side of the river.—See OWSTON.

FERSFIELD (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of GUILTCROSS, hundred of DISS, E. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Diss; containing 295 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1140 acres, chiefly the property of the Duke of Norfolk, who is lord of the manor, which belonged anciently to the family of Du Bois, the supposed founders of the church: the village is situated near the sources of the rivers Waveney and Little Ouse. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., and in the gift of Frederick Nassau, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £360, and the glebe comprises 59 acres. The church is in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower; in two arched recesses are the recumbent figures of a knight and a priest, the former to the memory of Sir Robert, and the latter to William, Du Bois. The church-lands comprise 20 acres, producing £32 per annum. The Rev. Francis Blomefield, the Norfolk historian, was born and buried here.

FETCHAM, a parish, in the union of EPSOM, Second division of the hundred of COPTHORNE and EFFINGHAM, W. division of SURREY, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W.) from Leatherhead; containing 373 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north-east by the river Mole, and comprises by computation 1800 acres, of which 1300 are arable, 400 pasture, and 100 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 10. 5.; net income, £363; patron, the Rev. R. Downes. The church is an ancient structure of flints, pebbles, chalk, and Roman tiles, and, though now small, appears to have been formerly large and cruciform: in 1838, the

Rev. J. Craig, then rector, considerably increased the accommodation, and, with J. B. Hankey, Esq., of Fetcham Park, in which the church is situated, beautified the interior. A parochial school was established in the same year. Sir George Shiers bequeathed in 1690 a rent-charge of £24. 2., for apprenticing children, and other charitable purposes; and Henry Smith left $27\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land for the use of the poor. The bones of about 20 human bodies were found in 1758; and on the top of a hill, other bones have been discovered, supposed to be the remains of Saxons killed in the pursuit of the Danes after the battle of Ockley, in 851; which seems to be countenanced by the name of Standard Hill having been given to a neighbouring eminence.

FEWCOT, a hamlet, in the parish of STOKE-LYNE, union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (N. W.) from the town of Bicester; containing 220 inhabitants.

FEWSTON (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK; comprising the townships of Blubberhouses, Clifton with Norwood, Fewston, Thurcross, and Great Timble; and containing 2218 inhabitants, of whom 850 are in the township of Fewston, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Otley. This parish, which is on the road from Knaresborough to Skipton, is 15 miles in length and about 6 in average breadth, and comprises by computation 16,600 acres. Little more than one-half is productive; the surface is varied, and the scenery in many situations bold and romantic. There are five flax-mills and a corn-mill; one of the former is very extensive. The village is pleasantly situated in the vale of the Washburn rivulet, which abounds with trout. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiators, W. Smith, Esq., and the Rev. T. Shann; net income, £150, with a good house, surrounded by 18 acres of glebe. The church, first built in 1167, was burnt down, and the present edifice was erected in 1697, and repaired in 1811. There is a chapel of ease at Thurcross, where are also places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

FIDDINGTON, with NATTON, a tything, in the parish of ASHCURCH, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (E. by S.) from the town of Tewkesbury; containing 194 inhabitants.

FIDDINGTON (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of CANNINGTON, W. division of SOMERSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Nether Stowey; containing 220 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 874 acres, of which 408 are arable, 387 meadow and pasture, 40 glebe, and 39 orchard and gardens. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. H. W. Rawlins, whose tithes have been commuted for £190. The church is a small edifice, in the early English style.

FIDDINGTON, a tything, in the parish of WEST LAVINGTON, union of DEVIZES, hundred of POTTERNE and CANNINGS, Devizes and N. divisions of the county of WILTS; containing 41 inhabitants.

FIELD, a township, in the parish of LEIGH, union of UTTOXETER, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles

(W.) from Uttoxeter; containing 86 inhabitants. This township lies on the river Blythe, and its small village on the road from Uttoxeter to Stone. It anciently belonged to Burton Abbey, of which it was long held by the family of Pipe, from whom it passed to the Bagots. Field was formerly covered with wood, and among many immense trees that grew here, was the prodigious elm, called the Witch elm, which fell down in 1680; it was 120 feet in height, 17 yards in circumference at the butt end, and $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the middle, and produced 96 tons of solid timber, and its branches 61 loads of firewood.

FIELD-DALLING (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of NORTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Holt; containing 403 inhabitants. A priory was founded here in the reign of Henry II., by Maude de Harscolye, as a cell to the Cistercian abbey of Savigny, in Normandy; after the suppression of alien houses, it was granted to the Carthusian monastery near Coventry, and subsequently to the priory of Mountgrace. The parish comprises 1619a. 3r. 2p., of which 150 acres are meadow, and the remainder good arable land in high cultivation. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 8. $1\frac{1}{4}$.; patron, the Rev. E. Bellman; impropriator, the Rev. S. F. Ripplingall: the great tithes have been commuted for £302, and the vicarial for £152; the glebe comprises about 29 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated and later styles, with a tower, and contains a fine font. An allotment of 24 acres of land was made to the poor at the inclosure, in 1808.

FIFEHEAD-MAGDALENE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of STURMINSTER, hundred of REDLANE, Sturminster division of DORSET, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Shaftesbury; containing 229 inhabitants. This place belonged to the celebrated abbey of St. Augustine, Bristol, and in the 34th of Henry VIII. was, with the advowson of the vicarage, granted to the bishops of Bristol, under whom the manor was held for several generations by the family of Newman. The parish is situated on the river Stour, near the road from Exeter, *viâ* Yeovil, to London, and comprises 956 acres by measurement; the land is fertile, and principally pasture. The living is an endowed vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the gift of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol: the tithes have been commuted for £245, and the glebe comprises 24 acres. The church has been repaired; the walls have been raised, the building new roofed, and a tower added.

FIFEHEAD-NEVILLE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of STURMINSTER, hundred of PIMPERNE, Sturminster division of DORSET, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Blandford; containing 83 inhabitants. It comprises 794 acres, of which 120 are waste or common. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Bellchalwell united in 1776, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. $5\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £360; patron, Lord Rivers.

FIFIELD (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Burford; containing 213 inhabitants. It is partly bounded by the river Evenlode, and comprises by computation 1227 acres, of which 1100 are arable and pasture, and 127 wood. The surface is hilly, and the soil various; the arable land is chiefly stone brash, and the pastures are

clayey. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £49; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church is a handsome edifice, with an ancient octagonal tower, and contains some monuments of the families of Golafre and White.

FIFIELD, a hamlet, in the parish of BENSINGTON, union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of DORCHESTER, county of OXFORD, 3 miles (N. E.) from the town of Wallingford; containing 21 inhabitants.

FIFIELD-BAVANT, a parish, in the union of WILTON, hundred of CHALK, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Wilton; containing 58 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated between two ranges of hills extending from Salisbury towards Shaftesbury, comprises about 1000 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; net income, £170; patron, the Marquess of Bath. The glebe comprises 24 acres, with a rectory-house, rebuilt by the patron and rector. The church is an ancient and exceedingly small edifice.

FIGHELDEAN (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of AMESBURY, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of WILTS, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Amesbury; containing, with the hamlet of Ablington, 510 inhabitants. This parish, called in the Domesday survey *Fisgledene*, is within the borders of Salisbury Plain, and comprises about 5600 acres, chiefly in large sheep and corn farms; the soil is generally a light loam, mixed with flints, resting on a deep substratum of solid chalk. The chalk is quarried for building and for manure, and considerable quantities are manufactured into lime and whiting. The village is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Avon, which is here a clear and rapid stream, abounding with trout. The living is a discharged vicarage, with a sinecure rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury, valued in the king's books at £37: a rent-charge of £852 is paid to the impropriators; the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £176. 14. 8., and a glebe-house is attached to the living. The church, situated on an eminence rising from the Avon, is a massive structure, chiefly of Norman character, containing the remains of the ancient rood-loft, a piscina, and a stoup.

FILBY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the EAST and WEST FLEGG incorporation, hundred of EAST FLEGG, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Cais-tor; containing 553 inhabitants. It is intersected by the old road from Norwich to Yarmouth; and comprises 1425 acres, of which a broad lake extends over 160 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. $5\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Gibson Lucas, whose tithes have been commuted for £588. 5., and whose glebe comprises $20\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, with a lofty embattled tower. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians.

FILEY, a sea-port town and a parish, in the union of SCARBOROUGH, partly in PICKERING lythe, N. riding, but chiefly in the wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding, of YORK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Scarborough; containing, with the townships of Gristhorpe and Lebberston, 1590 inhabitants, of whom 1231 are in the town. This place is on the coast, and is bounded on the north-north-east by a long ridge of rock, anciently called the File, and now Filey Bridge, which, projecting from a

narrow tongue of land, forms an excellent natural pier. The bay, which is open to the east, is protected from the north-easterly winds by Filey Bridge, and on the south by Flamborough Head, affording secure shelter for ships of any burthen, and admirably adapted by nature for a harbour of refuge. There can be little doubt that, as observed by a writer in the *Archæologia*, it was anciently the *Portus Felix*, or *Sinus Salutaris*, of the Romans, by whom it was considered the finest harbour round the island. It has long been celebrated as a fishing-station for lobsters, cod, ling, herrings, and other fish, in taking which 40 boats and 100 men are constantly employed during the season; and after the herring-fishery is over here, 13 boats go annually to Yarmouth. The town is situated in a spot marked by boldly romantic features, and has become a favourite resort for sea-bathing, for which the extent of the beach and the superior smoothness of the gently sloping sands, render it peculiarly adapted. It is gradually improving in appearance; a handsome crescent has been built for the accommodation of the increasing number of visitors, and there is every prospect of its becoming one of the best frequented watering-places on the Yorkshire coast. The Scarborough and Bridlington railway passes within two or three miles. There is a chalybeate spring, possessing qualities similar to that of Scarborough, and from which, most probably, the water will be conveyed by pipes to a spot more convenient for general use. The parish comprises by admeasurement 2000 acres, whereof about 1200 are arable and the remainder chiefly pasture, with a small portion of wood; 710 acres are in the township of Filey, more than two-thirds of which are pasture. The soil is a strong clay, and the grounds on the sea-shore, for about four miles, are deemed the most fertile on this coast; the substrata are chiefly chalk and calcareous sandstone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £75; patrons, the family of Mitford: the tithes were commuted in 1788, for land and a money payment. The church, an ancient cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre, is situated on a rugged acclivity, and has a truly romantic appearance; it was repaired in 1840, at an expense of £1500, and contains 600 sittings, of which 200 are free: the churchyard has been recently enlarged. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have places of worship.

FILGRAVE (*St. Mary*), an ancient parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 175 inhabitants. The living, a rectory, is united to that of Tyrringham, and valued in the king's books at £5. 19. 7.: the church is in ruins.

FILKINS, a hamlet, in the parish of BROADWELL, union of WITNEY, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD, 3 miles (N. E.) from Lechlade; containing 556 inhabitants. A school is supported.

FILLEIGH (*St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of SOUTH MOLTON, hundred of BRAUNTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from South Molton; containing 395 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the road from South Molton to Barnstaple, comprises by computation 2038 acres, whereof 660 are arable, 1308 meadow and pasture, and 70 woodland; it abounds with varied scenery, enriched with some fine plantations. Castle-hill Park, the splen-

did mansion of Earl Fortescue, is pleasantly situated on the acclivity of a well-wooded eminence, whose summit is crowned by an artificial ruin of a castle; the grounds contain a beautiful sheet of water. Limestone and hard blue stone, adapted for building, are obtained in the parish. The living is a rectory, consolidated with that of East Buckland, and valued in the king's books at £12. 5. $2\frac{1}{2}$.: the tithes have been commuted for £97, and the glebe comprises $88\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church was rebuilt on its present site, at the expense of Lord Clinton, in 1732; it contains some interesting monuments, among which is one to Lady Susan Ebrington. The parsonage-house was rebuilt in 1823, by the late Earl Fortescue.

FILLINGHAM (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, W. division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 10 miles (N. by W.) from Lincoln; containing 312 inhabitants. The parish is situated a mile and a half north of the road from Lincoln to Hull, and comprises about 4000 acres, rather more than a moiety being arable land; the scenery, which is very beautiful, includes a lake extending over more than 50 acres. Fillingham, or Summer, Castle, built by Sir Cecil Wray in 1760, stands in a park of 400 acres, and commands a fine prospect. There are fairs for pigs on the Thursday in Easter-week, and on November 22nd. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22, and in the gift of Balliol College, Oxford, with a net income of £437: the tithes were commuted for about 500 acres of land in 1759. The church, a plain edifice, was erected on the site of a former church, about 70 years ago. In the grounds attached to the castle are vestiges of a Roman camp, where coins, spear-heads, and fragments of armour, have been discovered.

FILLONGLEY (*St. Mary and All Saints*), a parish, in the union of MERIDEN, Atherstone division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Coventry; containing 1030 inhabitants. This place, the name of which is variously written in Domesday book, is supposed to have been the earliest seat of the rich and powerful family of Hastings, who held many offices of distinction during several reigns. The parish comprises 4553 acres of profitable land, enlivened with several streams which rise within the parish, and of which some abound with trout; the surface is hilly, the soil of a sandy nature, and the scenery very beautiful and much wooded. Sand-rock and plum-pudding stone are quarried for the roads and inferior uses. The Coventry and Tamworth road passes through the parish. Fillongley Lodge, with its fine park, is the property and seat of Alfred Ashley Vaughton, Esq. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £249. The church is a venerable and spacious structure in the pointed style, but it has undergone so many successive alterations and repairs that little of the original character remains: in the churchyard is the remnant of a cross. The dissenters have a place of worship; and there are two parochial schools, and a Sunday school, the last lately erected by J. Johnson, Esq., on a site given by Lord Leigh. In the vicinity of the village of Fillongley are the remains of two ancient castles.

FILTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **CLIFTON**, Lower division of the hundred of **BERKELEY**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Bristol; containing 276 inhabitants. This parish, which takes its name from the family of De Fylton, its ancient proprietors, is pleasantly situated on the road from Bristol to Gloucester, and comprises by survey 1003 acres. Coal is found, though no mines have as yet been opened; and there are pits from which stone is taken for ordinary farming purposes. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the gift of Rear-Admiral Poulden: the tithes have been commuted for £145. 6. 8., and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by crocketed pinnacles: in the chancel are two ancient paintings, on panel, presented by the rector and wardens of St. John's, Bristol; and the west window is embellished with drapery of stone.

FIMBER, a chapelry, in the parish of **WETWANG**, union of **DRIFFIELD**, wapentake of **BUCKROSE**, E. riding of **YORK**, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Driffield; containing 170 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1840 acres, mostly in a deep vale of the Wolds, whose picturesque acclivities rise abruptly from two large lakes. The village is small and scattered. The tithes were commuted for land, under an inclosure act, in 1803. The chapel, which stands on an eminence, is a small ancient edifice. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FINBOROUGH, GREAT (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **STOW**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Stow-Market; containing 467 inhabitants. It comprises by survey 1492 acres; the soil for the most part is a stiff clay, and the surface rises considerably from two streams running through the district. Finborough Hall is a handsome mansion, situated in a well-wooded park, tastefully laid out, and embellished with a sheet of water 140 acres in extent. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 3.; net income, £130, patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely. The church, a neat structure in the later English style, contains good monuments. There is a place of worship for Independents.

FINBOROUGH, LITTLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **STOW**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Stow-Market; containing 64 inhabitants, and comprising 367*a.* 1*r.* 33*p.* The living is a discharged perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £1. 13. 4.; net income, £11; patrons and impropiators, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, whose tithes have been commuted for £96. The church is ancient.

FINCHAM (*St. Michael and St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of **DOWNHAM**, hundred of **CLACKCLOSE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Downham; containing 807 inhabitants. This parish, which was once divided into the parishes of St. Michael and St. Martin, now consolidated, contains 2968*a.* 3*r.* 11*p.*, the whole of which, with the exception of about 60 acres of woodland, is good arable and pasture. A fair for horses and for toys is held on the 3rd of March, and there is also a show of horses on the 9th of August. The living is a rectory and vicarage, valued in the king's

books at £17. 6. 8., and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Blyth family; impropiator of the vicarage, W. Hebgin, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £325, and the incumbent's for £675; the glebe comprises 43 acres, with a house. The church of St. Martin is in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower; the nave is separated from the chancel by a richly-carved screen, and is lighted by a handsome range of clerestory windows. The church of St. Michael was taken down in 1745. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Fincham Hall, now a farmhouse, retains some portions of ancient character.

FINCHAMPSTEAD (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of **WOKINGHAM**, hundred of **CHARLTON**, county of **BERKS**, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Wokingham; containing 530 inhabitants, and comprising 3926*a.* 20*p.* Henry VI. granted a charter for a fair on Whit-Monday and the two following days, which has fallen into disuse; but at West-court, in the parish, a fair for cattle is held on April 23rd. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £500; patron and incumbent, the Rev. H. E. St. John.

FINCHINGFIELD (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **BRAINTREE**, hundred of **HINCKFORD**, N. division of **ESSEX**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Thaxted; containing 2262 inhabitants. This extensive parish is bounded on the west by the river Pant; the surface is generally low, and the soil varies from a deep rich loam to light gravelly pasture-land bordering on the river. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18; patron, the Rev. J. Stock; impropiator, R. Marriot, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £1506. 5., and the vicarial for £733. 10.; the glebe comprises nearly 3 acres. The church, pleasantly situated on a hill, is a substantial edifice of stone, with a tower, formerly surmounted by a spire, which was blown down in 1702; the chancel contains two chapels, in which are some ancient and interesting monuments. A chapel has been erected at Cornish-Hall End, in the parish, the patronage of which is vested in the Bishop of London; it is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and the net income of the incumbent is £100. There is a place of worship for Independents. William Bendlowes, in 1576, founded an almshouse for four widows; and Ann Cole, in 1730, gave the fourth share of a farm now let for £60 per annum, for instructing and apprenticing children.

FINCHLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **BARNET**, Finsbury division of the hundred of **OSSULSTONE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from London, on the great north road; containing 3664 inhabitants. This place was long celebrated for an extensive common, now inclosed, which comprises about 1010 acres, partly in the adjoining parishes of Fryern-Barnet and Hornsey; General Monk, in 1660, drew up his army on it, while engaged in negotiations for the restoration of Charles II., and it was subsequently the frequent resort of large bodies of troops for exercise. The parish contains by computation 2792 acres, of which 350 are arable, 90 woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is a strong deep loam. Since the inclosure of the common, the neighbourhood has been greatly improved, and several handsome detached mansions, and numerous pleasing

villas, have been erected for the residence of opulent and respectable families: the village is well built, and is connected with the western portion of the metropolis by a new road from St. John's Wood, Paddington. A market, chiefly for pigs, is held on Monday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £417; patron, the Bishop of London. The tithes were partly commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1811, and the remainder have been recently commuted for a rent-charge of £100; the glebe comprises 36 acres. The church is a stone edifice in the later English style, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, and containing several ancient monuments. At Whetstone is a district church; and at East End is a church dedicated to the Trinity, the first stone of which was laid by the late Mr. Byng, in October, 1845; it has a bell-turret surmounted by a spire rising eighty feet above the ground. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. In 1489, Robert Warren gave land at Finchley for charitable uses, which, with property arising from other benefactions, produces about £280 per annum, applied in repairing the church and highways, relieving the poor, and for other purposes.

FINDERN, a chapelry, in the parish of MICKLEOVER, union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Derby; containing 416 inhabitants. It comprises 1622*a.* 2*r.* 22*p.*, and has a village that extends round a green of about two acres. The manufacture of velvet and silk is carried on. The Trent and Mersey canal, and the Birmingham and Derby railway, pass through the township. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Unitarians. John Allsop, in 1714, bequeathed land now producing £50 a year, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster. It is said traditionally that this place belonged to Lord Findern in the time of Richard III., and was confiscated after the battle of Bosworth-Field.

FINDON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of THAKEHAM, hundred of BRIGHTFORD, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Shoreham; containing 589 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Horsham to Worthing, and comprises 4349*a.* 2*r.*, of which 1477 acres are arable, 517 pasture, 150 woodland, and 2136 open down. Fairs are held on Holy-Thursday for pedlery, and on September 14th for sheep. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 3. 9.; patrons and impropiators, the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £555, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church is in the early English style, with later insertions. On the hill called Tor Mur, several Roman urns were discovered immediately under the turf; and in the grounds of Cissbury, several unbaked urns containing coins of the Lower Empire were found, one of which is in the British Museum.

FINEDON, or THINGDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of HUXLOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Wellingborough; containing 1378 inhabitants. The manor and principal part of the parish have belonged, for more than two centuries, to the Dolben family, whose ancestor, Sir Gilbert Dolben, son

of an archbishop of York, was the first baronet. The parish is intersected by the road from Peterborough to Northampton, and consists of 3547*a.* 2*r.* 1*p.* The population, with the exception of a few employed in the making of shoes, and some females in the manufacture of lace, are engaged in agriculture. There are several quarries of stone, which is raised for building, burning into lime, and for the roads. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 17. 1.; net income, £843; patron, incumbent, and impropiator, the Rev. S. W. Paul. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1806; the land contains between 600 and 700 acres. The church is a large and handsome edifice, mostly in the decorated style; the tower, battlements, and spire, are fine specimens of later English architecture: the font is a large cubical mass of stone, with the angles sloped off, so as to make the upper face octagonal. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. Richard Walker in 1580 founded and endowed a school, the bequest to which now produces £60 per annum, for the instruction of boys; and there is an endowment in land, producing £50 for girls.

FINESHADE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Oundle, containing 55 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Kettering to Stamford, and consists of about 670 acres. The living is a donative, in the patronage of C. Kirkham, Esq. On the ruins of Castle-Hymel, which was demolished in the reign of John, a priory of Black canons was founded by Richard Engain, Lord of Blatherwycke, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £62. 16.

FINGALL (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Akebar and Hutton-Hang, and the chapelry of Burton-Constable, 458 inhabitants, of whom 133 are in the township of Fingall, 6½ miles (W. N. W.) from Bedale. The parish comprises by computation 3835 acres, of which 1437 are arable, 1939 meadow and pasture, and 460 woodland; the surface is boldly undulated, and the village situated on a considerable eminence. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 18. 4.; net income, £342; patron, Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq. The tithes of Fingall township have been commuted for £76, and the glebe consists of 83 acres. The church is a small ancient structure, about half a mile from the village.

FINGEST, or FINGHURST (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Henley-on-Thames; containing 379 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 11.; and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Wells: the tithes have been commuted for £186, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church exhibits remains of Norman architecture; the font is circular, and enriched with arches. There is a bequest in land, producing £15 per annum, by the Rev. Francis Edmunds, for teaching and clothing children.

FINGLAND, a township, in the parish of BOWNESS, union of WIGTON, CUMBERLAND ward, E. division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 6½ miles (N.) from the town of Wigton; containing 187 inhabitants.

FINGRINGHOE (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of **LEXDEN** and **WINSTREE**, hundred of **WINS-
TREE**, N. division of **ESSEX**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.)
from Colchester; containing 581 inhabitants. The
parish is nearly surrounded by water, and comprises
about 3000 acres, chiefly fertile land: the river Colne is
navigable on the east, and the Geetons on the south.
The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Mal-
don to Colchester. The living is a discharged vicarage,
valued in the king's books at £13. 7. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the
patronage of the Rev. J. M. Leir; net income, £140.
The church is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave,
aisles, and chancel, with a tower of flint and stone.

FINMERE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of
BRACKLEY, hundred of **PLOUGHLEY**, county of **OXFORD**,
8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Bicester; containing 387
inhabitants. It is situated on the river Ouse, and com-
prises about 1500 acres: the soil is generally of inferior
quality, and the surface elevated, and broken into hills.
The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at
£8. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Duke of Buckingham:
the tithes have been commuted for £443, and there are
43 acres of glebe.

FINNINGHAM (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in
the union and hundred of **HARTISMERE**, W. division of
SUFFOLK, 4 miles (N. W.) from Thwaite; containing
480 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory,
valued in the king's books at £10. 10. 5., and in the gift
of the family of Frere: the tithes have been commuted
for £440, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church
is in the later English style, with a square embattled
tower: the east window has been embellished with
stained glass, at the expense of the Rev. Edward Frere;
there are monuments to Sir John and Lady Fenn, and
the font is elaborately sculptured.

FINNINGLEY (*St. OSWALD*), a parish, in the union
of **DONCASTER**, partly in the Hatfield division of the
wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, N. division of the county of
NOTTINGHAM, and partly in the soke of **DONCASTER**,
W. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Bawtry;
containing, with the townships of Aukley and Blaxton,
1209 inhabitants. The township of Finningley com-
prises by estimation 2340a. 2r. 25p.: the village is large,
but irregularly built. The living is a rectory, valued in
the king's books at £13. 4. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £600;
patron, J. Harvey, Esq. The waste lands of the parish
were inclosed in 1774; and in 1778 an allotment was
assigned to the rector in lieu of all tithes, except those of
300 acres having no common right, which have recently
been commuted for a rent-charge of £44. 10. The
church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled
tower and a Norman porch. There is a chapel of ease
at Aukley, erected by Mr. Harvey, T. W. Childers, Esq.,
and the Rev. G. H. Woodhouse. In the village is a
place of worship for Wesleyans.

FINSBURY, one of the newly-enfranchised metro-
politan boroughs, comprising parts of the Finsbury and
Holborn divisions of the hundred of **OSSULSTONE**,
county of **MIDDLESEX**, with some places of exempt
jurisdiction; the whole containing 265,043 inhabitants.
It sends two members to parliament, under the provi-
sions of the Reform act: the right of election is vested
in the £10 householders, and the returning officer is
annually appointed by the sheriff.—See **ISLINGTON**,
CLERKENWELL, &c.

FINSTHWAITE, a parochial chapelry, in the parish
of **COULTON**, union of **ULVERSTON**, hundred of **LONS-
DALE** north of the Sands, N. division of the county of
LANCASTER, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Ulverston. It
is bounded on the north-east by the outlet of Winder-
mere lake. The living is a perpetual curacy; net in-
come, £76; patrons, the Landowners. The chapel,
dedicated to St. Peter, was consecrated and made paro-
chial in 1725; it has been enlarged, and 30 free sittings
provided. There is a small endowment for a school, by
James Dixon, in 1729.

FINSTOCK, a hamlet, in the parish of **CHARLBURY**,
union of **CHIPPING-NORTON**, hundred of **BANBURY**,
county of **OXFORD**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Witney; contain-
ing 534 inhabitants. A church has been built.

FIRBANK, anciently **FRITHBANK**, a chapelry, in the
parish of **KIRKBY-LONSDALE**, union of **KENDAL**, **LONS-
DALE** ward, county of **WESTMORLAND**, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.)
from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing 199 inhabitants.
The chapelry is bounded on the east by the river Lune,
which separates it from Yorkshire; and comprises 3017
acres, of which 1200 are waste land or common: it is
chiefly pasture. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway passes
through a small portion. The living is a perpetual
curacy; net income, £80, with a glebe-house; patron,
the Vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale, whose tithes have been
commuted for 18s., and the impropriate for £24, pay-
able to Trinity College, Cambridge. The chapel and
burying-ground were on the edge of an extensive moor;
but the chapel has been pulled down, and a new edifice
erected in the vale, and a burial-place attached; the
chapel is in the pointed style, and commands one of
the most beautiful and extensive views in the neighbour-
hood. There is a day school.

FIRBECK (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of
WORKSOP, S. division of the wapentake of **UPPER
STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles
(S. W. by S.) from Tickhill; containing 191 inhabitants.
It comprises 1258a. 1r. 31p., of which 775 acres are
arable, 266 meadow and pasture, and 193 woodland. The
soil, though chiefly thin, is, owing to the use of bone-
manure and to good cultivation, exceedingly productive;
the surface is varied, and the scenery picturesque.
Limestone of excellent quality abounds; and in the
north-west part of the parish, adjoining the famed Roche
Abbey grounds, the rock partakes of the quality of the
white limestone so valuable to statuary, called "Roche
Abbey stone." Firbeck Hall, the seat of the late Henry
Gally Knight, Esq., M.P., is a handsome residence in a
well-wooded demesne. The village is beautifully situated
in a sequestered vale, watered by a rivulet. The living
is a perpetual curacy, with the living of Letwell annexed,
in the patronage of the Chancellor of the Cathedral of
YORK, with a net income of £60, and a glebe-house and
13 acres of land: the tithes have been commuted for
£200. The church, a neat structure in the early Norman
style, was built in 1820 at the expense of Mr. Knight,
aided by a grant of £120 from the Incorporated Society:
in the churchyard are head-stones to two persons who
attained the respective ages of 109 and 111 years.

FIRBY, a township, in the parish of **WESTOW**,
union of **MALTON**, wapentake of **BUCKROSE**, E. riding of
YORK, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Malton; containing
36 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north and west by
the river Derwent, and comprises 490 acres of land.

The Hall is a neat mansion, situated on a gentle acclivity, and encompassed by well-wooded grounds.

FIRBY, a township, in the parish and union of BEDALE, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Bedale; containing 54 inhabitants. It is situated on the south side of the Bedale rivulet, and comprises 629a. 2r. 4p. Firby or Christ's hospital, founded in 1608 by John Clapham, for a master, six brethren, and 24 single men, of the parish of Bedale, stands near the village.

FIRLE, WEST (*ST. PETER*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of TOTNORE, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Lewes; containing 722 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Lewes to Eastbourne, comprises by measurement 3208 acres, exclusively of woodland; 1108 are arable, 1326 meadow, 769 down, and 5 gardens. Firle Park, the seat of Viscount Gage, is a spacious and handsome residence, situated in a well-wooded park, within the limits of which is the church. The village is pleasantly seated under the South Downs, whose summit here, called Firle Beacon, has an elevation of 120 feet above the level of the sea, and commands beautiful views. The living is a vicarage, united to that of Beddingham, and valued in the king's books at £13. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. The church is chiefly in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower: on the north of the chancel is the sepulchral chapel of the Gage family. The poor law union comprises eight parishes, and contains a population of 2449.

FIRSBY (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Spilsby; containing 196 inhabitants. It comprises 1066 acres by measurement: the soil of the arable grounds is a stiffish clay; there are some good pastures, and a considerable portion of inferior meadow and marsh, recently much improved by draining. The Steeping river flows through the lands. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Great Steeping united, valued in the king's books at £12. 0. 2.; patron, the Rev. Joseph Walls; improprator, J. Maddison, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £19. 10., and the rectorial for £182. 10.; the glebe comprises 11 acres. The church is a neat structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The sum of £12. 13., arising from three bequests of land by unknown benefactors, is annually distributed among the poor. Near the church is a spring, slightly chalybeate.

FIRSBY, EAST (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the E. division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (S. E.) from Spital; containing 87 inhabitants, of whom 47 are in the township of West Firsby. The parish is on the road from Lincoln to Barton, and comprises 535 acres by measurement. The living is a discharged rectory, united to the vicarage of Saxby, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. The church has fallen into ruins.

FISHBOURN, NEW (*ST. PETER AND ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of BOX and STOCKBRIDGE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W.) from Chichester; containing 295 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by Chichester harbour. The living is a rectory, valued in

the king's books at £5. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £176. 16.; the glebe comprises 14 acres, and the Dean and Chapter of Chichester receive a sum of £10. 14. per annum. The church is in the early English style. The remains of a Roman bath with a tessellated pavement were discovered in 1812, near the site of the Roman road here.

FISHBOURN, OLD, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of BOSHAM, union of WESTBOURNE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (W.) from Chichester; containing 90 inhabitants.

FISHBURN, a township, in the parish and union of SEDGEFIELD, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Durham; containing 239 inhabitants. The family of Fishburn, who assumed the local name, were the earliest proprietors on record of the vill and manor; and among other landowners of whom mention occurs, have been the families of Bulmer, Widdrington, and Conyers. The township comprises 2082 acres, chiefly arable land, and is bounded towards the south by the river Skerne. The village is scattered along a dry swell of limestone, considerably to the north of the burn or beck which has given it name. Divine service is performed each alternate Sunday afternoon in a schoolroom, by one of the clergymen of the parish church, the rector of which has a glebe here of 69 acres, and tithes that have been commuted for £215. 8. 6. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FISHER, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTH MUNDHAM, union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of BOX and STOCKBRIDGE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX; containing 61 inhabitants.

FISHERTON-ANGER (*ST. CLEMENT*), a parish, in the union of ALDERBURY, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS; containing 1739 inhabitants. This place forms an interesting appendage to the city of Salisbury, being separated from it only by the river Avon, over which is an ancient stone bridge. A convent of Black friars was founded here and endowed by Edward I.; the site is now occupied by the Sun inn. The village is pleasant, and the surrounding country abounds with varied and picturesque scenery. Fisherton House, an asylum for lunatics; is situated on rising ground overlooking the Bath and Exeter road, and is capable of furnishing accommodation to 100 patients. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13; income, £160; patron, W. H. F. Talbot, Esq. The church is one of the most ancient in the county, having been built more than a century prior to the cathedral of Sarum. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. John Nowes, Esq., in 1718 endowed a school with £15 per annum; Mrs. Hayter, lady of the manor, in 1797 built an almshouse for six unmarried women; and John Woodward, in 1823, left an endowment of £31. 10. to purchase clothing for the poor.

FISHERTON-DE-LA-MERE (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of WILTON, hundred of WARMINSTER, Warminster and S. divisions of WILTS, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Heytesbury; containing, with the hamlet of Bapton, 324 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Salisbury to Bath, and comprises about 3000 acres, chiefly arable: the surface is undulated, and the soil chalky. The living is a discharged vicarage, va-

lued in the king's books at £8. 17.; patron and impropriator, John Davis, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £142, and the glebe comprises about 20 acres. The church, an ancient structure in the Norman style, was rebuilt, with the exception of the chancel, at the expense of the late Mr. Davis, in 1833.

FISHERWICK, a township, in the parish of **ST. MICHAEL**, **LICHFIELD**, union of **LICHFIELD**, N. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Lichfield; containing 86 inhabitants, and comprising about 1300 acres of rich land. This place was held by the bishops of Chester. In 1756 the Marquess of Massareene sold it to S. Swinfen, Esq., of whom it was purchased in 1758 by the Marquess of Donegal, who pulled down the old manor-house, and, in 1774, erected on the site a magnificent mansion of white freestone, and laid out the park and pleasure-grounds in the most exquisite taste. In 1810 the then marquess sold the estate to Richard Howard, Esq., by whom the mansion was demolished, the gardens broken up, and the park divided into farms. The Birmingham and Fazeley canal crosses the south-west angle of the township. The tithes have been commuted for £284. 17. payable to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, and £42. 12. 6. to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Fisherwick gives the title of Baron to the Marquess of Donegal.

FISHLAKE (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of **THORNE**, S. division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the chapelry of Sykehouse, 1257 inhabitants, of whom 629 are in the township of Fishlake, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Thorne. The parish comprises 3665*a.* 2*r.*, of which the soil is a strong loam, well adapted for the growth of wheat; the surface is level and well wooded, and the surrounding scenery varied. The lands, which were subject to inundation from the Dutch river, on the south-east, are protected by an embankment, thrown up by Cornelius Vermuyden, in 1600. The village is large, and pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Don. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 3. 9.; net income, £171; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Durham: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1811. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower; it was thoroughly repaired in 1840. There is a chapel at Sykehouse; and the Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. The Rev. Richard Rands, in 1641, endowed a school with land now producing £110 per annum, exclusive of a house, stable, and garden, occupied by the master; and the poor have the rents of land, and the interest of money, arising from various bequests.

FISHLEY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **BLOFIELD**, hundred of **WALSHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N.) from Acle; containing 9 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Bure, and comprises 476*a.* 3*r.* 9*p.*, of which 327 acres are arable, 98 meadow and pasture, and 45 wood and water. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the gift of the Rev. E. Marsham: the tithes have been commuted for £162, and the glebe consists of about 5 acres. The church is in the early style, with a circular tower: the entrance on the south is through a Norman doorway.

FISHPONDS.—See **STAPLETON**.

FISHPOOL, a hamlet, in the parish of **BLIDWORTH**, union of **MANSFIELD**, Southwell division of the wapentake of **THURGARTON**, S. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**; containing 92 inhabitants.

FISHTOFT (*St. GUTHLAKE*), a parish, in the union of **BOSTON**, wapentake of **SKIRBECK**, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Boston; containing 562 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 6. 8.; net income, £668; patron, Francis Thirkill, Esq. About £64, the produce of several bequests, are annually divided among the poor; and a school is endowed with land producing £17. 10. a year.

FISHWICK, a township, in the borough, parish, and union of **PRESTON**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, N. division of **LANCASHIRE**; containing 756 inhabitants. The manor was in the possession of the Dacre family in the reign of Edward I.; and in that of Henry VIII. was held by the Asshetons, whose heiress brought it to the Hoghtons, by whom it was sold to the family of Shaw, about eighty years ago. The township, which on the west adjoins Preston, and is bordered by the river Ribble on the east and south, comprises 672*a.* 3*r.* 30*p.*, the chief part in meadow, pasture, and market-gardens. Until about the beginning of the present century, it formed a calm and rural retreat between Preston and Walton-le-Dale; but its rural character was broken in upon in its northern part, by the increasing cottages of New Preston, and manufactories and other buildings have spread extremely in that direction. Fishwick cotton-mill, belonging to the firm of Swainson, Birley, and Company, is the largest in the kingdom under one roof: the building is 158 yards in length, 18 yards in width, and seven stories high; and contains 600 windows, and 32,500 panes of glass. In this vast establishment 50,000 mule spindles, 19,000 throstle spindles, and 1000 looms are at work, employing 1300 hands. The Bank-Top cotton-mill, belonging to Richard Riley, Esq., contains 400 looms, and employs 425 persons. Both of these factories were commenced in 1824. The great tithes have been commuted for £21, and the small for £17. In the township are a petrifying, and a chalybeate, spring.

FISKERTON (*St. CLEMENT*), a parish, in the wapentake of **LAWRESS**, parts of **LINDSEY**, union, and county, of **LINCOLN**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Lincoln; containing 410 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river Witham, and comprises 2504 computed acres: the surface is generally level and well drained, and the soil for the greater part a light clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 1. 8.; net income, £447; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The church, a handsome structure, having portions in the Norman style, and a tower at the west end, was partly rebuilt early in the fifteenth century. £21 per annum, the rent of lands bequeathed by Robt. Hodgson about 1700, are divided among the poor.

FISKERTON, a township, in the parish of **ROLLESTON**, union of **SOUTHWELL**, Southwell division of the wapentake of **THURGARTON** and of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Southwell; containing 402 inhabitants. The manor, in the year 1132, belonged to Ralph de Ayncourt, who gave it to the Augustine priory he had founded at Thurgarton, from which some monks settled in the ancient manor-house, which became

a cell to the priory, and continued as such till the Dissolution. In the reign of Henry III. the monks obtained the grant of a weekly market and annual fair, but both have long been discontinued. The village is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Trent, where commodious wharfs have been constructed, and extensive warehouses built: across the river is a ferry to the village of Stoke. The Nottingham and Lincoln railway has a station here, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station at Newark. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FITLING, a township, in the parish of HUMBLETON, union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 11 miles (E. N. E.) from Hull; containing 131 inhabitants. It appears to have been at a very early date the property of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, to the prior of which it was granted for making a chantry for the souls of the Earl of Albemarle and all the lords of Burstwick. The manor consists of 1420 acres, and is co-extensive with the township: the village is pleasantly situated, and the Hall commands an extensive prospect.

FITTLETON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of WILTS, 6 miles (N.) from Amesbury; containing, with the tything of Hacklestone, 336 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Avon, and comprises about 3179 acres: the soil is generally a light loam mingled with flints, on a thick substratum of solid chalk. The village is in a fertile valley, with open downs on each side. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23, and in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £450. 7. 8., and certain impropriate tithes for £64. 16.; the glebe comprises 32 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style; the nave is separated from the aisles by clustered columns, and the roof is of carved oak.

FITTLEWORTH, a parish, in the hundred of BURY, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Petworth; containing 713 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Petworth to Arundel, and bounded on the south by the river Rother, over which is a neat bridge; and comprises by admeasurement 2320 acres, whereof 1010 are arable, 235 meadow and pasture, 740 woodland, and 310 common. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop of Chichester: the tithes have been commuted for £420, and the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church has portions in the early and decorated English styles. An estate, now producing £70 per annum, was left by Mr. Lee for keeping the church in repair; the surplus is given to the poor.

FITZ (*ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, hundred of PIMHILL, N. division of SALOP, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Shrewsbury; containing 246 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 1500 acres, is situated on the Severn, and the river Perry also flows through the lands. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 5. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe comprises 32 acres. Dr. Edward Waring, the mathematician, was born here.

FITZHEAD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, W. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, and W. division of SOMERSET, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.)

from Wiveliscombe; containing 339 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £76; patron, the Vicar of Wiveliscombe. The church has a tower.

FIVEHEAD (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Langport; containing 412 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Swell annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 8., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, the appropriators of Fivehead: the vicar receives the great tithes of Swell. The great tithes of Fivehead have been commuted for £253, and the vicarial for £126. The church is a neat building with an embattled tower.

FIXBY, a township, in the parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Huddersfield; containing 332 inhabitants. This place, called in Domesday book *Feslei*, was at an early period the property of a family to whom it gave name; it afterwards passed to the Toothills, and from them, by marriage, to the ancient family of Thornhill, of whom mention occurs in 1577 as holding lands of Queen Elizabeth in *Fekisby*, as of her demesne of Wakefield. This is the smallest township in the parish; it includes the hamlets of Cote, Knowles, Stone, and Upper Elland Edge, and comprises about 900 acres of land. The Hall is a large and handsome mansion, standing on an eminence.

FLADBURY (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of PERSHORE, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Evesham; comprising the chapelries of Stock with Bradley, Throckmorton, and Wyre-Piddle, and the hamlets of Abbot's-Lench, and Hill with Moor; and containing 1448 inhabitants, of whom 425 are in the township of Fladbury. This parish, which is delightfully situated in the Vale of Evesham, comprises 6396 acres of land, principally arable, whereof 1448*a.* 16*p.* are in Fladbury township. It is bounded for its whole length, on the south, by the Avon; the soil is richly fertile, and the scenery beautiful. The village is not surpassed for opulence and respectability by any of its size in the county; it is pleasantly seated on the river, which is navigable from the Severn, affording facilities for the conveyance of coal and other supplies, and over which is a ferry at this place. The road from Worcester to Evesham, and the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway, intersect the parish. The principal seat is Craycombe House, about a mile north of the village, standing in a sheltered situation, and commanding a fine view of the winding Avon.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £81. 10., and in the gift of the Bishop of Worcester: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 700 acres, with a house. The church, built about 600 years ago, is in the early English style, with a tower, of which the lower portion is very ancient; the interior has been considerably altered and improved of late years, and in the chancel is a marble monument to Bishop Lloyd, who died in 1717. There are chapels at Bradley, Throckmorton, and Wyre-Piddle, which are stipendiary curacies, paid by the rector. A neat day and Sunday school, with a house for the master, was erected in 1841 by E. T. Perrott, Esq., at a cost of

nearly £500. In the reign of Ethelred, a society of religious persons was established here, subordinate to the church at Worcester.

FLAGG, a township, in the parish and union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 6 miles (W.) from the town of BAKEWELL; containing 249 inhabitants.

FLAMBOROUGH (ST. OSWALD), a parish, in the union of BRIDLINGTON, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Bridlington; containing 1191 inhabitants. Some writers suppose this parish to derive its name from the Saxon *Fleam-burgh*, and assert that Ida landed at the Head; others infer that its appellation originated from the "flame" or light anciently placed on the cliffs, to direct mariners in the navigation of the North Sea. In early times the place was of some note; the Danes, in their attacks, frequently making it one of their principal stations: it was possessed by Harold, earl of the West Saxons, afterwards king of England; and subsequently, William Le Gros, the founder of Scarborough Castle, was its lord. At present it is a large fishing-village, remarkable for its adjacent promontory, and its fine lighthouse, which may be seen on a clear night at the distance of 30 miles. The parish comprises by computation rather more than 3000 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of about 15 acres of plantation, meadow and pasture. Flamborough Head is a lofty promontory overlooking the village, forming a magnificent object, and one of the greatest natural curiosities in the kingdom. The cliffs, which are of white limestone rock, extend in a range of from five to six miles, and rise in many places to an elevation of 300 feet perpendicularly from the sea; at the base are several extensive caverns, one of which, called Robin Lyth's Hole, has an opening landward, communicating with the sea entrance, and is an object of much admiration. In the summer season, the cliffs are the resort of an almost inconceivable number of aquatic birds from different regions, who here build their nests and rear their young: sportsmen are attracted from various parts; and boys are frequently let down the rocks by means of ropes fastened to stakes, and bring away with them bushels of eggs for the use of the sugar-house at Hull, and for domestic purposes. On the extreme point of the promontory, at the distance eastward of nearly a mile and a half from the village, and at an elevation of about 250 feet, is the lighthouse, with revolving points, erected by the Trinity House, London, in 1806. A pleasure-fair is held at the village on Whit-Tuesday. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the family of Strickland (the impropiators), with a net income of £81, and a parsonage-house, lately built by private subscription and a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The most remarkable relic of antiquity is the *Danes' Dyke*, a gigantic intrenchment of immense width and depth, with two lines of defence and breast-works; it crosses the promontory from north to south, forming a bulwark between it and the main land, having been constructed, as some suppose, by the Danes, in order to insulate the promontory.

FLAMSTEAD (ST. LEONARD), a parish, in the union of HEMEL-HEMPSTEAD, hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Redbourn; con-

taining 1492 inhabitants. The village stands near the Watling-street, upon the summit of a high ridge of land, rising abruptly from the south-western side of the valley through which the river Ver runs; and was in ancient times called *Verlam-stedt*, in allusion to its situation near the river. A priory, dedicated to St. Giles, is stated by Leland to have been founded at Woodchurch, in the neighbourhood, by Roger de Tony, for a prioress and nuns; the demesnes of which, at the dissolution of religious houses, were granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Page, Knt., to whose mansion Edward VI. was sent in his infancy for the benefit of a salubrious air. The living is a perpetual curacy; income, £117; patrons and appropriators, the Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford, whose tithes have been commuted for £1220, and who have a glebe of 82 acres. An alms-house was founded by Thomas Saunders, in 1669.

FLASBY, with WINTERBURN, a township, in the parish of GARGRAVE, union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Skipton; containing 140 inhabitants, of whom 77 are in the hamlet of Flasby. The township comprises about 2940 acres, chiefly moorland and pasture; and there are some quarries of good freestone.

FLASHBROOK, a township, in the parish of ANBASTON, union of NEWPORT, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 6 miles (N.) from Newport; containing, with the hamlet of Batchacre, 109 inhabitants. It forms the southern division of the parish, and comprises 1432 acres, of which 39 are waste land or common. The ancient seat of Batchacre, now occupied by a farmer, had formerly a spacious park. Tithe rent-charges have been awarded amounting to £173.

FLAT-HOLMES, an island, in the parish of UPHILL, union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Uphill. It is about a mile and a half in circumference, commanding a delightful prospect of the Bristol Channel; and on the highest point of land is a lighthouse, at an elevation of 80 feet.

FLAUNDEN, a chapelry, in the parish and union of HEMEL-HEMPSTEAD, hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from King's-Langley; containing 295 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, separated from the mother church in 1834, and in the gift of the Hon. C. C. Cavendish: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £160, and the curate's for £50. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was formerly situated in a beautiful valley, about two miles from Flaunden, but has been lately taken down, and a new one built in the village.

FLAVEL, FLYFORD.—See FLYFORD-FLAVEL.

FLAWBOROUGH, a chapelry, partly in the parish of ORSTON, N. division of the wapentake of BINGHAM, and partly in that of STAUNTON, S. division of the wapentake of NEWARK, union of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 8 miles (S. by W.) from Newark; containing 79 inhabitants. The chapel is subject to the rectory of Staunton.

FLAWITH, a township, in the parish of ALNE, union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Easingwold; containing 90 inhabitants. This township, in which is a small

village, comprises by computation about 500 acres. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments, under an inclosure act.

FLAX-BOURTON.—See BOURTON, FLAX.

FLAXBY, a township, in the parish of GOLDSBOROUGH, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Knaresborough; containing 102 inhabitants, and comprising about 580 acres. The tithes were commuted for land, under an inclosure act, in 1772. A school is endowed with £15. 10. per annum, the produce of 15 acres of land at Norwood; and also with 7 acres allotted on the inclosure of Knaresborough Forest.

FLAXLEY (*ST. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union of WESTBURY, hundred of ST. BRIAVELL'S, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Newnham; containing 229 inhabitants. It has smelting works which produce weekly 20 tons of pig-iron of excellent quality. The living is a donative; net income, £104; patron, Sir M. H. Boevy, Bart. The church was rebuilt in 1730. In the reign of Stephen an abbey for Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was built here by Robert Fitz-Milo, second earl of Hereford, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, amounted to £112. 13. 1.; the chief part was burnt down in 1777, but the building has been restored.

FLAXPOOL, a hamlet, in the parish of CROWCOMBE, union of WILLITON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of the county of SOMERSET; containing 52 inhabitants.

FLAXTON-ON-THE-MOOR, a township, in the parishes of BOSSALL and FOSTON, union of YORK, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 9 miles (N. E. by N.) from York; containing 412 inhabitants. The township is on the east side of the river Foss, and comprises by computation 1600 acres of land. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In 1807, a leaden box, containing about 300 small Saxon silver coins, in high preservation, some silver rings, and several pieces of spurs, were turned up by the plough.

FLECKNEY (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Harborough; containing 473 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the Leicester and Northampton canal, and three miles from the Leicester and Harborough road. It comprises by computation 1255 acres, of which the portions of arable and pasture are nearly equal; the soil in some parts is a strong loam, with a clay subsoil, and in other parts a strong cold clay. The Union canal passes on the east. The living is a curacy, in the patronage of Lady Byron, with a net income of £144: the tithes were commuted for land in 1769. The church is a small ancient edifice, in the early English style. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

FLEDBOROUGH (*ST. GREGORY*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, N. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Tuxford; containing 112 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on the river Trent, and comprises by measurement 1427 acres, of which the surface is level. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 7. 6., and in the gift of Earl Manvers: the tithes have been commuted for £340, and the glebe comprises 8 acres.

FLEET (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of WEYMOUTH, hundred of UGGSCOMBE, Dorchester division of DORSET, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Weymouth; containing 140 inhabitants. This parish, which is supposed to take its name from the Fleet water, near which it is situated, belonged to the priory of Christchurch, in the county of Hants. A market and a fair, granted in the 28th of Henry III., have been long discontinued. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; patron, Miss Jackson: the tithes have been commuted for £31, and the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church, a small edifice, was destroyed, with part of the adjacent houses, by an inundation of the sea during a storm in 1824, and has been handsomely rebuilt in the later English style.

FLEET (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of HOLBEACH, hundred of ELLOE, parts of HOLAND, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Holbeach; containing 960 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from the north into Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, and comprises by measurement 6500 acres, of which about a third is arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15; patron and incumbent, the Rev. R. Dods, whose tithes have been commuted for £1236, and whose glebe consists of 87 acres. The church is in the early English style. A school is endowed with £47. 10. per annum.

FLEETHAM, a township, in the parish of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, N. division of BAMBROUGH ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Belford; containing 52 inhabitants. It consists of a few farmholds and cottages, and lies two miles west from Beadnel, which is situated on the sea-coast.

FLEETWOOD-ON-WYRE, a town and port, in the township of THORNTON, parish of POULTON, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 20 miles (S. W. by W.) from Lancaster, and 238 (N. W.) from London; containing, in 1841, 2833, and now upwards of 3000, inhabitants. This place, which is bounded on the north by Lancaster and Morecambe bays, and on the east and south by the river Wyre, has risen within the last few years into some importance. The lands on which the town is built have been for some centuries the property of the ancestors of Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart.; and prior to the year 1836, formed a wild tract of rabbit-warren without any buildings save one solitary kiln for burning limestone. The baronet, from whom the place derives its name, perceiving the facilities afforded by the river, for the construction of a capacious harbour and docks, and the great advantages the locality derived from its proximity to the manufacturing districts, projected the erection of a town, the plan of which was drawn by Decimus Burton, Esq. The town is laid out for streets radiating to the south-east and south-west from its northern boundary, and intersected at right angles by others: the buildings are chiefly of stone from the quarries in the neighbouring districts, and such as are of brick are principally stuccoed. It is lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells attached to the houses. To the north is a mount commanding fine views; and east of this is a lighthouse, a handsome structure of stone with alcoves on either side, to the south of which stands the North Euston hotel, a spacious and elegant building of stone, with an extensive establishment of public baths.

At the eastern extremity of Pharos-street is a circus, with another lighthouse, a Tuscan column 95 feet in height. On the south side of the town is Dock-street, near which is the terminus of the Preston and Wyre railway, appropriated for passengers, from which a branch diverges to the landing-quay, where is the terminus for goods and merchandise: the cost of the main line, a length of 20 miles, was £430,000; and there are branches to Blackpool and Lytham, which cost £40,000.

The HARBOUR, which is about a mile and a half from the sea, and to which the river Wyre for that distance forms the entrance, is situated to the east and south of the town, and has been greatly improved under the superintendence of Captain Denham, F.R.S.: the average depth at low water is 20 feet, and it is protected from storms and heavy seas by a natural breakwater consisting of an immense bank of clay, in which coarse gravel is thickly imbedded. The navigation of the river is assisted by a screwpile lighthouse, erected in June, 1840, on pillars of iron driven into the bed of the river, and admitting between them a free passage for the water; it has an elevation of 45 feet above the level of half-tide, and at night displays a light visible at a distance of ten miles. The foreign trade is chiefly in corn, flour, flax, cotton, sugar, rice, timber, and various wooden wares, from the British plantations, and other ports: a coasting-trade is carried on with Ireland and the south of Scotland, in grain, meal, flour, provisions, flax, linen, and cattle; and the exports are chiefly coal, slates, and manufactured goods, from the neighbouring counties. The place has also been made a warehousing port for tobacco removed coastwise for home consumption, for all East India produce after having been warehoused at an approved port, and removed coastwise under certain regulations, and for all other articles of merchandise whether imported direct or otherwise; for the reception of which, bonding warehouses have been erected, and timber, coal, stone, and slate yards have been inclosed. The number of vessels in the foreign trade that entered inwards in the year 1845, was 23, of the aggregate burthen of 7366 tons, the number in the coasting-trade, inwards, was 580, and outwards, 473, whose aggregate burthen was 111,202, and 104,218 tons, respectively: the amount of customs' duties in the same year, was £6714. 18. 11. Steamers ply to Ardrossan and Glasgow, to the Isle of Man, to Ulverston and the Lake district, and to Belfast; the passengers step from carriages into the steamers under an arched building. Her Majesty and the court landed here from Scotland, in September, 1847. The market is supplied with corn and other produce by the farmers of the vicinity, with poultry by steamers from Ulverston, and with provisions from Belfast; it is open daily, but the principal business is transacted on Friday. The land in the neighbourhood is fertile, and the chief agricultural produce is wheat, for which the soil is very favourable: a rich black loamy kind of marl, which lies at a considerable depth beneath the surface, is dug for manure. A church dedicated to St. Peter has been erected by subscription: it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a well-proportioned spire, erected after a design by Mr. Burton, and completed in 1841; it contains 450 sittings, of which 150 are free. The living is endowed with great tithes in Thornton to the amount of £66. 2. 6., and the pew-rents, which, when the pews are

all let, produce about £200 per annum. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a Roman Catholic chapel in Walmsley-street. A national school in the Elizabethan style was erected in 1846, as a testimonial to Sir P. H. Fleetwood, for his great enterprise in establishing the town, harbour, and railway; it is calculated to hold 140 boys and the same number of girls, and has an excellent house adjoining for the master and mistress. About a mile from the town, a spacious area has been inclosed for a public cemetery.

Half-way between Fleetwood and Thornton, on the beach, is the hamlet of Rossall, with Rossall Hall, formerly the seat of Sir P. Hesketh Fleetwood, but now appropriated as a public school for the sons of clergymen and other gentlemen, under the name of "*The Northern Church of England School*." This school was opened on the 22nd August, 1844; it is on nearly the same principle as Marlborough College, and these two institutions are, perhaps, the only public boarding schools in England, all the pupils being boarded and lodged on the premises, and not in the masters' houses, and no day-scholars being admitted. The visitor is, the bishop of the diocese; the president, the Earl of Derby; and among the vice-presidents are, Lord Stanley, the Earls of Ellesmere, Burlington, and Balcarres, Lord Skelmersdale, and the Bishops of Chester, London, Llandaff, Norwich, and St. David's. There is a council of twenty-four, exclusively of the chairman, treasurer, and secretary, fourteen being clergymen and ten laymen; and the head master, who must be in holy orders, and M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge, has absolute authority in the household, and appoints the other masters, of whom there are seven, three or four being generally in orders, and all graduates of some university. The system of education resembles that in King's College, London, and Marlborough College; and is provided at the lowest rate, consistent with selectness, and ample and elegant maintenance. The charges are, for the sons of clergymen, if nominated, £30, and if not nominated, £40, per annum; and for the sons of laymen, nominated and not nominated, £40 and £50 respectively: admission may also be had by insurance from an early age, instead of nomination, the terms in such cases being £25 per annum. There are drawing and music-masters, a swimming-master, and drill-serjeants, for whom no extra charge is made. Of about 200 pupils at present in the school, 100 are the sons of clergymen. The situation of the house is admirably adapted to the purpose, it being on the sea-coast, with three miles of fine sands, similar to those of Blackpool, spread in its vicinity; and sufficiently retired to allow great liberty to the scholars, yet so convenient to Fleetwood as to admit of easy communication. A large sanatorium, capable of holding 36 beds, has been added, and placed under the superintendence of a separate establishment. It may be mentioned, that to the unwearied zeal and indefatigable exertions of the honorary secretary, the Rev. St. Vincent Beechey, first incumbent of Fleetwood, by whom the plan was proposed, this institution owes its rise, and early prosperity.

FLEMPTON (*St. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of THINGOE, W. division of SUFFOLK. $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 210 inhabitants. It is situated on the navigable river Lark, and comprises about 950 acres, of which the surface is flat. The living is a rectory, with the rectory

of Hengrave united, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the family of Dixon, with a net income of £398: the tithes of Flempton have been commuted for £195. 18., and there is a glebe of 40 acres. The church, an ancient edifice, has been repaired; part of the tower fell down in 1726.

FLETCHING (*St. Andrew and St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of UCKFIELD, hundred of RUSHMONDEN, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Uckfield; containing 1914 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from London to Lewes, was the seat of encampment of a part of the forces of the barons, under the command of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, the night previous to the battle of Lewes, in the reign of Henry III. The parish comprises about 5830 acres, of which the greater portion is good arable land; and the river Ouse flows in a meandering course through it. Sheffield Place, the seat of the Earl of Sheffield, is a stately castellated mansion, in a park of nearly 600 acres, richly embellished. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8.; net income, £167; patron, Lord Sheffield; impropiator, John Villiers Shelley, Esq. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, in the early English style, with a lofty tower and spire; the chancel is separated from the nave by a richly-carved screen of oak, and at the end of the north transept is the sepulchral chapel of the Holroyd family, in which are the remains of Gibbon, the historian. At Dane Hill is a chapel, erected by subscription in 1836, and containing 378 sittings, of which 276 are free. A national school has been established; and the parish derives £40 per annum from Henry Smith's charity.

FLETTON (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of PETERBOROUGH, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, 1 mile (S. by E.) from Peterborough; containing 256 inhabitants. It comprises 921*a.* 1*r.* 19*p.* of good arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 3. 9.; net income, £292; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam. A school is supported by a bequest of £12 per annum. In digging a well, in the year 1739, fossil shells and wood were found at the depth of 30 feet.

FLIMBY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Maryport; containing 546 inhabitants. The parish was a chapelry in Cammerton, from which it was separated in 1545: it lies on the sea-coast, and comprises 1155*a.* 26*p.*, of which 384 acres are woodland; the district abounds with coal. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £82; patrons, the Landowners. The church was rebuilt in 1794.

FLINTHAM (*St. Augustine*), a parish, in the union and N. division of the wapentake of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Newark; containing 611 inhabitants. It is situated on the Trent, and comprises by admeasurement 2101 acres, whereof 1471 are arable, 420 pasture, and 210 woodland; the soil is a red marl in the lower part of the parish, and in the upper part sandy. The village, which is of considerable extent, is near the Roman fosse road, and several relics of Roman antiquity have been found. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. 6.; net income, £308;

patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge; the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1775; the land comprises 172 acres.. The church, an ancient and spacious structure, was, with the exception of the chancel, rebuilt in 1828, at an expense of £1100, defrayed by Col. Hildyard. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In 1727, Robert Hacker bequeathed land, the income of which, about £20, is applied to instruction.

FLINTHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of OAKSEY, union and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of the county of WILTS; containing 42 inhabitants.

FLINTON, a township, in the parish of HUMBLETON, union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Hull; containing 114 inhabitants. The family of Scures appear to have been early possessors of this place; at a later period the Flyntons seem to have held considerable property; and among subsequent owners occur the families of Grimston, Dobson, and Hildyard. The manor and township are co-extensive, comprising 1400 acres; the village is agreeably situated, and there are some good farmhouses and neat cottages.

FLITCHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, 9 miles (N. E.) from Lynn; containing 403 inhabitants. It comprises 3324*a.* 2*r.* 7*p.*, of which 2760 acres are arable, 640 meadow and pasture, and 30 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £54; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Leicester, whose tithes have been commuted for £700. According to Camden, here was a priory or hospital of the order of St. Augustine, subordinate to the abbey of Walsingham, to which it was given by Dametta de Flitcham. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary; and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £62. 10. 6., and was granted, as parcel of the possessions of Walsingham Abbey, to Edward, Lord Clinton: the walls and offices still remain. On a hill with a square area surrounded by a trench, the hundred court was held in the reign of William Rufus.

FLITTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of AMPHILL, hundred of FLINT, county of BEDFORD; containing, with the hamlet of Silsoe, 1363 inhabitants, of whom 575 are in the township of Flitton. The parish comprises 1020*a.* 33*p.*, of which 611 acres are arable, 372 pasture, and 8 woodland; the soil is a sandy loam. Southward from the village, which was anciently called *Flitcham*, is Pallox Hill, remarkable in the beginning of the last century for a gold-mine discovered in it, which was seized for the king, and leased to a refiner, but the produce being inconsiderable, soon abandoned. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 7. 8.; net income, £234; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1809. The church, an ancient edifice, contains several monuments, amongst which is a figure in brass of Thomas Hill, who died in 1601, at the age of 128 years. At Silsoe is a separate incumbency, in the gift of Earl de Grey.

FLITWICK (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of AMPHILL, hundred of REDBORNESTOKE, county of BEDFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Ampthill;

containing 693 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2235 acres; there are some pits of excellent gravel. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 17.; net income, £285; patron, John Thomas Dawson, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1806. The church is an ancient structure, containing some interesting details, among which is a handsome Norman arch at the north doorway. A monastery, or cell to Dunstable Priory, was erected here in 1170, by Philip de Sannerville.

FLIXBOROUGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, N. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 12 miles (N. W. by W.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing, with part of Crosby township, 231 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the west by the river Trent, comprises 2550 acres. The soil varies from clay to sand and gravel, and near the river is very fertile; the surface is undulated, and, about half a mile from the bank of the Trent, rises by a gradual ascent to the village. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Burton-upon-Stather consolidated in 1729, and is valued in the king's books at £13. 10.; net income, £752; patron, and impropiator of the vicarage, Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart. The tithes have been commuted for £550, and the glebe comprises 23 acres. There are the sites of two castles remaining, one of which is supposed to have been the residence of Sir Edmund Anderson, Bart., a chief justice of the common pleas in the reign of Elizabeth, who was born at this place.

FLIXTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE; containing, with the township of Urmston, 2230 inhabitants, of whom 1459 are in the township of Flixton, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Manchester. This place, anciently spelt *Flyxton*, and subsequently called *Fleece Town*, was part of the lands which Roger de Poitou gave to the barons of Manchester. The manor afterwards belonged, in whole or in part, to various families, among whom were the Egertons, of Cheshire; during the last century the estates passed to several purchasers, and much of the land is now freehold inheritance. The whole of the southern boundary of the parish is washed by the Mersey, as is the north-western boundary by the Irwell, and the angle of confluence formed by these rivers is little more than a quarter of a mile below Irlam ferry. The area is 2962 acres, of which the township of Flixton contains 1455a. 2r. 12p.; of the latter number, 431 acres are arable, 167 clover, and 744 general meadow and pasture. The surface is mostly level, and the soil in some parts inclines to a peaty moss: corn, fruit, and potatoes are produced in abundance. Flixton House is a plain family mansion with extensive gardens and pleasure-grounds: Shaw Hall, near the small hamlet of Shawtown, is a venerable edifice of the reign of James I., with gables and wooden parapets on the south-west and north sides; the roof has a profusion of chimneys, and a cupola in the centre. The village of Flixton is delightfully situated upon a verdant eminence; the population are largely employed in hand-loom weaving.

The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £150; patron and impropiator, the Rev. Spencer Madan, Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral: the parsonage-house was built about twenty years ago. The church is a small plain structure, standing on an elevated site at the

eastern extremity of the village; the tower, though not lofty, is handsome, having an embattled parapet, surmounted by small pinnacles: with the exception of the chancel, the edifice was entirely rebuilt in 1732. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is endowed with £5. 10. per annum. Adjoining the ample gardens and filbert-grove of Shaw Hall, was once a moat which has partly disappeared.

FLIXTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, E division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Lowestoft; containing 23 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Blundeston: the church was unroofed in the great storm of 1703, and is now a ruin.

FLIXTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (S. W.) from Bungay; containing 192 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Waveney, which separates it from the county of Norfolk. Flixton Hall, erected in 1545 by Sir John Tasburgh, and accidentally destroyed by fire in Dec. 1846, was a fine old mansion, in the Elizabethan style, situated in an extensive park, well stocked with deer, and containing some stately trees. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; patrons and impropiators, the family of Adair: the great tithes have been commuted for £200, and the small for £145; the vicar has also 30 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient structure, with additions, and chiefly in the later English style; the chancel is dilapidated, and covered with ivy. An Augustine nunnery was founded here by Margery, Baroness Creke, in 1258, to the honour of St. Mary and St. Katherine; it was valued at the Dissolution at £23. 4. 1½. per annum.

FLIXTON, a township, in the parish of FOLKTON, union of SCARBOROUGH, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. W.) from Hunmanby; containing 329 inhabitants. An hospital was founded here in the reign of Athelstan, by Acchorn, a knight, for an alderman and fourteen brethren and sisters, "to preserve travellers from wolves and other wild beasts;" it was restored in the 25th of Henry VI., by the name of Carman's Spittle, but was dissolved before the 26th of Henry VIII., and a farmhouse now occupies its site. There is a place of worship for dissenters.

FLOCKTON, a chapelry, in the parish of THORNHILL, union of WAKEFIELD, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Wakefield; containing 1096 inhabitants. This chapelry, which is the property of T. Wentworth Beaumont, Esq., lord of the manor, comprises Nether and Over Flockton, and contains by measurement 1006 acres; the soil is fertile, and the substratum chiefly coal of the finest quality, of which extensive mines are in operation, affording employment to a large portion of the population. The village extends along the road from Barnsley to Huddersfield. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of certain Trustees, with a net income of £94, and a parsonage-house, lately built: the chapel, erected by Richard Carter, Esq., is a neat edifice in the Grecian style, with a campanile turret, and has an excellent organ. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Three almshouses were founded by Mr. Carter, in 1698.

FLOOKBOROUGH.—See HOLKER, LOWER.

FLOORE, or FLORE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of NEWBOTTLE-GROVE, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 1 mile (E. N. E.) from Weedon; containing 1032 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Northampton to Daventry, and bounded on the south and west by the river Nene; and comprises 2619*a.* 29*p.*, of which about two-thirds are arable, and one-third pasture. The surface is generally flat, with some rising ground towards the north and east; the soil is a deep rich loam, resting on gravel, with some stiffish clay. Flore-Fields House is the seat of Richard Lee Bevan, Esq. The village is about a mile distant from the Weedon station of the London and Birmingham railway, and from the Grand Junction canal. The living is a vicarage, endowed with one-third of the great tithes of the hamlet of Glasthorpe, in the parish, and valued in the king's books at £17; net income, £467; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford, who are appropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes. The church was erected in the eleventh or twelfth century, and has six noble arches, and a carved screen; the chancel porch is finely sculptured: the edifice was repaired and repewed in 1831. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a parochial school is supported by endowment.

FLORDON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of HENSTED, hundred of HUMBLEYARD, E. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Long-Stratton; containing 193 inhabitants. The parish comprises 970 acres, of which 33 are waste land or common. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Sir W. R. Kemp, Bart. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style.

FLOTTERTON, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Rothbury; containing 64 inhabitants. This place, which was a possession of Robert de Umfraville, Earl of Angus, is on the road from Rothbury to Alwinton, and on the north side of the Coquet river; the soil is a light loam. The tithes have been commuted for £98. 14. 6. At Plainfield, in the township, Lord Derwentwater and others first raised the standard of the Pretender, and proclaimed him king.

FLOWTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Ipswich; containing 179 inhabitants, and comprising 495*a.* 12*p.* The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 9. 9½., and in the gift of H. S. Thornton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £135, and the glebe comprises 16 acres.

FLUSHING, a small sea-port, in the parish of MYLOR, union of FALMOUTH, E. division of the hundred of KERRIER, W. division of CORNWALL, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (N.) from Falmouth. This place owes its origin and prosperity to Robert Cotton Trefusis, Esq., who, in the early part of the last century, constructed quays, erected numerous buildings, and endeavoured, though without success, to establish a station for the government packets. It consists of several irregularly-built streets, and, from the mildness of the climate, is much resorted to by invalids. At Little Falmouth is an extensive yard, in which the packets were formerly built

or repaired before they were taken under the superintendence of the admiralty; a dry-dock, 190 feet long, 60 feet broad, and 18 feet in depth, was constructed in 1820, and there are several wet-docks, for ship-building. Here is a district church, dedicated to St. Peter: the living is in the gift of Lord Clinton. The Baptists, Bryanites, Wesleyans, and Unitarians, have places of worship; and a national school is supported by subscription.

FLYFORD-FLAVEL (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union, and Upper division of the hundred, of PERSHORE, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Alcester; containing 156 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Alcester to Worcester, between the north and south branches of the river Piddle, and comprises 667 acres, whereof two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture. The soil is clay, with an undulated surface; and the parish standing high (on a level with the Malvern hills), commands very extensive views. Coal is supposed to exist; and there are quarries of claystone, in which are found numerous fossils. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 4. 9½.; net income, £150; patron, William Laslett, Esq., who is lord of the manor; incumbent, the Rev. Francis Best. The tithes were commuted for land in 1813, and the glebe altogether consists of upwards of a hundred acres, with a rectory-house. The church is an ancient stone edifice with a handsome tower, and is said to have been built in 1051; the chancel was rebuilt in 1845, by the rector.

FLYFORD-GRAFTON, a parish, in the union, and Upper division of the hundred, of PERSHORE, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 8 miles (E.) from Worcester; containing 229 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the north branch of the river Piddle, and intersected by the road from Worcester to Alcester; and consists of 1580*a.* 2*r.* 35*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 0. 10.; net income, £75; patron, the Earl of Coventry: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1779. Here is a school, endowed by the Rev. Roger Shovehall and Sir John Grafton with £20 per annum.

FOBBING (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of ORSETT, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Horndon-on-the-Hill; containing 428 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river Thames, and comprises 2655*a.* 35*p.*, whereof 1362 acres are arable, 897 meadow, 101 waste or common, 37 pasture, and about 5 woodland; the surface is varied, and a creek, issuing from the Thames, traverses the lower grounds. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £564. The church is a substantial edifice with a very lofty tower, and is situated on a high hill, forming a conspicuous and interesting feature in the landscape: the ground plan comprises a nave, chancel, and south aisle; and in the tower is a peal of five bells. Fobbing is mentioned in Domesday book under the appellation of *Phobinge*, and formed one of the lordships given to Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, after the Conquest: it is recorded in Stow's *Annals*, that Jack Cade's rebellion began in the "village of Fobbing, where the mob broke into a priory, and drank up three tuns of wine, and devoured all the victuals."

FOCKERBY, a township, in the parish of **ADLINGFLEET**, union of **GOOLE**, Lower division of the wapentake of **OSGOLDCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, 10 miles (S. E.) from **Howden**; containing 92 inhabitants. The township is on the west side of the Old Don river, which separates it from **Lincolnshire**; it comprises about 1410 acres. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1767. Here is a free school, endowed with land producing £70 per annum, the gift of Mr. Skerne; the master is appointed by Catherine Hall, Cambridge. There are eight exhibitions, founded by the same individual, whose niece, Mrs. Mary Ramsden, in 1743 added six fellowships and ten scholarships.

FOGGATHORPE, a township, in the parish of **BUBWITH**, union of **HOWDEN**, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, E. riding of **YORK**, 6½ miles (N.) from **Howden**; containing 96 inhabitants. This place, which in Domesday book is called *Fulcathorpe*, was given by the Conqueror to his standard-bearer: it comprises by computation about 1250 acres. An ancient moated mansion, belonging to the Ackroyd family, was taken down in 1743. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FOLESHILL (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the Kirby division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 2½ miles (N. E. by N.) from **Coventry**; containing 7063 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from **Coventry** to **Leicester**, and comprises about 3000 acres. About two-thirds of the population are employed in the ribbon manufacture, which is extensively carried on, and the remainder in agriculture and in collieries; coal of good quality being found. The **Coventry** and **Oxford** canal passes through the parish. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the patronage of the Crown, and the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Swain: the great tithes have been commuted for £75, and the vicarial for £353. 14.; the glebe comprises 37 acres. The church, an ancient edifice, was enlarged in 1816 by the erection of a south aisle, of brick. A district church dedicated to **St. Paul** was erected in 1841, at a cost of £2904, raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £500 from the Incorporated Society; it is a neat edifice in the early English style, with a tower and pinnacles, and has 1088 sittings, of which 680 are free. The living is in the patronage of the Vicar, with a net income of £180. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a parochial school, endowed with £30 per annum by the Parrott family, is conducted on the national system. The union of **Foleshill** comprises 11 parishes or places, containing a population of 17,235.

FOLKE (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **SHERBORNE**, Sherborne division of **DORSET**, 3¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from **Sherborne**; containing 318 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1722 acres by measurement; there are quarries of limestone and ragstone, the former raised for manure, and the latter for rough building and the roads. The village is neatly built, and of rural aspect; and the surrounding country is pleasingly diversified. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 3½., and in the joint patronage of the Dean and Chapter of **Salisbury**, and G. T. Jacob, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £338, and the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church is a very handsome edifice, in good repair.

FOLKESTONE (*St. MARY AND St. EANSWITH*), a parish, in the union of **ELHAM**, hundred of **FOLKESTONE**, lathe of **SHEPWAY**, E. division of **KENT**; comprising the sea-port and incorporated and market town of **Folkestone**, which has a separate jurisdiction, the hamlet of **Ford**, and part of the chapelry of **Sandgate**; and containing 4413 inha-

bitants, of whom 3723 are in the town, 37¼ miles (E. S. E.) from **Maidstone**, and 71 (E. S. E.) from **London**. This place, called by the Saxons *Fulcestane*, and in Domesday book *Fullcheston*, is by some antiquaries supposed to have been a Roman station, though its particular name has not been ascertained: a great quantity of Roman coins has been found, and on one of the hills in the immediate vicinity of the town are the remains of a quadrilateral fortification, whose vallum and fosse are plainly discernible. Eadbald, the sixth king of Kent, built a castle here, on a high cliff close to the sea-shore, which, having been reduced to a heap of ruins by the Danes, and Earl Godwin, when he ravaged this coast in 1052, was rebuilt by William de Albrincis or de Avenches, lord of the place after the Norman Conquest, and continued to be the chief seat of the barony till it was destroyed, together with the cliff on which it stood, by the encroachments of the sea. King Eadbald, some time after he had built the castle, founded within its precincts a PRIORY for nuns of the Benedictine order, of which his daughter Eanswithe became first one of the sisters, and afterwards abbess. This convent having been destroyed during the Danish ravages, one for Benedictine monks was erected on its site in 1095, by Nigel de Mundeville, lord of **Folkestone**, who made it a cell to the abbey of **Lonley**, in **Normandy**. Not long after, the sea having so far wasted that part of the cliff upon which it stood as to endanger the buildings, the monks removed to a new situation, immediately to the south of the present church. This third priory, being afterwards made denizen, escaped the general fate of the alien priories in the reign of Henry V., and existed until the general Dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £63. 0. 7.: the only part of the monastic buildings remaining is a Norman arched doorway; but their foundations may be traced for a considerable distance.

Before the reign of Henry I., **Folkestone** was made a member of the town and port of **Dovor**, one of the cinque-ports, its freemen being styled "the barons of the town of **Folkestone**;" and King Edward III. reincorporated the inhabitants by the title of "the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town of **Folkestone**." In the year 1378, the greater part of it was burned by the united forces of the Scots and French; and this devastation, added to the continual encroachments made by the sea, reduced it to a very low and inconsiderable state, in which it continued until the last century, when, by the establishment of a fishery, and a free trade with **France**, it regained its importance. The town is beautifully situated on the shore of the **English Channel**, opposite **Boulogne**, which may be seen from it in fine



Corporation Seal.

weather, and in a hollow between two cliffs rising precipitously to the height of 90 feet above the level of the sea. The houses are irregularly built of brick, and the streets are narrow; the inhabitants are supplied with water by two rivulets, one of which flows through the centre of the town. The environs are pleasant, and the air salubrious; there is an excellent beach for bathing, and hot and cold baths have been fitted up with every convenience: the hamlet of Sandgate is also much frequented as a bathing-place by such as are fond of retirement.



Seal of the late Harbour Company.

Folkestone, as a member of the cinque-port of Dover, enjoys special privileges. The harbour, which was small and protected by jetties, was formerly kept in repair by voluntary contributions; but these proving insufficient, an act was passed in 1766, imposing a duty on coal brought to the port, to be applied to that purpose. It was afterwards judged necessary to construct a new and more

capacious harbour. There is a great number of fishing-boats, which in the mackerel season are employed in catching that fish for the London market; and when the mackerel season is over, they usually proceed to the coasts of Suffolk and Norfolk to catch herrings. The South-Eastern railway, completed from London to Folkestone on the 28th June, 1843, and from Folkestone to Dover, Feb. 1844, passes close to the town, near which it is carried over a deep valley by a viaduct 100 feet high; and the portion between this place and Dover comprises works of the most stupendous and interesting character. A great change was effected on the opening of the railway; many new houses were erected, a bank established, and an hotel affording excellent accommodation built. The directors of the company, also, have purchased the harbour, the possession of which is expected to prove of great importance in connexion with the traffic to France and other parts of the continent. At a short distance from the church is a battery of four guns. The market, granted by King John, is on Saturday; the market-house has lately been rebuilt, upon an extended scale. There is a fair on the 28th of June. The CORPORATION, by charter of the 20th of Charles II., consisted of a mayor, twelve jurats, and twenty-four common-councilmen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, chamberlain, and other officers; but by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors: the number of magistrates is three. A separate court of quarter-session has been granted by the crown. The powers of the county debt-court of Folkestone, established in 1847, extend over Folkestone and 5 adjacent parishes. A spacious guild-hall has been erected, with a jury-room and council-chamber adjoining; and there is a common gaol and house of correction, whereof the Earl of Radnor is hereditary gaoler, appointing a deputy.

The parish comprises 4350 acres, the soil of which is in general fertile: an act was passed in 1840 for inclosing the common. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy,

net income, £185; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury; impropriator, the Earl of Radnor, whose tithes have been commuted for £290. The church, which was that of the priory, is a cruciform structure of sandstone, in the early English style, with a tower in the centre supported by very large piers, from which spring pointed arches: the western division of the building is contracted in its dimensions, part having been blown down in December, 1705. In the south aisle is an elegant altar-tomb, with figures of armed knights, representing two brothers named Herdson, formerly lords of the manor; in a niche in the north wall, near the altar, is the figure of a knight, supposed to be one of the Fiennes, warden of Dover Castle; and near the west end is a small brass plate to the memory of the mother of the celebrated Dr. William Harvey. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyans. Dr. Harvey bequeathed £200 for the benefit of the poor of the town; and his nephew and executor, Sir Elias Harvey, in 1674 founded a school for boys, and endowed it with part of the income of an estate in the parish of Lympe. At Ford, about half a mile from the town, is a chalybeate spring. The most eminent natives are, Dr. Harvey, born in 1578, who discovered the circulation of the blood; and John Phillipott, Somerset herald, and one of the principal Kentish antiquaries, born about the close of the sixteenth century. Folkestone gives the title of Viscount to the family of Bouverie, earls of Radnor.

FOLKINGHAM.—See FALKINGHAM.

FOLKINGTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of EASTBOURNE, hundred of LONGBRIDGE, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 18 miles (S. S. E.) from Uckfield; containing 198 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Lewes to Eastbourne, comprises about 1450 acres: the surface is hilly, and from the higher grounds are some of the finest views in the county; the soil is chalky. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of Earl Delawarr: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church is in the early English style, with later insertions, and contains good monuments to Sir William and Lesley Thomas, formerly proprietors of the manor. Three almshouses, founded by Sir William, were re-established by his descendant, the late W. Harison, Esq. On the downs above the village are two large barrows.

FOLKSWORTH (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of PETERBOROUGH, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, 1 mile (N. W. by W.) from Stilton; containing 186 inhabitants. It is situated near the north road: the soil is generally clay, and the surface level. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 3.; net income, £135; patron, the Rev. H. Freeman: the glebe consists of about 110 acres. The church is an ancient edifice.

FOLKTON (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union of SCARBOROUGH, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Flixton, 580 inhabitants, of whom 251 are in the township of Folkton, 3 miles (N. W.) from Hunmanby. The parish comprises by computation 2500 acres: the village, which is neatly built, is situated in a pleasant valley on the northern side of the Wolds. The living is a rectory and vicarage, valued in the king's books at

£8. 11. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £900; patron, Capt. Robert Mitford, R.N.: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1802. The church is an ancient structure, with a low tower.

FOLLYFOOT, a township, in the parish of SPORFORTH, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Wetherby; containing 353 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1990 acres; and includes the beautiful demesne of Rudding Park, and part of the hamlet of Spacey-Houses. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FONABY, a hamlet, in the parish and union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 17 inhabitants, and comprising 628 acres.

FONTHILL, BISHOP'S (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of TISBURY, hundred of DOWNTON, locally in the hundred of MERE, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. by N.) from Hindon; containing 207 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Exeter, and comprises 1729 acres, of which 552 are waste or common: of the cultivated lands, two-thirds are arable, and the rest pasture and wood; the soil is light and gravelly, and in many parts chalk abounds. The surface is beautifully varied with hill and dale; it is diversified by woods, chiefly of beech and elm, and in Fonthill Park, the seat of James Morrison, Esq., is a lake a mile in length. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £258, and the glebe comprises about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is principally in the early English style, with an old Norman tower. Samuel Gattrell in 1817 left a dividend of £10. 10., for a school.

FONTHILL, GIFFORD (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of TISBURY, hundred of DUNWORTH, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. E.) from Hindon; containing 416 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10., and in the gift of the Lord of the Manor: the tithes have been commuted for £310, and there are 40 acres of glebe. In this parish was the magnificent mansion belonging to William Beckford, Esq., called Fonthill Abbey.

FONTMELL MAGNA (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of SHAFTESBURY, hundred of SIXPENNY-HANDLEY, Shaston division of DORSET, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Shaftesbury; containing, with the chapelry of Hartgrove, 876 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2853 acres, of which 441 are waste land or common. The cottagers are employed in the manufacture of wire-buttons; and a customary fair is held in the village on the 9th of June, but is growing into disuse. The living consists of a rectory and vicarage, with the living of West Orchard annexed, the rectory valued in the king's books at £18, and the vicarage at £7. 10.; it is in the patronage of Mrs. Salkeld: the tithes have been commuted for £550, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FOLOW, a township, in the parish of EYAM, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Tideswell; containing 249 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £34. 2., and the glebe contains 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FOOT'S-CRAY.—See CRAY, FOOT'S.

FORCETT, a parochial chapelry, in the union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK; consisting of the townships of Barforth, Carkin, Eppleby, Forcett, and Ovington; and containing 656 inhabitants, of whom 123 are in the township of Forcett, 9 miles (E. by S.) from Darlington. It comprises by computation 6200 acres, of which 1710 are in Forcett township; the surface is pleasing, the soil rich, and there are several valuable quarries of limestone and freestone. Forcett Hall, the seat of Mr. Michell, is a noble and elegant building in an extensive park; and in front of the mansion, to the south, is a piece of water which extends over 22 or 23 acres: on the estate are also numerous plantations. The chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a neat edifice, with a tower, and an east window embellished with stained glass: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Gilling. In Forcett Park are traces of British intrenchments which extend eastward to Stanwick.

FORD, a hamlet, in the parish of DINTON, union and hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Aylesbury; containing 221 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel.

FORD, with BIDSTONE.—See BIDSTONE.

FORD, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTH WINGFIELD, union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY. The celebrated non-conformist divine, William Bagshaw, called the Apostle of the Peak, was a native of this place.

FORD, a township and chapelry, in the parish of BISHOP-WEARMOUTH, union of SUNDERLAND, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Sunderland; containing 1720 inhabitants. This township is on the Wear, and comprises the scattered village of South Hylton, on the southern bank of the river, over which is a ferry to the village of North Hylton, situated within the limits of the parish of Monk-Wearmouth. Ford House is a handsome mansion, among thriving plantations; and the adjacent scenery is of pleasing character. Ironstone of a blueish colour is quarried to a considerable extent. At South Hylton are several yards for ship-building, a paper-mill, some copperas-works, and an extensive manufactory of earthenware, chiefly for exportation to Germany. The chapel, situated at South Hylton, was erected and endowed by Capt. Maling, in 1817: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the family of Gray; net income, £140. There are places of worship for Primitive and Associated Methodists, and Wesleyans.

FORD, with ORRELL.—See ORRELL.

FORD (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union, and W. division of the ward, of GLENDALE, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Wooler; containing 2257 inhabitants. On the western side of the village is Ford Castle, erected in 1287 by Sir William Heron, and rebuilt by the late Lord Delaval; two towers, the remains of the former castle, are retained in the present structure. The castle was demolished by the Scots in 1385, under the Earls of Fife, March, and Douglas; prior to the battle of Flodden, it was captured by James IV.'s troops; and in 1549 it was again taken by the Scots, who destroyed a great part of it. The parish contains a considerable quantity of coal, limestone, whinstone, freestone, and slate. Courts leet and baron

are held about Easter. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24; patron, the Marquess of Waterford. There are places of worship for Baptists and Presbyterians, and several charity schools. Flodden-Field, in the parish, was the scene of the celebrated battle fought on the 9th of Sept. 1513, by the Scots under James IV., and the English commanded by the Earl of Surrey, the former of whom were defeated, and their king slain; the top of the hill is now covered with fir-trees. As some workmen were digging in a field near Flodden, in 1810, they discovered a large pit filled with human bones.

FORD, FOORD, or FORDSHOLME (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, hundred of FORD, S. division of SALOP, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Shrewsbury; containing 309 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Severn, and intersected by the road from Shrewsbury to Aberystwith, comprises about 900 acres; the soil is light and fertile, and the surface generally undulated. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £91; patron and impropiator, George Tomline, Esq. The Roman Watling-street runs through the parish.

FORD, a parish, in the hundred of AVISFORD, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Arundel; containing 70 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Arun, and comprises 470 computed acres; the surface is level, and the soil for the greater part rich. The Portsmouth and Arundel canal, commencing from the river Arun, passes through the parish, and is supplied with water from that stream by a steam-engine erected for the purpose. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Bishop of Chichester: the tithes have been commuted for £235, and the glebe comprises one acre. The church is principally in the decorated English style.

FORD, a tything, partly in the parishes of IDMISTON and LAVERSTOCK, union and hundred of ALDERBURY, and partly in the district of MILFORD, parish of *St. Martin* (SALISBURY), hundred of UNDERDITCH, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of the county of WILTS; containing 107 inhabitants.

FORDHALL, a hamlet, in the chapelry of ULLENHALL, parish of WOOTTON-WAWEN, union of STRATFORD-ON-AVON, Henley division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK; containing 126 inhabitants.

FORDHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of STAPLOE, county of CAMBRIDGE, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Newmarket; containing 1416 inhabitants. James I., when coursing in the parish, took refreshment at a place still called "the King's Path," and killed a hare near the spot; which circumstance is commemorated upon a beam in the church, by a carved representation of two greyhounds pursuing a hare. The parish comprises by measurement 4050 acres, chiefly arable, with a very small portion of pasture and woodland; the soil is of rather inferior quality, and the surface in some parts flat. A stream flows through the lands, and gives motion to two mills. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £348; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge; appropriator, the

Bishop of Ely: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1809; the land comprises about 270 acres. The church is a neat edifice. The Independents have a place of worship; and there are six almshouses for widows, erected by Thomas Hinson in 1626. A small Gilbertine priory was founded in the reign of Henry III., by Sir Robert de Fordham, as a cell to the great monastery of the same order at Sempringham, in Lincolnshire; but scarcely a vestige remains.

FORDHAM, or GREAT FORDHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, Colchester division of the hundred of LEXDEN, N. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Colchester; containing 739 inhabitants. The parish is separated from that of Aldham by the river Colne, and comprises 2517 acres, of which 2083 are arable, 112 pasture, 60 woodland, and 50 heath; the land lies high, and the soil is a loam, mixed with gravel. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 4. 2., and in the gift alternately of Earl de Grey, and C. S. Onley, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £750, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church, an ancient edifice with a tower surmounted by a wooden spire, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and contains some monuments. William Ellis, in 1791, bequeathed £10 per annum for instruction.

FORDHAM, a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Downham; containing 219 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Wissey, and intersected by the Ouse, which also forms part of its western boundary; it comprises 2204*a.* 3*r.* 27*p.*, whereof 1733 acres are arable, 380 meadow and pasture, and 40 woodland. Snore Hall, now a farmhouse, was the seat of the family of Skipwith, who entertained Charles I. on the night previous to his delivering himself to the Scottish army. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £51; patron, E. R. Pratt, Esq., who, and the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, are impropiators. The impropriate and the rectorial tithes have each been commuted for £231, and the rectorial glebe comprises 13 acres. The church is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and appears to have been of larger dimensions.

FORDINGBRIDGE (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of FORDINGBRIDGE, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 20 miles (W. by N.) from Southampton, through Ringwood, and 92 (S. W. by W.) from London; containing, with the tythings of Bickton, Middle, North, and South Burgate, Godshill, and Midgham, 3073 inhabitants. This town is noticed in Domesday book under the name of *Forde*, and is stated to have contained a church and two mills: it has suffered repeatedly by fire, particularly at the beginning of the last century. It is pleasantly situated on the border of the New Forest, and on the banks of the Upper Avon, which is here navigable, and crossed by a bridge of seven arches at the south-east entrance into the town. There is a sailcloth manufactory: and formerly the manufacture of bed-ticks and checks was carried on to a considerable extent, but of these only a small quantity is now made. The market is on Friday, and a fair is held on the 9th of September, chiefly for amusement. The powers of the

county debt-court of Fordingbridge, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Fordingbridge and Ringwood. The parish comprises by computation 5818a. 3r. 19p., of which 3382 acres are arable, 1441 meadow, 350 wood, and 623 common. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £30. 2. 3½., and in the gift of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, the impropiators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £1250, the incumbent's for £670, and the glebe comprises 7½ acres. The church is a handsome structure in the early and decorated English styles, with a square embattled tower rising from the north porch; the west window is large, and beautifully enriched with flowing tracery. There are a chapel of ease at Ibsley, and places of worship in the parish for the Society of Friends and Independents. The poor law union of Fordingbridge comprises 9 parishes or places, of which 6 are in the county of Southampton, and 3 in that of Wilts; and contains a population of 6705. In the neighbourhood are the remains of several encampments; the principal is at Godshill, about two miles from the town.

FORDINGTON (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, liberty of FORDINGTON, Dorchester division of DORSET; adjoining the borough of Dorchester, and containing 2937 inhabitants. This place derived its name from a ford over the Frome, across which river are now several bridges in the neighbourhood. In the 29th of Edward III., Queen Isabel procured the grant of a market on Tuesday, and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow of St. George. The parish surrounds the whole of Dorchester, and comprises by measurement about 4000 acres, whereof the greater part is arable, and the remainder pasture; the soil is chiefly a light marl, on a chalky stratum. There are some factories for weaving woollen-cloth, employing upwards of fifty hands; and an iron-foundry is carried on. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15; net income, £225; patron, the Prebendary of Fordington in the Cathedral of Salisbury. The church was founded about 1400, but only a small portion of the original structure now remains; it is a cruciform edifice, partly Norman and partly of English architecture, with a porch in which is some rude sculpture. Christchurch, at West Fordington, was consecrated in 1846. In the parish are many barrows, some of them very large; and Roman coins are frequently ploughed up. In 1747, above 200 skeletons, the supposed remains of persons who fell in the Danish wars, were discovered at the depth of four or five feet; they were re-interred in the churchyard, or in pits dug on the spot.

FORDINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of ULCEBY, union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 29 inhabitants. It is supposed that here was anciently a church or chapel, and Roman coins and other antiquities have been found.

FORDLEY, SUFFOLK.—See MIDDLETON.

FORDON, a chapelry, in the parish of HUNMANBY, union of BRIDLINGTON, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, 12½ miles (N. by E.) from Driffield; containing 63 inhabitants. It comprises about 1500 acres of land, and is situated four miles south-west from the village of Hunmanby. The chapel is a small ancient

structure, of which the chancel was rebuilt, and the rest of the edifice repaired, in 1829; service is performed only a few times during the year.

FORDSBRIDGE, an independent chapelry and extra-parochial district, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Leominster; containing 14 inhabitants. This district is situated a little below the junction of the Arrow and Lug rivers, and intersected by the road from Leominster to Hereford; it comprises by admeasurement 318 acres, chiefly arable, with a small portion of pasture and woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patrons, the family of Arkwright.

FORDWICH (*St. Mary*), a parish, and a member of the town and port of SANDWICH, in the union of BRIDGE, locally in the hundred of DOWNHAMFORD, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Canterbury; containing 231 inhabitants. This place takes its name from a ford or pass at the crooked winding of the river Stour, and was anciently of much more importance; the sea flowed up to it, and it was a great resort for shipping. In the time of the Saxons, here was a collector of the customs, appointed by the king. In 1055, Edward the Confessor granted the place to the abbey of St. Augustine, Canterbury. In the Domesday survey it is recorded as the "small borough of Forwich," and later authorities state it to have been a borough by prescription, governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty, with a high steward, treasurer, and town-clerk. The mayor, who by virtue of his office was also coroner, and the jurats, who were justices, had the privilege of holding a general session of the peace and gaol delivery, together with a court of record. The parish comprises by estimation 357 acres, of which 175 are pasture, 154 arable, 18 in hop plantations, and 10 woodland. The village is situated on the south side of the Stour, a little below the bridge, to which the river is navigable; there are some extensive flour-mills. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 15. 2.; net income, £178; patron, Earl Cowper.

FORE, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. CLEMENT, IPSWICH, union and liberty of IPSWICH, E. division of SUFFOLK; containing 892 inhabitants.

FOREBRIDGE, with BURTON, a township, in the parish of CASTLE-CHURCH, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, union, and S. division of the county, of STAFFORD, ¾ of a mile (S. E.) from Stafford; containing 1318 inhabitants. This place forms a handsome suburb of the town of Stafford. A district church, in the early decorated style, consisting of a nave, transepts, and chancel, was consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield, in January, 1844, and provides about 600 sittings, of which half are free. It is dedicated to St. Paul; and the living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Incumbent of Castle-Church, with an income of £120. Here is a school, endowed with £15 per annum, and in union with the National Society.

FOREMARK (*St. Saviour*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from Derby; containing, with the township of Ingleby, 212 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the river Trent: the surface is hilly, and the soil,

which is rich and fertile, is chiefly pasture-land; it is well wooded, principally with oak. The living is a donative curacy; net income, £30; patron and impropiator, Sir Robert Burdett, Bart. The old church, which was an appendage to the priory of Repton, stood in the hamlet of Ingleby, on the bank of the Trent, about one mile to the east; but falling into decay, the present church, a plain small edifice, was erected by Sir Francis Burdett, then possessor of Foremark, at an expense of £2000, and consecrated in 1666. Sir Robert allows £10 per annum to teach twelve scholars: a new school-house was built in 1845. In the parish is a singular rocky bank, the centre of which, presenting the appearance of an edifice in ruins, tradition asserts to have been the residence of an anchorite, whence it has derived the name of Anchor Church.

FOREST, CHESHIRE.—See MACCLESFIELD-FOREST.

FOREST, with FRITH, a township, comprising Etersgill, Middle Forest, and Harwood parts, in the parish of MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Middleton; containing 884 inhabitants. The township contains several lead-mines, and abounds with romantic scenery; it is washed on the south by the Tees, where that river, rolling over a rocky bed, forms several cascades, two of which, Caldron Snout and High Force, rank amongst the most remarkable waterfalls in the kingdom.

FOREST, an extra-parochial district, in the parish and liberty of BEAULIEU, union and E. division of the hundred of NEW-FOREST, Southampton and S. divisions of HANTS; containing 80 inhabitants.

FOREST, FAR (THE), an ecclesiastical district, partly in the parish of ROCK, union of CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, but chiefly in the parish of RIBBESFORD, union of KIDDERMINSTER, Lower division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4 miles (W.) from Bewdley; containing about 800 inhabitants. The road from Bewdley to Cleobury-Mortimer passes through. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Incumbents of Rock and Ribbesford, alternately; net income, £100, with a house. The church, dedicated to the Trinity, and in the early English style of architecture, was consecrated by the Bishop of Hereford on the 1st November, 1844.

FOREST-GREEN, a hamlet, in the parish of AVENING, union of STROUD, hundred of LONGTREE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 321 inhabitants.

FOREST, HIGH and LOW, two grieveships, in the parish of ALLENDALE, union of HEXHAM, S. division of TINDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing respectively 1600 and 297 inhabitants.

FOREST-HILL (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of HEADINGTON, hundred of BULLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Oxford; containing 149 inhabitants. This place, which was a cell to the abbey of Osney, is associated with the memory of Milton, as the birthplace of his first wife, who was born here on the 28th January, 1625. It was the frequent resort of the poet, and ultimately his entire property, of which, in consideration of some pecuniary claims upon the manor, and also of his marriage into the Powell family, he was put into possession during the protec-

torate of Cromwell, in 1650. Much of the beautiful imagery in his writings, and especially in his *L'Allegro*, corresponds with the scenery of the place; and there are still some remains of the house of Mr. Powell, his wife's father. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85; patrons and impropiators, the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College, Oxford. The church is a plain edifice. Mickle, the translator of the *Lusiad* of Camoens, was interred in the churchyard.

FOREST-QUARTER, a township, in the parish of STANHOPE, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 7 miles (W.) from Stanhope; containing 3531 inhabitants. The township includes the chapelry of Weardale, and contains the small market-town called St. John's Chapel, and the hamlets of Burtree-ford, Daddry-Shields, Ireshope Burn, Hadry-Clough, Wear's Head, and West Black-Dean; it extends westward to the borders of Cumberland, and comprises about 20,000 acres of land, intersected by the river Wear, which here flows in a direction east-south-east to west-north-west. At Copt Hill is a chapel built by Dr. Barrington, Bishop of Durham, who endowed it with land now let for £15 per annum. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

FOREST-ROW, a hamlet, in the parish and union of EAST GRINSTED, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 3 miles (S. E.) from East Grinstead, on the road to Lewes and Tonbridge-Wells. Petty-sessions are held on the second Tuesday in every month; and there are a pleasure-fair on June 25th, and a cattle-fair on November 8th. A chapel of ease, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1835 by subscription, containing 436 sittings; it is built of stone procured in the neighbourhood, and is a neat edifice with a tower surmounted by a spire. A national school is supported by Lord Colchester, whose seat adjoins the village.

FORMBY, a chapelry, in the parish of WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, union of ORMSKIRK, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 12 miles (N. by W.) from Liverpool; containing 1446 inhabitants. This place was held in early times, as at present, by different proprietors; a large portion of the property descended to the Blundells, of Ince-Blundell, holders of the manor jointly with the Formby family, the latter descendants of Thomas de Forneby, who was living in the 46th of Edward III. The chapelry comprises 6703*a. 3r. 8p.*, of which the surface is level, and the soil chiefly sand and moss; a considerable part is waste land, lying on a wild sea-shore that extends for several miles, where are numerous sand-hills and mosses, which abound in birds, many of them very rare, and where wild plants grow in great variety. The beach is well adapted for bathing, being very firm, and the water clear; the air is salubrious, and the chapelry is remarkable for longevity, and for freedom from fever and consumption. A brewery here, established nearly a century ago, is the property of Mr. Richard Tyrer. Formby Hall is the seat of the Formby family. The village had a chartered market, which has fallen into disuse. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Walton; net income, £140, with a house. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was rebuilt in 1746, and enlarged in 1830, and is a plain building with a campanile tower. The Roman Catholic chapel of Formby is dedicated to St. Peter and

St. Paul, and was built in the reign of James II. ; there is a house and garden for the priest, the Rev. John Smith. Two schools are endowed with about £34 per annum, the bequest of Richard Marsh in 1703. The ancient churchyard, half a mile from the shore and two miles from the village, is used as a burial-place for the Roman Catholic population; it is curiously surrounded by sand-banks: no vestige of the church which stood upon the spot remains.

FORNCETT (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **DEPWADE**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Long Stratton; containing 305 inhabitants, and comprising about 900 acres. A fair for toys is held on September 11th. The living is a rectory, united to the rectory of Forncett St. Peter: the church is a handsome structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. A school is partly supported by the rents of land amounting to £18. 4. per annum.

FORNCETT (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **DEPWADE**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Long Stratton; containing 669 inhabitants. It comprises 1825a. 2r., of which 1374 acres are arable, and 451 pasture, meadow, and woodland. The living is a rectory, with that of Forncett St. Mary united, valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £979; patron, the Earl of Effingham, who must present a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. The tithes of St. Peter's have been commuted for £773. 18. 9., and there are $57\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a circular tower in the Norman.

FORNHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **THINGOE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 336 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the river Lark, comprises about 1698 acres; the surface is generally flat, but, towards the south, rises into an eminence of considerable elevation called Fort Hill. The living is a rectory, with that of Westley annexed, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 5., and in the patronage of Clare Hall, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £440. 15. 10., and the glebe comprises $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the early English style. Here was a priory of Friars Minors, who first established themselves at Bury, but, being compelled by the abbot to remove, settled here; the remains are now converted into a dwelling-house.

FORNHAM, (*ST. GENEVIEVE*), a parish, in the union of **THINGOE**, hundred of **THEDWASTRY**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 70 inhabitants. This place is distinguished as the scene of the signal defeat of the forces under Sir Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in 1173, after a sanguinary battle, in which the earl and his countess were taken prisoners. The parish is situated on the river Lark, and comprises 502a. 3r. The Duke of Norfolk has a pleasant seat here, in the grounds of which is the tower of the church, the body of the edifice having been destroyed by fire. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Risby, and valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.

FORNHAM (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of **THINGOE**, hundred of **THEDWASTRY**, W. division of

SUFFOLK, 2 miles (N.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 294 inhabitants. It comprises 1178a. 2r. 23p.; the surface is undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by the navigable river Lark. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 3.; income, £305; patron, the Duke of Norfolk. The church, a handsome edifice, was almost wholly rebuilt a few years since, by the late duke and the incumbent, and in the year 1835 his grace erected a school.

FORRABURY (*ST. SIMPHORIAN*), a parish, in the union of **CAMELFORD**, hundred of **LESNEWTH**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, 5 miles (N. W.) from Camelford; containing 354 inhabitants. This place, which is bounded on the north-west by the Bristol Channel, and includes the lower part of the small sea-port of Boscastle, was formerly of considerable importance; but on the destruction of the castles of Tintagel and Botreaux, upon which it was dependent, it declined to its present state. The parish comprises 432 acres, of hilly surface: manganese is found. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 12. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of W. Kirkness, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £60, and the glebe comprises 9 acres. In the churchyard is an ancient cross.

FORSBROOK, a township, in the parish of **DILHORNE**, union of **CHEADLE**, N. division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Cheadle; containing 843 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Cheadle to Stone and Newcastle, and has a large village, with some neat houses occupied by farmers and tradesmen. Many of the inhabitants are fish-hawkers, who supply the Potteries and neighbouring towns and villages. A school is endowed with land producing £22 per annum.

FORSCOTE (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of **FROME**, hundred of **WELLOW**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Bath; containing 84 inhabitants. There are some mills on the banks of a stream which runs through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 2., and in the gift of Sir John Smyth, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £105, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is a small neat edifice.

FORTHAMPTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union, and Lower division of the hundred, of **TEWKESBURY**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Tewkesbury; containing 460 inhabitants. This place was the property of the abbots of Tewkesbury, who had a residence here, now converted into a family mansion called Forthampton Court. The parish is bounded on the north by the road from Tewkesbury to Ledbury, and intersected by that from Gloucester to Worcester, through Upton; it comprises about 2390 acres by admeasurement, of which 1053 are arable, 1003 pasture, and 37 wood. The surface is gently undulated, with the exception of some level meadow-land on the bank of the Severn. The scenery is agreeably diversified with wood and water, and the soil is generally a rich marly loam, resting upon red sandstone; gypsum and blue lias also exist, in the latter of which remains of the ichthyosaurus have been found. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £138; patron, J. Yorke, Esq.: the glebe contains 84 acres, of which 49 are in the parish of Badgeworth.

FORTON, a township, in the union of GARSTANG, partly in the parish of COCKERHAM, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, and partly in the parish of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUDERNESSE, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 miles (N.) from Garstang, on the road to Lancaster; containing 679 inhabitants. This place is often coupled with Cleveley, but is an independent township, and was formerly a part of the constablewick of Garstang. In the 35th of Henry VIII. the crown granted the manor, then belonging to the abbot of Cockersand, to Thomas Holt: the land is now held by numerous proprietors. The township comprises 1255 acres, and contains several good stone-quarries. The Lancaster and Preston railway and canal both pass through. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans, the former of comparatively ancient date, and the latter built about thirty years ago.

FORTON, a tything, in the parish and union of CHARD, E. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, W. division of SOMERSET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from the town of Chard; containing 209 inhabitants.

FORTON, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of ALVERSTOKE, liberty of ALVERSTOKE and GOSPORT, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a handsome edifice completed at a cost of £3775, raised by subscription, aided by a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners; it was consecrated in April, 1831, and a district containing 2300 inhabitants has been assigned to it. The organ originally belonged to the celebrated Handel, and was formerly in the Roman Catholic chapel at Winchester; the Rev. H. A. Veck purchased it, and placed it here, and that gentleman's mother and sisters presented the communion-plate, which is very elegant. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Rector of Alverstoke: there is a small plot of glebe.—See GOSPORT.

FORTON, a tything, in the parish of LONGPARISH, union of ANDOVER, hundred of WHERWELL, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 281 inhabitants.

FORTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, W. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. E. by N.) from Newport; containing 762 inhabitants. It is divided into the four hamlets of Forton, Meer, Sutton, and Warton; and comprises 3656*a.* 3*r.* 19*p.*, whereof the meadow-land is peaty, and the arable partly clay, and partly light and sandy. The road from Newport to Eccleshall intersects the parish, the scenery of which is beautifully picturesque. Aqualate Hall is a magnificent mansion, on the south side of a fine lake more than a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, called Aqualate Meer; the house is surrounded by a spacious park and pleasure-grounds, adorned with plantations and some of the finest oak-trees in the county. This is the seat of Sir Thomas Fletcher Fenton Boughay, Bart., who is lord of the manor, and owner of nearly the whole parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 19. 2.; patron, the Baronet: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 46 acres, valued at £68 per annum. The church is an ancient stone edifice, with a nave, north aisle, and a square tower; it was repaired and modernised about 1700, and re-roofed in 1842. A school, built in 1843,

has a small endowment. Anc's Hill, in the parish, an eminence planted with firs, is supposed to have had its name from the Romans.

FORTY-FOOT-BRIDGE, an extra-parochial district, adjoining the parish of SWINESHEAD, in the union of SPALDING, wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN; containing 32 inhabitants.

FOSCOTE, a hamlet, in the parish of ABTHORPE, union and hundred of TOWCESTER, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON; containing 62 inhabitants.

FOSCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of IDBURY, union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD; containing 49 inhabitants.

FOSDYKE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BOSTON, wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Holbeach; containing 601 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the Fosse dyke constructed by Henry II., between the rivers Trent and Witham; it extends seven miles in length, separating the parts of Lindsey from those of Kesteven, and comprises about 2826 acres. The living is annexed to the rectory of Algar-kirk; the glebe comprises 100 acres. An almshouse for 9 persons was founded under the will of Sir Thomas Middlecott, in 1625, and endowed with lands now producing £170 per annum; and £40, arising from benefactions, are yearly distributed among the poor.

FOSTON, a township, in the parish of SCROPTON, union of BURTON, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Derby; containing 192 inhabitants. The Agard family held the manor as early as 1310; it became by purchase the property of the Bates, by whom it was sold to the Broadhursts. The township lies on the Derby and Uttoxeter road, and has a pleasant and well-built village: a considerable portion of the land is arable. Foston Hall, a large and handsome mansion, was burnt down in 1836, and continues a heap of ruins.

FOSTON (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of BLABY, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Leicester; containing 41 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 2. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £240; patron, Sir C. M. Lamb, Bart.

FOSTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Grant-ham; containing 497 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2180 acres of land, belonging to several proprietors: the village is of neat appearance, and pleasantly situated on the road from Grantham to Newark. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Long Bennington: the tithes are commuted for 400 acres of land. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower crowned by pinnacles.

FOSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Thornton-le-Clay, and part of Flaxton-on-the-Moor, 370 inhabitants, of whom 95 are in the township of Foston, 2 miles (N. E.) from Whitwell. The parish comprises 2200 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and one-third pasture and meadow; the surface is generally flat, and the soil partly clay and partly sandy. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £450: the tithes were commuted

for 300 acres of land, at the inclosure of the parish. The church is an ancient edifice, with a Norman arched doorway. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and the Society of Friends, at Thornton.

FOSTON-UPON-THE-WOLDS (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **DRIFFIELD**, wapentake of **DICKERING**, E. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the townships of **Brigham**, **Gembling**, and **Great Kelk**, 792 inhabitants, of whom 344 are in the township of **Foston**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from **Driffeld**. The parish comprises by computation 4750 acres, of which about 1300 are in **Foston** township; of these latter, 250 are pasture, 20 wood, and the remainder arable land. The surface is level and open, and the soil clay, intermixed with sand. The village is pleasantly situated on a stream celebrated for its trout, flowing into the river **Hull**, and on the banks of which is a very extensive flour-mill, to which vessels of 60 tons' burthen have access. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 18. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £102; patron, the Rev. R. Otterburn; the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1776. The church is an ancient and venerable structure, in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower: in the churchyard is the mutilated figure of a crusader. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and three almshouses for widows, endowed by Mrs. Ann Walker in 1717.

FOTHERBY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, wapentake of **LUDBOROUGH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from **Louth**; containing 227 inhabitants. It lies on the road from **Louth** to **Grimshy**. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3, and in the gift of the Crown; net income, £122; impropiator, D. Allenby, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1764.

FOTHERINGAY (*St. Mary and All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **OUNCLE**, hundred of **WILLYBROOK**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from **Oundle**; containing 230 inhabitants. This place was once celebrated for its castle, a strong and handsome structure with double ditches, keep, &c. In the reign of Henry III., when the many strongholds encouraged the nobility to rebel, it was surprised by William, Earl of Albemarle, who laid waste the surrounding country. It was the birthplace of Richard III., the scene of the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, and the place of her execution. James I., on his accession to the throne, demolished it; but the site may still be traced. The parish is bounded on the south and east by the river **Nene**, and consists of 2112a. 3r. 23p. The **Northampton** and **Peterborough** railway passes through. The village, in which a fair for horses is held on the third Monday after July 5th, was anciently a considerable town, and is pleasantly situated on the river, over which is a bridge of freestone, erected in 1722 by the Marquess of Halifax, in lieu of a wooden one built in 1573 by Queen Elizabeth. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of Samuel Jones Loyd, Esq.; net income, £150. The church is a handsome edifice in the later English style, containing an ancient carved-oak pulpit, and a very fine font: several distinguished members of the Plantagenet family are interred here. It was formerly collegiate, and at one period the church of a nunnery, the inmates of which were translated to **De la Pré**, near **Northampton**. On the north side of the

church is a free grammar school for boys, endowed by Queen Elizabeth with a house and £20 per annum. Edmund of Langley, son of Edward III., procured a licence to erect a college, and his son Edward founded and endowed the establishment, upon which Henry V. bestowed certain lands that belonged to alien priories; Edward IV. made the college of his own foundation, and enlarged the buildings. At the Dissolution its revenue amounted to about £419.

FOTHERLEY, HIGH, a township, in the parish of **BYWELL ST. PETER**, union of **HEXHAM**, E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from **Bywell**; containing 106 inhabitants. It is west of the road from **Allensford** to **Broomhaugh**, and on the borders of the bleak and barren wastes that stretch westward along the southern boundary of the county.

FOULBY, YORK.—See **HUNTWICK**.

FOULDEN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **SWAFFHAM**, hundred of **SOUTH GREENHOE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (E. by S.) from **Stoke-Ferry**; containing 500 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river **Wissey**, and comprises 3395a. 1r. 29p., of which 2045 acres are arable, 1236 pasture, meadow, and heath, and 72 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of **Oxborough**, and valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 10.: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £267. 16., the vicarial for £178. 16., and the glebe comprises $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The church is a neat structure of great antiquity, with a tower, and contains some monuments.

FOULFORD, an extra-parochial liberty, adjacent to the parish of **RINGWOOD**, in the union and hundred of **RINGWOOD**, **Ringwood** and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 25 inhabitants.

FOULK-STAPLEFORD, in the county of **CHESTER**.—See **STAPLEFORD, FOULK**.

FOULMIRE, or **FÜLMER** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **ROYSTON**, hundred of **THRIPLow**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from **Royston**; containing 610 inhabitants. This place had formerly a market, the grant of which was renewed in the reign of James I. The parish comprises 2326 acres, whereof 1900 are arable: on a heath is a large warren, where a great number of aquatic and bog plants is found. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 14. 2.; net income, £675; patron, the Earl of **Hardwicke**. There is a place of worship for a congregation of Independents.

FOULNESS (*St. Mary*), an island and parish, in the union and hundred of **ROCHFORD**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 9 miles (E. by N.) from **Rochford**; containing 674 inhabitants. Its circumference is about 20 miles, exclusively of a tract called the **Saltings**, not yet embanked from the sea. Courts leet and baron are occasionally held by the lord of the manor; and there is a fair for toys on July 10th. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £15; net income, £300; patron, G. Finch, Esq. The church, nearly in the centre of the island, was formerly a chapel, in which a chantry was founded by **Isane**, Countess of **Hereford**, for a priest to perform religious offices for the inhabitants, who, on account of the floods, were frequently prevented from attending their respective places of worship on the main land.

FOULNEY, an island, in the parish of **DALTON-IN-FURNES**, union of **ULVERSTON**, hundred of **LONSDALE** north of the Sands, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Dalton. It lies to the east of the Isle of Walney; its name signifies "the isle of fowls." There is no dwelling-house upon it, the land being held by farmers on the adjacent shore. The Pile of Fouldrey is distant about a mile.

FOULRIDGE, a township, in the parish of **WHALLEY**, union of **BURNLEY**, Higher division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Colne; containing 1458 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Folrigge*, was held by John de Griston, in the reign of King John, of the Earl of Lincoln. In the 15th of Edward II., John de Thornhill held the manor; and by marriage with his daughter, Sir Henry Saville became possessed of the property in 1404. John Pollard was seised of it in the 6th of James I., and Margery Emmott was owner of the manor in the 7th of the following reign of Charles. The township adjoins the county of York, its northern boundary, and comprises about 1400 acres of land: the neighbourhood is remarkable for its interesting scenery. This is the highest point, or head level, of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, for the supply of which, in seasons of drought, here are two spacious reservoirs.

FOULSHAM (*HOLY INNOCENTS*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of **AYLSHAM**, hundred of **EYNSFORD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 18 miles (N. W.) from Norwich, and 108 (N. N. E.) from London; containing 1048 inhabitants. The town, with the church, was almost totally destroyed by fire in 1770, but has been rebuilt in a superior manner, and now contains many good houses. There is a fair on the first Tuesday in May, for cattle and toys, and a statute-fair for hiring servants is holden on the first Tuesday after Michaelmas-day; petty-sessions are held on every alternate Monday. The parish comprises 3226a. 1r., of which 1993 acres are arable, 1027 pasture and meadow, and 18 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 14. 9½., and in the gift of Lord Hastings: the tithes have been commuted for £780, and the glebe comprises 24½ acres, with a house. The church, which was rebuilt after the fire, is in the later English style, with an embattled tower 90 feet high, crowned by pinnacles; on the south side of the chancel are a double piscina and three sedilia of elegant design. The Baptists have a place of worship.

FOULSTON, a township, in the parish of **KIRKBURTON**, union of **HUDDERSFIELD**, Upper division of the wapentake of **AGBRIGG**, W. riding of **YORK**, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Huddersfield; containing 1856 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1200 acres; the surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale. The village is situated on an eminence surrounded by lofty hills; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture.

FOUNTAIN'S-EARTH, a township, in the chapelry of **MIDDLES Moor**, parish of **KIRKBY-MALZEARD**, union of **PATELEY-BRIDGE**, Lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Ripon; containing 435 inhabitants. The township comprises 6833 acres, of which 2312 are meadow and pasture, 311 arable, 210 wood, and about 4000 common or moorland; the surface is varied, the scenery in some

parts picturesque and beautiful. The river Nidd has its source near one extremity of the township; it enters above the hamlet of Lofthouse through an arched fissure, called the Goydon Pot-Hole, into a huge rock of limestone, and pursues a subterranean course of more than two miles. Coal and lead mines have been wrought, and copperas was obtained; but at present no works are carried on. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £38. 14., and the impropriate for £37. 10., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. There is a place of worship for dissenters; and at Lofthouse is a grammar school, endowed by John Lazenby, in 1734, with land now let for £27 per annum. At a place called Helks, in the township, are two kinds of tumuli; and traces of an encampment, and also Druidical remains, are visible.

FOVANT, or **FOFFONT** (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of **WILTON**, hundred of **CAWDEN** and **CADWORTH**, Hindon and S. divisions of **WILTS**, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Wilton; containing 620 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17, and in the gift of the Earl of Pembroke: the tithes have been commuted for £540, and the glebe comprises 45 acres.

FOWBERRY, a township, in the parish of **CHATTON**, union of **GLENDALE**, E. division of **GLENDALE** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Wooler; comprising about 1260 acres of land. Good freestone is obtained in Fowberry Park, and a considerable quantity of wood is grown on the estate. Fowberry Tower, standing pleasantly on the south side of the Till rivulet, was formerly the property of Sir Francis Drake, of whom it was purchased by Matthew Culley, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £150 payable to the impropriators, and £79. 7. 4. to the vicar. In 1532 this place was plundered by the Scots.

FOWEY (*ST. FIMBAR-RUS*), a sea-port, market-town, and parish, and formerly an incorporated borough, in the union of **ST. AUSTIN**, E. division of the hundred of **POWDER** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, 29 miles (S. W. by S.) from Launceston, and $234\frac{1}{2}$ (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 1643 inhabitants, of whom 1388 are in the town. This place, the name of which was formerly *Efowey*, is of ancient origin, and rose into importance during the wars that occurred in the reigns of Edward I. and III. and Henry V. In the time of Edward III., its ships refusing to strike when required, as they sailed by Rye and Winchelsea, were attacked by the vessels of those ports, but defeated them; and in commemoration of this gallant conduct, the inhabitants bore their arms united with the arms of the two cinque-ports, which gave rise to the appellation of the "Gallants of Fowey." To the fleet of Edward III. before Calais, this place contributed 47 ships, being a greater number than was supplied by any other port in England; and also furnished 770 mariners, which was a greater proportion than that of any other town except Yarmouth. Fowey was attacked and partly burnt by the French, in 1457;



Seal and Arms.

parts picturesque and beautiful. The river Nidd has its source near one extremity of the township; it enters above the hamlet of Lofthouse through an arched fissure, called the Goydon Pot-Hole, into a huge rock of limestone, and pursues a subterranean course of more than two miles. Coal and lead mines have been wrought, and copperas was obtained; but at present no works are carried on. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £38. 14., and the impropriate for £37. 10., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. There is a place of worship for dissenters; and at Lofthouse is a grammar school, endowed by John Lazenby, in 1734, with land now let for £27 per annum. At a place called Helks, in the township, are two kinds of tumuli; and traces of an encampment, and also Druidical remains, are visible.

and being again threatened by them in the reign of Edward IV., that monarch caused two towers, the ruins of which are yet visible, to be built at the public charge for its security; but he was subsequently so much displeased with the inhabitants for attacking the French during a truce with Louis XI., that he took away all their ships and naval stores, together with a chain drawn across the river, between the two forts, which was carried to Dartmouth. In the parliamentary war, it was, at first, one of the royal garrisons; in 1644, the town and harbour were taken possession of by the Earl of Essex, with several ships and 17 pieces of ordnance, and here his army was mostly quartered when it surrendered to the king. The fortress and haven were held by the royalists till March, 1646, when they were delivered up, with 13 pieces of ordnance, to Sir Thomas Fairfax. The Dutch, under Admiral de Ruyter, made an unsuccessful attempt on the harbour in 1667.

The town is situated at the mouth of the Fowey, extending a mile along its eastern bank; the scenery around the harbour is grand and interesting, and the cliffs on the opposite side of the river, across which is a ferry for passengers, are of the boldest character. The streets are narrow and irregular, with numerous angles, rendering it difficult for carriages to drive through the town. There is a spacious market-house, over which is the town-hall, erected some years since by Viscount Valletort, and Philip Rashleigh, Esq., then representatives for the borough. Though at one time a place of commercial importance, little of this now remains, except what arises from the pilchard-fishery, in which most of the inhabitants are engaged, and which affords employment to a great number of vessels, it being computed that upwards of 28,000 hogsheads of fish are annually brought into the port: there are a few vessels in the timber and coal trade, two or three London traders, and some small country barges. The number of vessels of above 50 tons' burthen, registered as belonging to the port, is 68, and their aggregate tonnage 4302. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on Shrove-Tuesday, May 1st, and September 10th. The harbour is esteemed the best outlet to the westward of all the ports in the west of England, being at all times safe, and affording such excellent anchorage, that vessels of 1000 tons' burthen can ride in safety, and enter at the lowest tide, drawing three fathoms of water, and go into deeper water above. The shores are bold, and free from danger; and ships in distress may run in with perfect safety, without cable or anchor. The fort of St. Catherine, constructed for the protection of the harbour in the reign of Henry VIII., still exists, with four guns mounted upon it; and between this and the town are two small forts of more modern erection.

Fowey was incorporated by charter of James II.; another charter was granted by William and Mary in 1690, and a third in 1819. Under the last, there were a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, a town-clerk, and assistants; but a writ of ouster was brought against the corporation for the abuse of their chartered privileges, and judgment having been recorded against them in Trinity Term, 1827, no attempt has been made to elect another mayor, hold sessions, or do any other corporate acts; and the county magistrates have ever since acted for the borough. The town sent members to a national council in the 14th of Edward III., and

first returned representatives to parliament in the 13th of Elizabeth, from which period it continued to send two members till disfranchised in the 2nd of William IV. The parish comprises 1895*a.* 1*r.* 3½*p.* The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; patron, J. T. Treffry, Esq.; impropiators, W. Rashleigh and E. Pearse, Esqrs. The great tithes have been commuted for £163. 18., and the vicarial for £168; the glebe comprises 6 acres. The church is a handsome edifice, with a lofty pinnacled tower at the west end; it was rebuilt in 1336, and again rebuilt, or much altered, and its present tower erected, about 1466: there are several monuments belonging to the families of Rashleigh and Treffry. The Wesleyans and Independents have places of worship. In the reign of Charles II., Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq., built an almshouse for eight widows, and endowed it with the great tithes of the parish of St. Wenn, now let for £150 per annum. The castellated mansion of Place-house, on an eminence near the church, anciently the residence of the Treffry family, is a curious relic of early domestic architecture; an oriel, projecting from the south side of it, is richly ornamented with tracery. The ruins of the block-houses erected for the defence of the harbour by command of Edward IV., are also still to be seen.

FOWNHOPE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of GREYTREE, union and county of HEREFORD, 6 miles (S. E.) from Hereford; containing, with the chapelry of Fawley, 1004 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 3700 acres, of which nearly 1000 are coppice-wood; the surface is varied and picturesque, and from the summit of Capler Hill, which is finely wooded, the prospects are extensive. There are quarries of coralline limestone used for burning, and of sandstone of good quality for building. The village is situated on the eastern bank of the Wye, the road from Hereford to Newent passing through it. Petty-sessions for the division are held every fourth Monday. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 9½., and endowed with one-third of the rectorial tithes; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £320, the vicarial for £160; and there are about 70 acres of glebe, of which one-half belongs to the rectory, and the other half to the vicarage. The church, a large and well-built edifice, exhibits traces of the Norman, early English, and decorated styles; a Norman tower supports a more recent shingled spire of considerable elevation. There is a chapel of ease at Fawley. About half a mile to the north of the village is an eminence crowned by an ancient camp; and at some distance, on Capler Hill, is a second camp, double trenched, and called Woldbury.

FOXCOTE, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N. W.) from Andover; containing 72 inhabitants. The living is in the gift of the Vicar of Andover.

FOXCOTT, or FOXCOTT (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (N. E.) from Buckingham; containing 119 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 4½., and in the gift of the Duke of Buckingham: the tithes have been commuted for £165, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. Within the last few

years excavations have been made of a Roman villa, on the north of the road leading from Buckingham to Stony-Stratford.

FOX EARTH, a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Sudbury; containing 474 inhabitants. It is partly bounded by the river Stour, and comprises by admeasurement 1473 acres, of which 1275 are arable, $166\frac{1}{2}$ pasture, and $31\frac{1}{2}$ woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of F. B. Pearson, Esq. The incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £435, and the glebe comprises 23 acres; tithes belonging to the trustees of the Guildhall charity in Bury St. Edmund's have been commuted for £68. 16. The church is an ancient edifice, with a square embattled tower.

FOX HALL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of CARLFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Ipswich; containing 200 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 2000 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Brightwell: the church is in ruins.

FOX HOLES, a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelry of Butterwick, 349 inhabitants, of whom 249 are in the township of Foxholes with Boythorp, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Sledmere. The parish comprises by computation 4210 acres, of which 2480*a.* 2*r.* 15*p.* are in the township; the lower grounds are watered by several brooks, and the curious stream called the Gypsies terminates its course here. The village, which has a neat appearance, is seated in a valley. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22, and in the patronage of R. Sykes, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £389, and the glebe consists of 418 acres. The church is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel separated by a fine Norman arch. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FOXLEY (*ST. THOMAS*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from North Elmham; containing 293 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the road from Norwich to Fakenham, comprises by admeasurement 1620 acres, whereof 1103 are arable, 226 meadow and pasture, and 291 woodland: the village is pleasantly situated on an eminence. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of E. Lombe, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £403, and the glebe contains $21\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a handsome parsonage-house, erected in 1842. The church is chiefly in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles.

FOXLEY, a parish, in the union and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Malmesbury; containing 70 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by a branch of the Avon, and comprises 760 acres; the surface is flat, and the soil of inferior quality, chiefly stone brash. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 17. $8\frac{1}{4}$., and in the gift of Lord Holland: the tithes have been commuted for £147, and the glebe comprises 94 acres. There are some slight traces of a Roman station in the parish, where the Avon crosses the Roman Fosse-way.

FOXT, a township, partly in the parish of IPSTONES, N. division, and partly in that of CHECKLEY, S. division, of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, union of CHEADLE, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Cheadle; containing 280 inhabitants. The portion of the township situated in Checkley, is six miles from the parish church. The small village is east of the river Churnet, and of the Uttoxeter canal. A church was built here in 1838, at almost the sole expense of the Rev. John Sneyd, the incumbent of Ipstones, at a cost of £800; it is in the early English style, with a tower, and contains 150 sittings.

FOXTON (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union or ROYSTON, hundred of THRILOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Cambridge; containing 452 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 11.; patron, the Bishop of Ely; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter: the great tithes have been commuted for £534, and the vicarial for £120; the appropriate glebe comprises 21 acres, and the vicarial nearly two. The church was erected about the year 1456. A fair is held at Easter.

FOXTON, with SHOTTON, a township, in the parish and union of SEDGEFIELD, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from Stockton; containing 44 inhabitants. The manor of "Foxdene" belonged to the Knights Templars, whose possessions, on the dissolution of their order, were transferred to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John; among the families who formerly held lands here, was that of Elstob, of whom were William and Elizabeth Elstob, celebrated Saxon scholars, at the beginning of the last century. The Setons were also owners of property in the place at an early period. The township comprises about 1787 acres of rather poor land, and is intersected by the Clarence railway. The hamlet of Foxton is about three miles south of Sedgefield. The tithes have been commuted for £82.

FOXTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Harborough; containing 385 inhabitants. It comprises about 1200 acres. The surface rises gently from the margin of a brook which bounds the parish for a considerable extent, and frequently inundates the lower grounds; the soil is a mixture of clay, gravel, and black loam. Limestone is quarried and burnt for manure, and there are some valuable gravel-pits. The Union canal runs through the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £128; impropiator, the Rev. F. T. Corrance. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists.

FOY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ROSS, partly in the hundred of GREXTREE, but chiefly in the Upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Ross, and on the road between Gloucester and Hereford; containing, with the township of Eaton-Tregoes, 278 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Wye, which flows with a considerable bend through it; and comprises by measurement 2243 acres. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. John Jones: the tithes have been commuted for

£550, and the glebe contains 52 acres. The church is a neat plain edifice. An almshouse for three persons was founded in 1640.

FRACKFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of DUNSTER, union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 8 inhabitants.

FRADLEY, a township, in the parish of ALREWAS, union of LICHFIELD, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Lichfield; containing 362 inhabitants. Fradley heath formed part of the extensive waste of Alrewas-Hay, but was inclosed about 1805. Plott says, that in one part of the common is a remarkable spring, vulgarly said to be bottomless, which always overflows, and though in a low situation, permits the plummet to descend 42 feet. On the Fazeley canal, half a mile south of Fradley, are Dunstall wharf and hamlet.

FRADSWELL, a chapelry, in the parish of COLWICH, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Stone; containing 237 inhabitants. It comprises 1391 acres, of which 44 are waste land or common, and forms a fertile but hilly district adjoining Chartley Park. Fradeswell Hall is a neat mansion on an eminence. The chapel stands near the foot of an abrupt declivity, and was rebuilt in 1764, with the exception of the chancel; the lower part is of stone, and the upper of brick. The tithes have been commuted for £138. 7., of which £60 are payable to the vicar.

FRAISTHORPE, a parish, in the union of BRIDLINGTON, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Bridlington; containing 104 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to the living of Carnaby. The village of Auburn, here, has been reduced, by the encroachments of the sea, to a single farm containing about 300 acres of land; its chapel was totally destroyed by the waters about 60 years ago.

FRAMFIELD (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of UCKFIELD, hundred of LOXFIELD-DORSET, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (S. E.) from Uckfield; containing 1434 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 6700 acres, whereof about 2450 are arable, 1550 meadow and pasture, 1500 common, 1000 woodland, and 200 hop and garden grounds. The surface is boldly diversified with hills, and intersected by various nameless streams, one of which gives motion to three large mills: the soil is in part sandy, in part clayey, and there is much gravel covered with thin light mould. Here are quarries of sandstone; and iron-works were formerly carried on. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patrons, the Hoare family; impropiator, J. Fuller, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £465, and the vicarial for £590; and the glebe comprises 42 acres. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, in the early and decorated English styles. A school is supported by endowment.

FRAMINGHAM, EARL (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HENSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (S. E.) from Norwich; containing 100 inhabitants. It is on the road from Norwich to Bungay, and comprises about 500 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Bixley, and valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8. The church

is a small Norman edifice, with a circular tower; the nave is separated from the chancel by a richly decorated arch.

FRAMINGHAM, PIGOT (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HENSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Norwich; containing 289 inhabitants. It comprises 618a. 3r. 26p., of which 425a. 2r. 12p. are arable, 141a. 1r. 16p. pasture, and 42 acres woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich: the tithes have been commuted for £216. 17. 6., and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is in the early English style. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

FRAMLINGHAM (*St. MICHAEL*), a market-town and parish, in the union of PLOMESGATE, hundred of LOES, E. division of SUFFOLK, 18 miles (N. E. by N.) from Ipswich, and 87 (N. E.) from London; containing 2523 inhabitants. This place is of very remote antiquity, having been one of the chief towns of the Iceni, a British tribe in alliance with the Romans, to whom their king Prasutagus bequeathed a part of his dominions, in the hope of securing to his queen, Boadicea, the undisturbed possession of the remainder. On the death of Prasutagus, the Roman procurator seized the whole, and upon Boadicea's remonstrating, ordered her to be scourged like a slave, and violated the chastity of her daughters. Boadicea, in revenge for this outrage, excited the Trinobantes and other tribes to revolt, and, heading her own forces with masculine intrepidity, obtained a victory over the Romans, of whom 70,000 were slain in battle, though she was subsequently defeated and lost her life, or, as some say, took poison.

At what time the CASTLE was originally built is uncertain, but it is a very ancient structure, and it is known that a fortress existed here in the time of Redwald, third king of the East Angles, who occasionally retired to it from his court at Rendlesham. Framlingham was also the retreat of King Edmund the Martyr, who, when pursued by the Danes, fled from Dunwich, and took refuge within the castle walls, whence endeavouring to escape when closely besieged, he was overtaken, and beheaded at Hoxne. The castle was either repaired or rebuilt by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and became in 1173 the temporary asylum of Prince Henry, whom Queen Eleanor, his mother, had incited to rebel against his father Henry II. In 1248, Henry III. made this his place of abode for some time; and Henry, Prince of Wales, son of Henry IV., to whom the castle was granted by his father, kept his court here in 1404 and 1405. Edward VI. held his first court at Framlingham, where, after his decease, Mary was joined by the inhabitants of Suffolk and the neighbouring counties, who, to the number of 13,000, accompanied her to London to take possession of the crown. The castle was a spacious and noble structure, the surrounding walls including an irregular quadrilateral area of nearly an acre and a half; they were 44 feet in height and 8 feet in thickness, and defended by 13 square towers of considerably greater elevation, of which one towards the east, and one towards the west, were watch-towers: the whole was inclosed by a double moat, over the inner line of which was a drawbridge. The walls are in a tolerably perfect state, and in front of the gateway-tower are the arms of Howard, Mowbray, Brotherton,

&c., quartered in one shield. The site was purchased from the Howard family by Sir Robert Hitcham, who gave it to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. Within the walls, and on the site of the ancient buildings, which were demolished about the year 1670, a workhouse for the poor was built in 1724 with the materials of the castle; the building has since been fitted up for public meetings, assemblies, and other uses, and contains a spacious room 72 feet in length.

The town is pleasantly situated on a hill, near the source of the river Ore, which rises to the north of the castle and falls into the sea at Orford; it contains many respectable and well-built houses, and is amply supplied with water, and lighted with oil. The air is salubrious; the approaches are good, and the town is generally improving. The parish, by recent survey, comprises about 4657 acres, the soil of which is fertile. An agricultural society established in 1840, now consists of more than 100 members. The trade is principally in malt: the market is on Saturday, for corn, and occasionally for cattle; the fairs are on Whit-Monday, and October 12th, for toys. The powers of the county debt-court of Framlingham, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-districts of Hoxne and Plomesgate. Petty-sessions are held every alternate Friday. The living is a rectory, with that of Saxtead annexed, valued in the king's books at £43. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Pembroke Hall: the tithes have been commuted for £1250, and there are 70 acres of glebe. The church, said to have been built by Lord Segrave, whose armorial bearings are in the tower, is a stately structure, partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower strengthened by buttresses: the chancel, which, both in style and workmanship, is superior to the rest of the edifice, is supposed to have been rebuilt in the reign of Edward VI., when the church was thoroughly repaired. The nave is lighted by clerestory windows; the oak roof, which is elaborately carved, is supported by octangular pillars, and the roof of the chancel by clustered columns of very graceful proportions. The church contains monuments of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, and his countess; Thomas Howard, third duke of Norfolk, and his duchess: the two wives of Thomas, fourth duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded in the reign of Elizabeth; and Sir Robert Hitcham and his wife. Here are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians.

Sir Robert Hitcham, in 1636, bequeathed to Pembroke Hall certain lands now producing £900 a year, in trust for the erection of a workhouse, and the foundation and endowment of an almshouse for twelve aged persons, and of a school for the apprenticing of boys with a premium of £10; also, £20 per annum of the income, to be paid to a minister to read prayers daily in the church, £5 to the sexton, £15 to a Sunday-school, and the remainder for distribution in money, clothes, and coal to the most needy of the poor. Thomas Mills, Esq., in 1703 bequeathed property now yielding £700 per annum for similar purposes. The free school founded by Sir Robert is now conducted on the national system, as is another school to which £19 are yearly allowed by the trustees of Mr. Mills. There are also 31 acres of land, producing an income of £100, for the benefit of the poor. Here was a religious house dedi-

cated to the Virgin Mary, the site of which is occupied by a dwelling-house. In 1823, some remains of elephants' tusks were dug up at the depth of ten feet from the surface, in a field to the north of the town; and while enlarging the parsonage-house in 1839, several coins, boars' tusks, and stags' horns were discovered. Robert Hawes, a zealous investigator of antiquities, who compiled a history of the hundred of Loes, still in manuscript (with the exception of the parish of Framlingham, which has been published), was buried here in 1731. Thomas Dove, Bishop of Peterborough in the reign of Elizabeth, by whom he was styled the "Dove with silver wings," was rector of the parish.

FRAMLINGTON, LONG, a parochial chapelry, in the union of ROTHBURY, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 702 inhabitants, of whom 549 are in the township of Long Framlington, 11 miles (N. N. W.) from Morpeth. It comprises by computation 7000 acres, the soil of which is indifferent, having in general a cold clay bottom; the surface is in some parts hilly, and in others level, and at the north-western extremity is a long narrow tract of wild and dreary moorland, containing about 1000 acres. Limestone, freestone, and coal are found, but the last is not so extensively worked as formerly. Fairs for the sale of sheep, black-cattle, &c., are held on the second Tuesday in July, and on October 25th. Within the last few years the village has been much improved by the erection of several neat houses and shops. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Felton: the inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £373. There is a meeting-house for Presbyterians. The Hall hill, at this place, is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station, and the remains of a triple intrenchment are still visible; at Evergreen, near the same spot, are the foundations of a building thought to have been a fort. On a farm called Canada are large heaps of *scoria*, considered to have been produced by smelting ironstone, in the time of the Romans: the road commonly termed the Devil's Causeway passes near the place, and may be distinctly traced.

FRAMPTON (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of DORCHESTER, liberty of FRAMPTON, Dorchester division of DORSET, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Dorchester, and 130 (S. W.) from London; containing 391 inhabitants. The name of this place originally belonged to the site of an ancient priory, and is derived from the river Frome, which passes by; in Domesday book it is written *Frantone*, and when that record was compiled, the priory was a cell to the abbey of St. Stephen, at Caen, in Normandy. A market, on Thursday, now disused, was granted by Edward III., and four fairs by succeeding monarchs; of the latter, two are still held, on March 9th and May 4th, for cattle, horses, &c. There are courts leet and baron annually, at which the constable and tythingmen for the liberty are appointed. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 7., and in the gift of the family of Sheridan, the impropiators: the great tithes have been commuted for £453. 5. 6., and the vicarial for £3. 6. 8., with a glebe comprising 68 acres, and a glebe-house. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with an embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, erected in 1695, by Robert Brown, to replace a tower

which had fallen down. The pulpit is ornamented with three carved figures in niches : one of these is much defaced ; the other two represent monks, one holding the sun in his right hand and a book in his left, the other a cross and a book. The entire edifice has been altered and repaired.

FRAMPTON, a tything, in the parish of SAPPERTON, union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of BISLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Cirencester ; containing 220 inhabitants. A chapel of ease, erected at the cost of the Earl Bathurst, was consecrated in Oct. 1844. A school is supported by subscription. Two urns filled with denarii and other copper coins were discovered here in 1759, by a waggon passing over and breaking them ; and near the spot are vestiges of an ancient camp.

FRAMPTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BOSTON, wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Boston ; containing 784 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road between London and Boston, and comprises 4964a. 3r. 16p., of which about 3000 acres are arable and in cultivation, and the remainder fen and marsh ; 500 acres form a salt-marsh grazed by sheep at low water. The surface is perfectly level, and the soil a rich loam, alternated with stiff clay and sand. Several large drains intersect the parish, among which are the North and South Forty-foot, and the Hammond beck. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 19. 4. ; net income, £109 ; patron and impropriator, C. Keightley Tunnard, Esq. The church is in the early English style, with a decorated chancel and south transept, and a tower and spire at the west end erected probably about 1250 ; the chancel was built between 1300 and 1400. There is an endowed school, for which a building was erected at an expense of £800, defrayed chiefly from the accumulated savings of property producing £114 per annum. An allotment of land yields a rent of about £38, which is distributed among the poor in coal ; and other bequests, producing £30 yearly, are given away in money.

FRAMPTON-COTTERELL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Upper division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Chipping-Sodbury ; containing, with the hamlet of Wickwick, 1991 inhabitants. This place derives its name from being situated on the river Frome, and from Cotel, the name of an ancient proprietor, whose family were possessed of the manor until 1245. The parish comprises about 1400 acres, principally laid out in pasture ; it is intersected by the road from Bristol to Sodbury, and is distant about two miles from the railroad between Bristol and Gloucester. The soil is in some parts a red grit, and in others a deep clayey loam ; the surface is undulated, and the scenery varied and picturesque. The manufacture of hats, which is extensively carried on, affords employment to a great part of the population ; and there are some coal-pits and stone-quarries in full work. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Duke of Beaufort : the tithes have been commuted for £530. 10., and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is in the later English style. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

FRAMPTON-ON-SEVERN (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WHEATENHURST, Lower division of the hundred of WHITESTONE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Dursley ; containing 1051 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from its situation on the Frome, and on the east bank of the river Severn, is memorable as the scene of a sanguinary battle in the year 904, when the Danes, being overtaken here by an army of Mercians and West Angles, were totally routed, and three of their chieftains slain. The village is near the Gloucester and Berkeley canal ; and fairs for cattle and sheep are held in it on the 8th of February and of September. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 11., and has a net income of £330 ; the patronage and impropriation belong to Miss Ann Wicks : the tithes were commuted for land in 1813. The church is partly in the decorated English style, with an embattled tower, and contains several monuments of the Clifford family. There is a place of worship for Independents.

FRAMSDEN (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, hundred of THREADLING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (S. E.) from Debenham ; containing 829 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on one side by a small stream called the Deben, comprises 2800 acres by measurement : the surface is in some places rather hilly, but chiefly flat ; the soil is generally a mixture of loam and clay, and in parts gravelly. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. ; the patronage and impropriation belong to John Tollemache, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £560, the vicarial for £340, and the glebe comprises 43 acres. The church is an elegant structure in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower, and a handsome south porch ; the nave is lighted by a fine range of clerestory windows, and in the chancel are six ancient stone stalls. There was a monastery at this place : the part remaining has been converted into a farmhouse, the hall of which, supposed to have been the chapel, has a roof of richly-carved oak.

FRANKBY, a township, in the parish of WEST KIRBY, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Great Neston ; containing 125 inhabitants. The manor passed by marriage from the Orrebies to the Ardernes ; it was alienated by the latter about the year 1305, and subsequently went to various families. The township lies about two miles from the shore of the estuary of the river Dee, and comprises 433 acres ; the soil is clay and sand, with rock.

FRANKLEY (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of BROMSGROVE, Lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Stourbridge and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Hales-Owen ; containing 170 inhabitants. The parish consists of 1711 acres, of which the surface is hilly. The Birmingham and Gloucester railway passes on the east. The living is a donative, in the gift of Lord Lyttelton, who enjoys the title of Baron Frankley. The church is a small ancient edifice. Judge Lyttelton, who died here in 1481, was a native of the parish ; and a piece of water called Westminster Pool, from its area corresponding in extent with that of Westminster Hall, was formed by him.

FRANKTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Dunchurch; containing 282 inhabitants. It is situated about three-quarters of a mile from the road between Leamington and Dunchurch, and comprises about 1650 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and one-third pasture and woodland. The surface is level on Frankton-heath side, but towards Birdinbury and Marton is very picturesque, commanding extensive views; the soil is chiefly a stiff clay. On the south of the parish, the river Leam flows towards the west. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 1.; net income, £190, with a glebe-house; patrons, Mrs. Biddulph, and the Trustees of the late Rev. John Biddulph. The church is very old, and has a tower. A free school was endowed upwards of a century ago, by Mrs. Ann Biker.

FRANSHAM, GREAT (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Swaffham; containing 329 inhabitants. It comprises 1901a. 1r. 37p., of which 1416 acres are arable, and 457 meadow and pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 10., and in the gift of F. R. Reynolds, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £534, and the glebe comprises $62\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a house. The church is in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a small spire, and contains some ancient monuments, among which is a recumbent effigy in brass, of Galfridus Fransham, in complete armour, under a canopy.

FRANSHAM, LITTLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Swaffham; containing 263 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1030 acres; 750 are arable, and 280 meadow and pasture. The old Hall, now a farmhouse, contains a room in which Queen Elizabeth is said to have slept one night, when on a tour through Norfolk. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 4.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. A. W. Langton, whose tithes have been commuted for £305, and whose glebe comprises 37 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice; on the south side of the chancel is a piscina.

FRANT, a parish, in the union of TICEHURST, partly in the hundred of WASHLINGSTONE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, but chiefly in the hundred of ROTHERFIELD, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Tonbridge-Wells; containing 2274 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north and south by branches of the river Medway, and comprises 8874a. 2r. 25p., of which 1577 acres are arable, 2898 meadow and pasture, 2182 wood, 226 in fir plantations, 239 in hops, and 1603 waste land and heath; the soil is generally a light loam on sandy rock. Eridge Castle, the residence of the Earl of Abergavenny, is a spacious castellated mansion, almost entirely rebuilt by the present earl, situated on a bold eminence, and surrounded by a park of about 2500 acres, finely wooded: the ancestors of the earl entertained Queen Elizabeth here for six days, in 1573. Bayham Park, the seat of the Marquess Camden, is a handsome mansion, in the grounds of which are the remains of Bayham Abbey,

forming a romantic feature in the scenery. The village, situated on the slope of a beautiful hill, has a very pleasing appearance; and part of the town of Tonbridge-Wells is within the parish. Petty-sessions are held here. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £8. 5. 5.; net income, £496; patron, the Rector of Rotherfield. The church, lately rebuilt on a larger scale, is a handsome structure; the interior is well arranged, and the east window embellished with stained glass. There are some mineral springs, and vestiges of several iron-works. Bayham Abbey was founded for Præmonstratensian canons, by Robert de Turneham, who, about 1200, gave all his lands here for the purpose; it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was originally established at Beaulieu, near Brockley, but the monks removed, with those of Ottenham, to this place. The monastery was one of those which Cardinal Wolsey obtained for the endowment of his intended colleges; and its revenue, in the 17th of Henry VIII., was £152. 9. 4.

FRATING, a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Colchester; containing 271 inhabitants. It comprises 1237a. 3r. 29p. The lands are generally elevated; the soil is light and dry, and the surrounding district abounds with pleasing scenery. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Thorington united, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of St. John's College, Cambridge; net income, £799. The tithes of Frating have been commuted for £345, and there are 35 acres of glebe. The church is a small ancient edifice with a tower.

FRECKENHAM (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of MILDENHALL, hundred of LACKFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Mildenhall; containing 495 inhabitants. The river Lark is navigable on the north of the parish, where it receives a smaller stream, which runs through the village. The living comprises a discharged vicarage and a rectory, the former valued in the king's books at £3. 15. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and the latter at £16. 11. $5\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £600; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Peter House, Cambridge: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1815. Near the church is a mound surrounded by a wide and deep ditch, probably the site of some ancient fortification.

FRECKLETON, a township, in the ecclesiastical parish of WARTON, parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 2 miles (S.) from Kirkham; containing 995 inhabitants. It is supposed that Freckleton was a Roman town, built with seven others in the autumn of the year 79; it was probably the *Setantiorum* of Ptolemy, placed by most antiquaries near the mouth of the Ribble. A castle is reported to have stood here in Roman times, until it was washed away by the fury of the tides. In the Domesday survey the township is called Frecheltun; a local family of the name is mentioned in the 3rd year of John's reign, and its descendants were resident in the 30th of Elizabeth, 1587. The township lies near the Neb of the Nase, a small promontory extending into the estuary of the Ribble, nearly opposite to Hesketh Bank, to which there is a passage over the sands at low water. It comprises 1774 acres of good land in equal portions of arable and pasture; the surface is level, the soil clay,

and the scenery extensive. A sacking and sailcloth manufactory is carried on, and there is a ship-building yard. Vessels of 100 tons' burthen can come up to Freckleton Pool at high water, and barges bring coal from Wigan. The village is of irregular form, but several of the houses are well built; and a portion of the Nase has been laid out for villas and cottages by Mr. Myres, civil engineer, of Preston. A church, named Trinity Church, was built in 1842, by subscription, at a cost of £2000, on a site given by Hugh Hornby, Esq., of Liverpool, who owns one-half of the township; it is in the Norman style, with a square tower and spire: attached to it are excellent schools. The living is in the gift of the Vicar of Kirkham. The tithes have been commuted for £190 payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, and £123. 13. 4. to the vicar of Kirkham. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

FREEBY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **MELTON-MOWBRAY**, hundred of **FRAMLAND**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 139 inhabitants. The meadow-lands here are of very rich quality. The whole of the lordship belongs to Sir E. C. Hartopp, Bart. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Independents.

FREEFOLK, a parish, in the union of **WHITCHURCH**, hundred of **EVINGAR**, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 1 mile (W. S. W.) from Overton, on the road to Andover; containing 70 inhabitants. This parish is bounded by the river Test, which separates it from the parish of Whitchurch; it comprises about 1600 acres, whereof 310 are coppice and woodland, 130 meadow and pasture, and 1160 arable. The living is a donative, in the patronage of the Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester, with a net income of £15.

FREEFOLK, PRIORS, a tything, in the parish and union of **WHITCHURCH**, hundred of **EVINGAR**, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 173 inhabitants.

FREEFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of **ST. MICHAEL**, **LICHFIELD**, union of **LICHFIELD**, N. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Lichfield; containing 77 inhabitants. The manor was held by a family of its own name, in the reign of James I., and afterwards passed to the family of Dyott, who suffered much in the parliamentary war for their attachment to Charles I. The hamlet comprises 500 acres of rich and well-wooded land, lying on the road from Lichfield to Tamworth. Freeford Hall stands in a retired situation, and, with the demesne around it, is extra-parochial.

FREEHOLDERS' QUARTER, a township, in the parish of **LONG HORSLEY**, union of **MORPETH**, W. division of **MORPETH** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**; containing 109 inhabitants. Among the ancient proprietors of this place were the families of Ogle, Grey, and Widdrington. It is now the property, as its name imports, of a number of owners, and comprises about 854 acres, having within its limits the hamlets of Blackpool, Muckley, and West Moor; the village of Long Horsley is also partly in the quarter. The land in the vicinity is considerably above the level of the sea. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £37. 14., and the vicarial for £16; there is a glebe of $54\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

FREEHOLDS, a hamlet, in the parish of **AVENING**, union of **STROUD**, hundred of **LONGTREE**, E. division of **GLOUCESTERSHIRE**; containing 287 inhabitants.

FREETHORPE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BLOFIELD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (S.) from Acle; containing 383 inhabitants. The parish comprises 912 acres of land in profitable cultivation: the village consists of two scattered hamlets, each pleasantly built round the borders of an extensive green. An act was passed in 1840 for inclosing the waste. The Norwich and Yarmouth railway passes through. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Reedham: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £212. 5., and the vicarial for £95; the glebe comprises $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style.

FREMINGTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **BARNSTAPLE**, hundred of **FREMINGTON**, Braunton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Barnstaple; containing 1326 inhabitants. This place, which formerly was a borough, and sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward III., is situated on the shore of Barnstaple bay, at the estuary of the river Taw, called Fremington Pill, where coal-barges deliver their cargoes, and merchant-vessels frequently wait for the spring tides. The parish comprises 6810 acres, of which 999 are waste land or common; the soil is generally a stiff close earth, very rich within a mile of the river, but coarse on part of the high ground. The valleys in some places are finely wooded; the scenery is enlivened by numerous handsome villas, and the views are interesting and extensive. There are several weirs for salmon and other fish, which are found in great quantities. In the neighbourhood are veins of limestone, imbedded in strata of stone of a blue colour, adapted for building: pipe-clay and potter's-clay are also obtained, and the latter has been an article of considerable exportation for more than a century. In 1838 an act was passed for making a railway from Penhill, in the parish, to the town of Barnstaple, and for constructing a dock here. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 0. 5., and in the patronage of Lady Francis Trail; impropriator, G. A. Barbor, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £416, and the vicarial for £355; the glebe comprises 84 acres, with a house. The church, a plain ancient edifice, contains memorials of the Barbor family. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Methodists. John Doddridge, in 1650, bequeathed a rent-charge of £50 for a lecture in the church, and £10 per annum for a scholar in either of the universities.

FRENCH-MOOR, a tything, in the parish of **BROUGHTON**, union of **STOCKBRIDGE**, hundred of **THORNGATE**, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from the town of Romsey; containing 58 inhabitants.

FRENCHAY, a tything, in the parish of **WINTERBOURNE**, union of **CLIFTON**, Upper division of the hundred of **LANGLEY** and **SWINEHEAD**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**; containing 594 inhabitants.—See **WINTERBOURNE**.

FRENSHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, partly in the hundred of **ALTON**, Alton and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, and partly in the hundred of **FARNHAM**, W. division of **SURREY**, 4 miles (S.) from Farn-

ham; containing, with the tythings of Churt and Pitfold, 1583 inhabitants, of whom 700 are in the tything of Frensham. The parish comprises 11,151 acres, of which about one-third is inclosed and cultivated, and the greater part of the remainder waste; the soil is generally sandy, with some portions of clay. The surface is hilly; the low grounds are watered by the river Wye, and there are two extensive sheets of water called Frensham ponds. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £106; patron, the Rev. Richard Stephens: the tithes have been commuted for £660, and the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church, a handsome structure in the later English style, was enlarged in 1827. A chapel has been erected at Churt; and there is a small place of worship in the parish for Bryanites. Near Manor Hill is a mineral spring.

FRENZE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of DEFWADE, hundred of DISS, E. division of NORFOLK, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (E. by N.) from Diss; containing 46 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Thetford to Yarmouth, and comprises about 420 acres. Frenze Hall is a good residence, in a picturesque valley. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 4., and in the gift of S. Smith, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £105, and the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church, an ancient structure in the early and decorated English styles, beautifully situated, consists only of a nave, the chancel having been taken down within the last thirty years, at which time several brasses were removed.

FRESDON, a tything, in the parish of HIGHWORTH, union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 43 inhabitants.

FRESHFORD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BRADFORD, hundred of BATH-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Bath; containing 645 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in a district abounding with beautiful scenery, comprises 563a. 3r. 25p.; the surface is hilly, the soil fertile, and the population, with the exception of about 100 persons employed in the manufacture of fine broad-cloth, is agricultural. Bath-freestone, limestone, and fullers'-earth are found in the hills. The river Frome pursues a winding course from south to north-west, and falls into the Avon, which bounds the parish on the north; the Kennet and Avon canal passes in a direction parallel with the Avon, and within half a mile of the village, which is situated on the southern declivity of a richly-wooded eminence. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Woodwick united in 1448, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 8½., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. W. Boyle, whose tithes have been commuted for £165, and whose glebe comprises 32 acres. The church is a very neat structure. No remains exist of the ancient church of Woodwick; but in a field near the site some old tombstones have been found. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. On Staples Hill is a hot spring, supposed to resemble the springs of Bath. The ruins of a hermitage and friary, probably connected with Hinton Abbey, may still be seen; as may also the remains of a Roman encampment.

FRESHWATER (*All Saints*), a parish, in the liberty of WEST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. S. W.) from Yar-

mouth; containing 1299 inhabitants. This parish comprises 4430 acres, of which 660 are waste land or common; it has the English Channel on the south and west, and on the north is the Isle of Wight channel, whence the river Yar is navigable to the village. To the west of Freshwater Gate, a small creek in the centre of a bay, is the extensive opening to the sea called Freshwater Cave, the depth of which is about 120 feet, the principal entrance being 20 feet high and 35 wide. The prospect from the lighthouse, on the highest point of the cliffs, is exceedingly fine, and includes a full view of the Needles. Alum bay, in the parish, is much resorted to by geologists, on account of the interesting peculiarity of the strata, unknown elsewhere; and from the cliffs is taken the sand from which the cut-glass of Bristol and other places in the west and north is manufactured. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 8. 4., and in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £800, and the glebe comprises 6 acres, with a house. The church is a well-built structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In 1714, David Urry gave land now producing £25 per annum, to endow a school. Dr. Robert Hooke, an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher, was born in the village, in 1635.

FRESSINGFIELD (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HOXNE, E. division of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Harleston; containing 1456 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 4567 acres, of which 2568 are arable, 946 meadow and pasture, 135 woodland, and 660 common. A cattle-fair is held on the 29th of May. Whittingham Hall, from which a hamlet in the parish takes its name, was a noble mansion with a chapel attached to it, situated in grounds surrounded by a moat; the chief remains are the stabling, now converted into a farmhouse. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of Withersdale annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 17. 1., and in the gift of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; impropiator, Henry Newton Heale, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £919, and the vicarial for £400; the glebe comprises $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower and a handsome south porch; and contains an altar-tomb to the memory of Archbishop Sancroft, who, retiring from public life, spent the remainder of his days in this his native parish, where he was buried. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A school was founded by the archbishop, who bequeathed to it rents amounting to £52 per annum.

FRESTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of PLOMESGATE, hundred of SAMFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (S.) from Ipswich; containing 224 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the estuary of the Orwell, comprises about 1400 acres. The soil is a light loam; the surface on the bank of the Orwell is beautifully undulated and richly wooded, and the general scenery is picturesque. Freston Tower, erected probably during the reign of Henry VIII., is a quadrangular brick building of six stories, about 10 feet by 12 at the base, and has a turret at each angle: from the summit is a fine land and sea view. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Bond family: the tithes produce £370, and the glebe comprises 23 acres.

FRETHERNE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **WHEATENHURST**, Upper division of the hundred of **WHITSTONE**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Dursley; containing 242 inhabitants. This is supposed to be the place called in the Saxon Chronicle *Fethanleage*, where Ceawlin, King of Wessex, obtained a victory over the Britons in 584. The parish is situated on the road to Newnham passage, and on the river Severn, and comprises about 500 acres: the scenery is beautifully varied, and in many points strikingly romantic; the banks of the Severn are here precipitously steep, and Fretherne cliff rises to a height of 60 feet above the level of the river. Fretherne Lodge was the birthplace of the celebrated Rosamond Clifford, usually named Fair Rosamond. An act was obtained in 1839 for inclosing lands. The Berkeley and Gloucester canal passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; patron, Sir E. Tierney, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £148. 14., and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church has been just rebuilt. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FRETENHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **ST. FAITH**, hundred of **TAVERHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Coltishall; containing 285 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1895 acres, of which 1379 are arable, and the remainder woodland and pasture, with 55 acres common or waste; the soil is a light loam on a substratum of marl. The living is a rectory, with that of Stanninghall annexed, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of Lord Suffield: the tithes have been commuted for £476. 14., and the glebe comprises $21\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, repewed in 1836; it contains a Norman font.

FRICKLEY, with **CLAYTON** (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **DONCASTER**, N. division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Doncaster; containing 316 inhabitants. This place is chiefly remarkable as the seat of the family of Anne, of whom mention first occurs in the time of Edward II. and III., when Sir William Anne took a considerable part in public affairs, greatly aiding in the suppression of the rebellion of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and afterwards serving in parliament: the family ceased to have any connexion with Frickley towards the close of the last century. The parish comprises 1640 acres, of which rather more than one-half is arable, and about 20 acres are woodland; of the soil, one-third is a tenacious clay, and the remainder rests on an inferior gritstone. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Clayton annexed; net income, £69; patron and impropiator, St. A. Warde, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1814. The church is a small ancient structure, with a tower, and is supposed to have been surrounded by a village which has disappeared: in the interior are some cylindrical columns, and between the nave and chancel is a handsome Norman arch. There is a place of worship used by various denominations of dissenters. An old chapel, erected at the period of the Commonwealth, and then used for divine service, has been rebuilt by the incumbent, for a day and Sunday school.

FRIDAYTHORPE, a parish, in the union of **POCKLINGTON**, wapentake of **BUCKROSE**, E. riding of **YORK**,

9 miles (N. E. by N.) from Pocklington; containing 320 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the western side of the Wolds, comprises by computation 2200 acres; the surface is undulated, and the scenery in some parts pleasing, embracing a view of Sledmere Park. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; net income, £112; patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is of Norman architecture, and has an apocryphal date "713." There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FRIERMERE, an ecclesiastical district, in the chapelry of **SADDLEWORTH**, parish of **ROCHDALE**, Upper division of the wapentake of **AGBRIGG**, W. riding of **YORK**, 1 mile (N.) from Delph. It comprises about 3800 acres of pasture and meadow land, of which nearly 800 are uninclosed; the surface is hill and mountain, and the soil gravel, with a rock substratum. Coal-mines are in operation, and stone-quarries are wrought for building and the repair of roads. There are various woollen-factories and woollen printing-works, a calico print-work, and a pottery; and much of the manufactures is produced at the houses of the artisans. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Rochdale, and has a net income of £150: the church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a plain edifice, consecrated in 1768. The dissenters have two places of worship; and two schools are in union with the National Society.

FRIERNING, county **ESSEX**.—See **FRYERNING**.

FRIESDEN, a hamlet, in the union of **BERKHAMPSTEAD**, partly in the parish of **PIGLESTHORNE**, hundred of **COTTESLOE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, and partly in the parishes of **BERKHAMPSTEAD** and **NORTHCHURCH**, hundred of **DACORUM**, county of **HERTFORD**, 2 miles (N. E.) from the town of Berkhamstead; containing 268 inhabitants.

FRIESTHORPE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the wapentake of **LAWRESS**, parts of **LINDSEY**, union and county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Market-Rasen; containing 53 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 557 acres, of which the surface is level, and the soil fertile. The living is a discharged rectory, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, valued in the king's books at £4. 10.; net income, £114: the glebe consists of between 300 and 400 acres. The church was rebuilt in 1840, by subscription, aided by a grant from the Incorporated Society.

FRIESTON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of **BOSTON**, wapentake of **SKIRBECK**, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Boston; containing 1276 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the vicarage of Butterwick, united in 1751, valued in the king's books at £16. 11. 10.; net income, £380; patron, the Rev. J. Glover; impropiators, the family of Fladgate. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school has an endowment of £8. 15. a year: £20, arising from a bequest, are divided among twelve widows; and £80 per annum, from various bequests, are distributed among the poor generally.

FRILFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of **MARCHAM**, union of **ABINGDON**, hundred of **OCK**, county of **BERKS**, 4 miles (W.) from Abingdon; containing 141 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 800 acres. It is near the road between Abingdon and Farringdon.

FRILSHAM (*St. Frideswide*), a parish, in the union of **BRADFIELD**, hundred of **FAIRCROSS**, county of **BERKS**,

7 miles (N. E.) from Newbury; containing 182 inhabitants. It comprises 876*a.* 30*p.*, of which 636 acres are arable, 60 pasture, 80 woodland, and about 100 waste; the surface is varied with gentle undulations, and the soil is partly clay, and partly sand alternated with chalk. A small stream flows through the parish, abounding with trout. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of Mrs. Floyd: the tithes have been commuted for £188, and the glebe comprises 29½ acres. A school is endowed with the interest of £200, bequeathed by Mr. Hayward.

FRIMLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of ASH, union of FARNHAM, First division of the hundred of GODLEY, W. division of SURREY, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Bagshot; containing 1535 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 6015 acres, of which 884 are meadow and pasture, 731 arable, 1700 wood and plantations, and 2700 waste land. The village is situated on the road to Southampton by Farnham; and the Basingstoke canal, and the London and South-Western railway, pass near it. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £70; patron, the Rector of Ash. The present chapel, a neat building with a small tower, was built in 1825. Near Blackwater are a Baptist meeting-house, and a national school.

FRINDSBURY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NORTH AYLESFORD, hundred of SHAMWELL, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Rochester; containing 2142 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3595 acres, whereof 140 are in wood. It is bounded on the south and east by the Medway, on the banks of which are several wharfs: brick-making is carried on to some extent, and chalk is found. Upnor Castle, erected by Queen Elizabeth to defend the passage of the Medway, and for some time used as a powder-magazine, is surrounded by a moat, and consists of a central building of oblong form, connected with a round tower at each end. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 11½, and in the gift of the Bishop of Rochester: the appropriate tithes have been commuted for £693. 5., and the vicarial for £410; the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church stands on a commanding eminence rising from the Medway. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FRING, or FRENCE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of SMITHDON, W. division of NORFOLK, 8 miles (N. W. by N.) from Rougham; containing 162 inhabitants. It is situated in a deep valley, the acclivities of which are richly wooded, and comprises 1730*a.* 2*r.* 24*p.*; about 1500 acres are arable, 100 pasture, and the remainder woodland and waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £77, with a house; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, whose tithes have been commuted for £420, and who have a glebe of 48 acres. The church has a small tower of flint with one bell. The foundations are still visible of a cell here belonging to Norwich Priory, to the monks of which Bishop Herbert, in 1001, granted the advowson, tithes, &c.

FRINGFORD (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 3¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Bicester; containing 390 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 0½, and in the patronage of the Crown: the church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, of which the chancel has been rebuilt.

FRINSTEAD (*ST. DUNSTAN*), a parish, in the union of HOLLINGBOURN, hundred of EYHORNE, E. division of the lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Sittingbourne; containing 202 inhabitants. It comprises 1296*a.* 2*r.* 28*p.*, chiefly under cultivation; 162 acres are in wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 8.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. H. Hinton, whose tithes have been commuted for £280, and whose glebe comprises 7 acres.

FRINTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX, 13 miles (S. E.) from Manningtree; containing 44 inhabitants. The parish appears to have been of greater extent, till reduced to its present limits by encroachments of the sea, which, according to calculation, take from it about one acre annually. Its area is 474 acres; the soil is heavy, and favourable for the growth of wheat. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8., and in the gift of the family of Lushington: the tithes have been commuted for £150, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The present church is a very small edifice, not capable of holding more than 40 persons. The ruins of the ancient church are situated near the sea.

FRISBY, a hamlet, in the parish of GAULBY, union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 8½ miles (E. by S.) from Leicester; containing 15 inhabitants. Here was once a chapel.

FRISBY-ON-THE-WREAK (*ST. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 429 inhabitants. It comprises 1412*a.* 13*p.*, of which one-fourth part is arable, and the remainder pasture. The soil near the river Wreak is a rich black loam, resting on gravel alternated with sand, and in other parts is mostly a strong clay; the surface is generally hilly, except in the vicinity of the river. In the village is an old stone cross. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £180; impropiator, Lord Scarsdale: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1760. The church, which is very ancient, is in the early English style, with fine antique windows, and contains 350 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Mrs. Judith Briggs in 1718 left 48 acres of land, the rent of which, £68, is divided among aged females.

FRISKNEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Marsh division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (S. W.) from Wainfleet; containing 1607 inhabitants. This parish, which is the most extensive in the wapentake, is situated on the sea-coast, between Wainfleet and Boston, and comprises by measurement 7006 acres of land, for the most part of excellent quality. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8.; patrons and impropiators, the Booth family: the great tithes have been commuted for £950, and the vicarial for £750; the glebe comprises 9½ acres. The church is in the ancient English style, and contains some elegant monuments to the Booths, and one, lately discovered, representing a knight in chain-armour, sculptured in soft sandstone, with the arms of Friskney emblazoned. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school in

union with the National Society is supported by the rent of allotments of land.

FRISTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of PLOMESGATE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (S. E.) from Saxmundham; containing 455 inhabitants. This parish, which is partly bounded on the south by the river Alde, comprises about 1400 acres. The surface is varied; in the lower grounds, the soil is partly marshy, and partly a fertile loam, comprising a considerable tract of good arable land. The living is a vicarage, with that of Snape consolidated, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £194; patron and impropriator, R. W. H. H. Vyse, Esq. The church is a small building, serving, from its elevated situation, as a landmark to mariners.

FRISTON, a parish, in the union of EASTBOURNE, hundred of WILLINGDON, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Eastbourne; containing 91 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated near the Downs, is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by Cuckmere haven. The living is a vicarage, united to that of East Dean, and valued in the king's books at £7. The church is a small structure in the decorated English style, containing in the chancel some monuments to the Selwyn family; it forms a good landmark for mariners.

FRITH, with WRENBURY.—See WRENBURY.

FRITH, with FOREST.—See FOREST, DURHAM.

FRITHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of BRAMSHAW, union and hundred of NEW-FOREST, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Lyndhurst; containing 127 inhabitants.

FRITHELSTOCK (*St. Mary and St. Gregory*), a parish, in the union of TORRINGTON, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Torrington and N. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (W.) from Torrington; containing 705 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Johns family: the tithes have been commuted for £360. In the reign of Henry III., Sir Robert Beauchamp founded a house of Augustine canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Gregory, and St. Edmund, and valued at the Dissolution at £127. 2. 4. per annum: a small portion of the conventual church is yet remaining.

FRITH-VILLE, or WEST FEN, a township, in the union of BOSTON, W. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 333 inhabitants. This township, with six others, was created such by an act of parliament in 1812, when the drainage of about 14,000 acres in Wildmore Fen, and in the East and West Fens, was carried into effect. A neat church was built in 1821, at Mount-Pleasant: the living is in the gift of Trustees.

FRITTENDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CRANBROOKE, Lower division of the lathe of SCRAY, W. division of KENT, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Cranbrooke; containing 804 inhabitants. It consists of 3318 acres, of which 310 are in wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 18. 9., and in the gift of T. L. Hodges, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £412, and the glebe comprises 13 acres, with a house. The church is principally in the decorated English style, and forms a striking object in the scenery of the Weald of Kent.

FRITTON (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEPWADE, E. division of NORFOLK,

$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Long Stratton; containing 301 inhabitants. It comprises 882*a.* 2*r.* 22*p.*, of which 625*a.* 3*r.* 38*p.* are arable, 184*a.* 1*r.* 34*p.* pasture, and 63 acres common; the surface is generally flat, and the soil is mixed, but of great fertility. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9; patron and incumbent, the Rev. T. Howes, whose tithes have been commuted for £283, and whose glebe comprises $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly early English, with a circular tower in the Norman style, surmounted by an octagonal turret.

FRITTON (*St. Edmund*), a parish, in the hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, E. division of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Yarmouth; containing 223 inhabitants. It comprises 1555 acres, of which 280 are waste land or common. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. F. W. Cubitt, whose tithes have been commuted for £266, and whose glebe comprises 14 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, with a circular tower; the roof is of stone, neatly groined.

FRITWELL (*St. Olave*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Bicester; containing 524 inhabitants. In 1159, Pope Alexander III. ratified a grant made by Malcolm, King of Scotland, of the church of Fritwell to the monks of St. Frideswide, Oxford; and by an inquisition taken in 1405, it appeared that the Earl of Ormond held a manor within the parish, called Ormondston. The parish is high table-land, and contains one of the sources of the river Ouse; it comprises 1850*a.* 2*r.* 10*p.*, of which about one-fifth is arable, and the remainder pasture, with a very small portion of woodland. The manor-house occupied by the owner, William Willes, Esq., is a fine specimen of domestic architecture of the time of Elizabeth or James I. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 4.; net income, £103; patrons and impropriators, the Willes family: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1807. The church is an interesting edifice in the Norman style; the roof is supported by circular arches resting on massive round pillars with plain capitals; a portion of the ancient rood-loft, of highly decorated character, was recently removed. There are remains of Ormondston manor-house now held by a farmer.

FRIZINGTON, HIGH and LOW, a township, in the parish of ARLECDON, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Whitehaven; containing 250 inhabitants, and comprising 1881*a.* 1*r.* 39*p.* Iron-ore is obtained; and there is a chalybeate spring, the water of which is said to possess the same virtues as that at Harrogate.

FROCESTER (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of WHEATENHURST, Lower division of the hundred of WHITSTONE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Stroud; containing 344 inhabitants. It is situated on the old road from Gloucester to Bath, and comprises about 1800 acres; the surface is varied, rising in some parts into considerable elevation, and on the hills are quarries of good stone for building and for the roads. The village is pleasantly seated at the foot of a lofty hill, from the summit of which is an

extensive and interesting view of the vale watered by the Severn. The Gloucester and Bristol railway has a station here, $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the Gloucester station. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 5. 10.; patron and impropriator, Lord Ducie. The tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe comprises one small field, attached to the glebe-house. A college of prebendaries anciently existed here. Frocester Court, now a farmhouse, was originally a stately mansion, and it is on record that Queen Elizabeth paid a visit to its proprietor; a barn on the farm, probably the grand hall of the building, has still a roof of oak, of great length and solidity.

FRODESLEY (*ST. MARK*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, hundred of CONDOVER, S. division of SALOP, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Wenlock; containing 214 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2200 acres; the surface is hilly, and the soil various, in some parts a rich black loam, and in others clayey. Mines of coal were opened many years since, but the working of them was soon discontinued; they were re-opened in 1833, and a small mine is now in operation: the coal, in burning, emits a strong sulphureous smell. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 14.; net income, £370; patron and incumbent, the Rev. T. Gleadow. The church was rebuilt in 1809, in a neat style. Two ancient mansions, called respectively the Hall and Lodge, of which the former was of great antiquity, and the latter was surrounded by a park of 360 acres now thrown open, are both farmhouses. Near the Lodge is a votive altar to the goddesses of Britain, inscribed in Roman characters, with the name of L. Caractacus; it is of cubic form, and placed on a pedestal of a different kind of stone. The Roman Watling-street, in the line of the present turnpike-road, runs through the parish.

FRODINGHAM (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, E. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Glandford-Brigg; comprising the townships of Bromby, Frodingham, Scunthorpe, and part of Crosby; and containing 701 inhabitants, of whom 73 are in Frodingham township. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 8.; net income, £222; patron and impropriator, C. Winn, Esq. £5. 16., the produce of bequests, are annually distributed among widows.

FRODINGHAM, NORTH (*ST. ELGIN*), a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Driffeld; containing 831 inhabitants. It comprises about 3000 acres, of which 300 are grass-land, 9 wood, and the remainder arable. The soil is a strong clay, and the surface level, with occasional remarkable diluvial elevations, formed of sand and gravel, and provincially called "barfs;" there are also some carrs, composed of vegetable remains, which, previous to draining, formed considerable lakes. The village is well built, and consists chiefly of a number of detached houses, forming one long street; it is situated about half a mile eastward from the navigable river Hull, over which is a bridge. Frodingham had the privilege of a weekly market; but its ancient charter was transferred, about eighty years ago, to Driffeld, in consequence of the superior locality of that town for the purposes of trade: fairs, however,

are held for pedlery, &c., on July 10th and October 2nd. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Rev. Francis Drake, with a net income of £170; impropriator, P. Saltmarshe, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801. The church is a very ancient structure, with a tower of chaste design; but the beauty of the whole edifice was injured by the last reparation, in 1816. There are places of worship for Independents and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. A silver coin of Edward the Confessor was found on the glebe-farm, in digging a well, in 1833.

FRODINGHAM, SOUTH, a township, in the parish of OWTORNE, union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORKSHIRE, 4 miles (N.) from the town of Patrington; containing 68 inhabitants.

FRODSHAM (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a market-town and a parish, in the union of RUNCORN, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Preston-Brook, 10 (N. E. by N.) from Chester, and 192 (N. N. W.) from London; comprising the lordship of Frodsham, and the townships of Alvanley, Frodsham, Helsby, Kingsley, Manley, Newton-by-Frodsham, and Norley; and containing 5821 inhabitants, of whom 1806 are in the township, and 1022 in the lordship, of Frodsham. This place is mentioned in Domesday book as the property of the Earl of Chester. A charter was granted about 1220 by Ranulph de Blundeville, sixth earl, to the inhabitants of Frodsham, which was pleaded in answer to a writ of *Quo Warranto* issued in the 22nd of Henry VII., and was confirmed in the 33rd of Henry VIII. and 21st of Elizabeth; but the manor having been separated from the earldom, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, the chartered privileges of the burgesses expired.

The TOWN is situated on an eminence on the bank of the river Weaver, near its confluence with the Mersey, and consists of a broad street, a mile in length, extending along the road from Chester to Warrington, and another branching from it and leading to the church. At the east end is a stone bridge of four arches over the Weaver, which is navigable here; and at the west end stood a Norman castle. Courts leet and baron are held in the spring and at Michaelmas. The lord of the manor, the Marquess of Cholmondeley, has the tolls of a market held on Saturday, and of two fairs, on the last Tuesday in April, and the last Thursday in October; but the market, owing to the vicinity of Warrington, is inconsiderable. The Liverpool and Birmingham railway has a station at Preston-Brook. The parish (whose population is entirely agricultural) is $32\frac{1}{4}$ miles in circumference, and contains about 15,000 acres, whereof 2169 are in the township, and 2522 in the lordship, of Frodsham. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 13. 11½.; net income, £590; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. There are 50 acres of glebe. The church stands on elevated ground, in the village of Overton, is built of red freestone, and appears to be of high antiquity, the nave displaying traces of Norman architecture. At Alvanley is a church, and at Norley another; and the Wesleyans have a place of worship. A school, erected about 1660, near the church, was rebuilt in 1824, and is supported by en-

dowment; national schools for girls are maintained by subscription, and various benefactions are distributed among the poor.

FROGGATT, a township, in the parish and union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Stony-Middleton; containing 136 inhabitants.

FROG-STREET, with STAPLETON, a township, in the parish and union of PRESTEIGN, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD; with 155 inhabitants.

FROME, or FROME-SELWOOD (*St. PETER*), a market-town, parish, and newly-enfranchised borough, and the head of a union, in the hundred of FROME, E. division of SOMERSET, 25 miles (N. E.) from Ilchester, and 105 (W. by S.) from London; containing 11,849 inhabitants. This place takes its name from the river called by the Saxons *Frau*, now Frome, which, passing by the town, runs into the Avon near Bradford; and its adjunct of Selwood from its situation in an ancient and extensive forest. A monastery was founded here in 705, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist, by Aldhelm, afterwards Bishop of Sherborne: it was plundered in the Danish wars, and the monks were dispersed, but the church continued till the middle of the 12th century; and the remains, with those of a chapel belonging to a small nunnery dedicated to St. Catherine, have been converted into tenements for the poor. The town is pleasantly situated on the north-east declivity of a hill, and consists of a great number of streets, for the most part irregularly built, and some of them inconveniently narrow, but tolerably clean. A new opening through the town was made a few years since, forming a very handsome street, with good houses on each side. The buildings in general are constructed of small rough stone, and roofed with stone dug in the neighbourhood; the inhabitants are well supplied with water, and the town has a commodious market-house. Over the Frome, which abounds with excellent trout and eels, is a neat stone bridge of five arches. The environs are pleasant, and contain the handsome seats of Longleat, Orchardleigh, Berkley, Mells Park, Babington, Ammerdown, Standerwick, and Marston.

Frome has long been celebrated for its woollen manufacture, of which the principal articles are broad-cloths and kerseymeres, of very superior quality; the manufacture of wool-cards is also carried on to a large extent, and formerly they were supplied from this place to almost every town in England. The beer brewed here is in high repute, and is usually kept to a great age. An act was passed in 1845 for a railway from near Chippenham, by Frome, to Weymouth. The principal market is on Wednesday; there is a smaller one on Saturday, and fairs are held on February 24th and November 25th, for cattle and cheese. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the town was constituted a borough, with power to return a member to parliament; the right of election is vested in the £10 householders, and the returning officer is annually appointed by the sheriff: the limits of the borough comprise 800 acres. The county magistrates hold petty-sessions for the division here; and constables and tythingmen are chosen annually at the court leet of the Marquess of Bath. The powers of the county debt-court of Frome, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Frome, and five adjacent parishes.

The parish comprises by estimation 7092½ acres, of which 1497a. 3r. 34p. are arable, 5058a. 1r. 19p. pasture, and 536a. 29p. woodland. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £22; patron and impropiator, the Marquess of Bath: the great tithes have been commuted for £538. 13. 6., and the vicarial for £600. 15.; the glebe comprises 87½ acres, with a house. The parochial church is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and four sepulchral chapels, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and a north and south porch; a new western front and other embellishments were added about 30 years ago, from a design by the late Sir Jeffrey Wyatville. The interior contains many interesting monuments; and in the churchyard is the grave of Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who died in 1711, at Longleat House, and was buried here. In the *Woodlands*, three miles south of the town, a handsome church with a tower surmounted by an octagonal spire was erected in 1712, by Thomas, Viscount Weymouth, who made the living a perpetual curacy by endowing it with £60 a year; it is further endowed with £30 per annum, and with some land. The woodlands that surround it are the only parts of the ancient Forest of Selwood which exhibit any traces of their former character. *Christ-church*, erected in 1818 by subscription, is a commodious edifice in the later English style, with a square embattled tower: the living is a district perpetual curacy; net income, £150. A district church dedicated to the *Holy Trinity* was lately built by subscription, Her Majesty's Commissioners and certain religious societies making grants in aid of the design. The Vicar presents to each of these three churches. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Presbyterians. A free school was founded in the reign of Edward VI.; there is a school in union with the National Society, and a charity school is supported from land. Adjoining the last school are almshouses for 31 aged women, maintained by the same means. In that part of the town called Keyford, is an asylum, founded in 1790 by Robert Stevens, Esq., who endowed it with £12,000 in the funds, for the maintenance and education of 40 girls; and with £7000, for the maintenance of 20 aged men, natives of the parish: the annual income is about £650; the premises form a handsome quadrangular range of building. The poor law union of Frome comprises 29 parishes or places, and contains 25,644 inhabitants. John Foster, author of the *Essays*, resided for some time here.

FROOME, BISHOP'S (*St. MARY*, or *St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD; containing, with the township of Eggleton, 1079 inhabitants, of whom 900 are in the township of Bishop's-Froome, 4¾ miles (S. by E.) from Bromyard. This parish, which also includes the districts or divisions of Halmonds-Froome, Leadon, Stanford Regis, and Walton, comprises by measurement 4014 acres of land, of great variety in its quality; the valleys are extremely fertile, and the general features of the surface are very picturesque, from its timber, hills, and the small streams of water that meander in different parts. On the river Froome are numerous corn-mills, and its trout are excellent. Wall-stone and paving-stone are found, as

also corn-stone and limestone-gravel, the last being burnt for lime. The roads from Ledbury to Bromyard, and Hereford to Worcester, pass through. The Bishop of Hereford holds a court baron, as lord of the manor of Bishop's-Froome township. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. 10., and endowed in the last century with the larger portion of the great tithes by R. C. Hopton, then patron: some lands are tithe-free as having belonged to Llanthony Abbey, and others as the property of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The rent-charge in lieu of tithes is £569, including the extraordinary charge on hops; and there are 130 acres of glebe-land, with a vicarage-house, a good and substantial dwelling: patron, the Rev. John Hopton. The church is an ancient Norman structure possessing considerable remains of beauty, with a tower of early English architecture; it contains an admirable effigy of a cross-legged knight, and is the burial-place of Richard Hopton, chief justice of North Wales in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and of Susanna, his wife, an account of whom is published in the *Lives of Eminent Women of the 17th Century*. There are two schoolrooms, and a house for the master, with an endowment of £15 per annum. A curious formation in the sandstone in the bed of one of the streams here, led to a religious legend of bygone days; and a religious house of some description stood in a part of Stanford Regis.

FROOME, CANON (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of LEDBURY, hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Ledbury; containing 115 inhabitants. The manor-house of Canon-Froome, belonging to the Hopton family, was a military station in the civil war; it was fortified for the king, and afterwards became an intermediate garrison between Hereford and Worcester: the church, which was situated close to it, was destroyed to render it more defensible. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Froome; and the canal from Gloucester, through Ledbury, to Hereford, passes its south-west boundary. It comprises 1023*a.* 36*p.*, of which about 100 acres are woodland, and the remainder is computed to be in nearly equal portions arable and pasture; the ground is undulated, and the soil in general rich loam, occasionally alternated with sand: limestone-gravel, excellent for roads, is abundant. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed by the Hopton family with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. John Hopton, whose ancestors for several generations have been lords of the manor: the tithes have been commuted for £181. 7., and the glebe contains 4 acres. The church was rebuilt with brick after the Restoration. A school for girls is supported by the incumbent.

FROOME, CASTLE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of LEDBURY, hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Ledbury; containing 183 inhabitants. This parish, which is watered by the river Froome, comprises 1474 acres. The surface is varied with hill and dale; the soil is a rich loam, alternated with clay, resting on a limestone-gravel, in the arable lands, and the meadow and pasture lands are luxuriant. The road from Ledbury to Bromyard intersects the parish from south to north. There are extensive quarries of limestone, and of freestone of good quality for building. The living is a rectory, valued

in the king's books at £5. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. W. J. Lyell: the tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe contains 55 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

FROOME ST. QUINTIN (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CERNE, hundred of TOLLERFORD, Cerne division of DORSET, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Beaminster; containing 140 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from its situation on the river Froome, and its distinguishing appellation from its ancient lords, the St. Quintins. It comprises by measurement 982 acres: the village is pleasantly situated, and neatly built, and within it is a spring of excellent water. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 7. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £159. 16. 6., and the glebe comprises 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. At Caldwell was anciently a chapel, and at Evershot is a chapel of ease.

FROOME-VAUCHURCH, a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of TOLLERFORD, Dorchester division of DORSET, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Dorchester; containing 180 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Froome, near the roads from Dorchester to Yeovil and Crewkerne, and comprises 614*a.* 3*r.* 7*p.*: there are quarries of a yellowish sandstone, which is used for building. The living is a rectory, with that of Batcombe united in 1772, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the joint patronage of the Duke of Cleveland and the Dowager Countess of Sandwich. The tithes of the parish have been commuted for £170, and the glebe comprises 50 acres, with a small house. The church is a very ancient structure, in the early Norman style. George Brown, in 1774, gave a rent-charge of £21 for teaching children. At the junction of four roads, near a ford across a rivulet that falls into the Froome, is a spot called Tollerford, distinguished as having given name to the hundred, and which had anciently a chapel.

FROSTENDEN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (N.) from Wangford; containing 428 inhabitants, and comprising 1292 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the Rev. J. F. Reeve: the tithes have been commuted for £372, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a circular tower of Norman design.

FROSTERLEY, a township, in the parish of STANHOPE, union of WEARDALE, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Wolsingham; containing 386 inhabitants. In this township are extensive limestone-works. An act was passed in 1845 for a railway hence to Wolsingham and Witton-le-Wear. Here was a chapel, which long since went to decay. The loss has been in some degree remedied by the erection, in 1833, of an oratory, which is licensed by the Bishop for divine service and the administration of the sacraments. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. John Hinks in 1735, and Mary Todd in 1824, bequeathed property for a school, now producing an income of about £40.

FROWLESWORTH (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Lutterworth; containing 318 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the west by the ancient Fosse-way, comprises 1496*a.* 1*r.* 14*p.*; the surface

is finely varied with hills, on one of which the village is pleasantly situated. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 10., and in the patronage of the Rev. S. L. Nobles: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises 58a. 2r. The church is a neat and very ancient structure, the tower of which was rebuilt in 1762. Twenty-two almshouses, forming three sides of a square, were erected at various periods, under a bequest, in 1725, by John Smith, chief baron of His Majesty's exchequer in Scotland, who for some time lived, and was buried here; the almswomen are allowed £20 per annum each.

FROXFIELD, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of EAST MEON, union of PETERSFIELD, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Petersfield; containing 656 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter. Robert Lane, in 1733, bequeathed £1000 for founding a school, which in 1767 was further endowed with £300, the bequest of Francis Beckford, Esq.

FROXFIELD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Hungerford; containing, with the tythings of Hughditch, Oakhill, and Rudge, 625 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 2000 acres, nearly all arable, is intersected by the road from Bath to London; and within half a mile of the village runs the Kennet and Avon canal. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 16. 4.; net income, £122; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor; impropiator, J. Hasker, Esq. A noble almshouse was founded in 1686, by Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Somerset, who bequeathed considerable property for its erection, and for the maintenance of 30 widows, the number to be increased to 50 when the revenue should exceed £400 per annum. Twenty apartments were added to the original building in 1775, and the whole now forms an oblong quadrangle, with a small chapel within it, erected at the expense of the Marquess of Ailesbury, and the minister of which has a stipend of £70. Thirty widows of clergymen, and twenty widows of laymen, not having an income of more than £20, are eligible to the charity, and the allowance to each is £40 a year.

FROYLE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ALTON, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Alton; containing 849 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Wey, and comprises about 3500 acres. The surface is hilly, and from some of the heights are obtained pleasing and extensive views of the surrounding country; the soil is generally a deep rich loam. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £245; patron and impropiator, the Rev. Sir Thomas C. Miller, Bart.

FRYERN-BARNET.—See BARNET, FRYERN.

FRYERNING (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 1 mile (N. W. by W.) from Ingatestone; containing 807 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from having belonged to the friars of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, is distinguished for the luxuriance of its meadows and pasture-lands; and the surrounding district abounds with picturesque and varied scenery.

The manor, after the suppression of monasteries, was purchased by Dorothy, widow of Nicholas Wadham, founder of Wadham College, Oxford; who completed the foundation which her husband had commenced. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the College: the tithe rent-charge is £385. The church is ancient, with a massive tower of brick.

FRYSTONE, FERRY (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (W. N. W.) from Ferry-Bridge; containing 951 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the fertile vale of the Aire, comprises 3040a. 3r. 18p.; the surface is varied, and the surrounding scenery abounds with interesting features. Magnesian limestone is extensively quarried for building and other purposes, and considerable quantities of fine casting sand are sent to the various foundries in the neighbourhood. The York and North-Midland railway enters the parish by a magnificent viaduct, and traverses the northern parts of it. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 19. 2.; patrons, the Sub-Chanter and Vicars Choral of the Cathedral of York: the great tithes have been commuted for £405.5., and the vicarial for £192. 5. 10.; the glebes respectively comprise 64 and 75 acres. The church is an ancient and very handsome structure in the Norman style, with a tower, and is romantically situated on the bank of the Aire. There are several barrows, in one of which was found the skeleton of a man in full armour, in 1820.

FRYSTONE, MONK, a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Ferry-Bridge; comprising the townships of Burton-Salmon, Monk-Frystone, and Hillam; and containing 937 inhabitants, of whom 429 are in the township of Monk-Frystone. The parish comprises 4017a. 3r. 20p.; and limestone, freestone, and alabaster are found, the last of which is prepared and sold in great quantities as plaster of Paris. The York and North-Midland railway passes through the parish; and the village is pleasantly situated on the road from Leeds to Selby. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £124; patron, the Prebendary of Wistow in the Cathedral of York: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1792; the land comprises 380 acres. The church, rebuilt in 1447, is a handsome structure in the later English style. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans.

FRYTON, a township, in the parish of HOVINGHAM, union of MALTON, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Malton; containing 77 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Barton to Hovingham, and comprises about 970 acres of land, the property of the Earl of Carlisle.

FUGGLESTONE, or FULSTONE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WILTON, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS; containing, with the tything of Quidhampton, 412 inhabitants. This place, which is situated at the junction of the rivers Willy and Nadder, forms a continuous appendage to the borough of Wilton; it participates in the general interest of that town, and an extensive manufactory of Axminster and Wilton carpets is carried on, affording employment to 200 persons. Fairs, chiefly for sheep, are held on the 4th of May and

12th of September; at the former about 8000, and at the latter 80,000, are usually exposed for sale. The parish comprises by measurement 1643 acres. The living is a rectory, with that of Bemerton united, valued in the king's books at £24, and in the gift of the Earl of Pembroke: the tithes have been commuted for £550, and the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church is an ancient and very handsome structure in the Norman style. According to Leland, Ethelred, King of the West Saxons, having been slain by the Danes in 827, was buried here. An hospital for leprous brethren and sisters, dedicated to St. Giles and St. Anthony, is stated to have been founded at this place by Adelia, second queen of Henry I. Its revenue, at the time of the general Dissolution, was valued at £5. 13. 4.; the establishment was continued, and now consists of a prior (who is appointed by the corporation of Wilton, and must be in holy orders), three brethren, and two sisters: the income is £60. 12. Of the ancient building, only the ruinous chapel remains, in which it is said the royal foundress was interred.

FULBECK (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Grant-ham; containing 694 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Grantham to Lincoln, and comprises 3577*a.* 2*r.* 23*p.*: limestone is quarried for building and also for manure. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 15. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £518; patron, Sir Henry Fane: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1804. The church is a very ancient structure, with a handsome tower; the exterior is in the later English style, but the interior exhibits portions in the Norman, early English, and decorated styles, with a very fine Norman font. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FULBOURN, a district, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of FLENDISH, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Cambridge; comprising the parishes of *All Saints* and *St. Vigors*, and containing 1405 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity, and had formerly a guildhall; it is supposed to have derived its name from the large quantity of water which formerly covered the lower grounds that constitute the larger part of the district. The area is 5500 acres, and nearly the whole is arable. The living of *All Saints* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 17.; net income, £253; patron, the Bishop of Ely; impropriator, S. E. Pearse, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1806. The living of *St. Vigors* is a rectory, valued at £25. 15. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £244; patrons, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. Both churches were situated in one churchyard, but that of *All Saints* parish having fallen into decay, was taken down in 1776, and duty is now performed by both incumbents in *St. Vigors* church, a handsome structure containing several brasses. Here is a place of worship for Independents; also a school endowed with lands producing £26 per annum. There are bequests to a considerable amount for the repair of the church and the benefit of the poor; and on the north side of the churchyard are some ancient almshouses for eleven aged inhabitants.

FULBROKE, a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Snitterfield division of the hundred of

BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Stratford; containing 70 inhabitants. This place, according to Sir William Dugdale, after passing into the possession of many distinguished families, descended at length to Richard Beauchamp, Lord Abergavenny, younger brother of the Earl of Warwick; whose lady, Joan, built a sumptuous gate-house and lodge, which were long since demolished. It was afterwards granted by the crown to John, Duke of Bedford, third son of Henry IV., who formed a park, and built within it a castle, which was taken down in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII., by Sir William Compton, Knt., who employed the materials in building his house at Compton-Wyniates. The manor was subsequently purchased by the Lucys, of Charlecote, of whom Sir Thomas Lucy, Knt., is said to have prosecuted Shakspeare, for stealing deer in these grounds. The park has long been destroyed, and also a chapel, which was for some time the parish church. The parish is situated on the right bank of the river Avon, and intersected by the road from Warwick to Stratford; and consists of 822 acres. The living is a rectory, united in 1428 to the perpetual curacy of Sherborne, and valued in the king's books at 14*s.* 2*d.*

FULBROOK (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of WITNEY, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N. E. by N.) from Burford; containing 368 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1588*a.* 1*r.* 26*p.*, of which 1295 acres are arable, 151 pasture, and 141 woodland. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Burford: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1817. Increased accommodation has been provided in the church.

FULFORD, a chapelry, in the parish and union of STONE, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Stone; containing 363 inhabitants. It lies in the Hilderstone quarter of the parish. Quarries of excellent freestone are wrought in the vicinity. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £129; patron and impropriator, Thomas Allen, Esq. The chapel is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and is of very ancient foundation, but was rebuilt in 1824; it stands on an eminence north of the village. A school-house was built pursuant to the will of George Hiatt, who in 1735 bequeathed £300 for its support.

FULFORD (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the union of YORK, wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, E. riding of YORK; containing 1305 inhabitants, of whom 37 are in the township of Fulford-Water, and 1268 in the township of Fulford-Gate, 2 miles (S.) from York, on the road to Selby. The parish is bounded on the west by the navigable river Ouse, and comprises 1141 acres of land, considerably enhanced in value by its contiguity to the city. Two-thirds are arable, and the remainder fine meadow, with a little wood: the surface is level, and the soil of various qualities, but all productive; and there are good gravel-pits for roads. The village is large and handsome, forming part of the suburbs of York, and including within its limits the York public cemetery, the York barracks, and a lunatic asylum called the Retreat, belonging to the Society of Friends. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron, John Key, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1757. The church, situated

on the river side, is a small ancient edifice with a brick tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FULHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **KENSINGTON**, Kensington division of the hundred of **OSSULSTONE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 4 miles (S.W. by W.) from London; containing 9319 inhabitants. This place is situated on the north bank of the Thames, and consists of several irregularly-built streets, and various handsome detached houses, and ranges of modern buildings, chiefly in a direction towards Walham-Green; it is partially paved, lighted with gas from works in the district of Walham-Green, and amply supplied with water from the river and from springs. Fulham is a spot of considerable antiquity: the Danes, on their invasion of England, fixed their head-quarters here, in 879; and, after wintering in the place, set sail for Flanders in the spring. In 1642, the Earl of Essex, the republican general, caused a bridge to be built, on barges and lighters, across the Thames, from Fulham to Putney, for the conveyance of his army and artillery into Surrey; and the parliamentary army under Sir Thomas Fairfax was quartered here in 1647. The manor, which appears to have belonged to the see of London from the end of the seventh century, was sold by order of the parliamentary commissioners in 1647, but restored in 1660; and the manor-house, or palace of Fulham, has been from a very early period the summer residence of the bishop. This mansion, of which the more ancient portion, consisting of the outer court, was built by Bishop Fitz-James in the reign of Henry VII., is beautifully situated on the bank of the Thames, in a park embellished with trees of stately growth; it is built of brick, and is approached by a noble avenue leading to the entrance lodge, which displays some interesting details in the later English style. On the north side of the residence is the chapel, the windows of which are ornamented with stained glass removed from the chapel of London House, Aldersgate-street. Bishop Compton, distinguished for his love of botany, in the beginning of the last century improved the gardens by the introduction of a number of curious plants and forest-trees, particularly from North America. In the vicinity of Fulham are several extensive nursery-grounds, and much of the land is occupied by market-gardeners, who are noted for the cultivation of asparagus. There are a manufactory for brown stone-ware, and an extensive malt-kiln. Fulham is connected with Putney, in Surrey, by a wooden bridge over the Thames, built by Mr. Philips, carpenter to George II. The parish is within a police-court district, formed by order of council in 1841.

The **LIVING** comprises a rectory and a vicarage, the former a sinecure, valued in the king's books at £26, and in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: the latter is valued at £10; net income, £1135; patron, the Bishop. The church is an ancient stone structure, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a handsome tower at the west end, in the decorated English style, and contains a single stone stall with a canopy ornamented by quatrefoils, and also some monuments. It was repaired and enlarged at a cost of £1900, raised by subscription, in 1840, when 230 sittings were added; and the tower was restored in 1845, at an expense of about £1000. Among the distinguished persons interred here, may be mentioned Dr. William Butts, physician to Henry VIII.; Dr. Richard Zouch, professor of

civil law at Oxford, in the reign of Charles I.; Bishops Compton, Gibson, Sherlock, and Lowth; Dr. Richard Fiddes, author of a life of Cardinal Wolsey; and Dr. William Cadogan, an eminent physician, who died in 1797. At North-End is a donative in the gift of the Rev. Sparks Byers: St. John's district church, Walham-Green, was erected in 1829. In 1834, an act was procured for separating Hammersmith from Fulham, and constituting it a distinct parish. There is a place of worship for Independents. Sir William Powell, Bart., in 1680 founded twelve almshouses for widows, and endowed them with property producing £51 per annum, to which considerable additions have been made by subsequent benefactors. Seven almshouses for aged men and their wives were built in 1834, at an expense of £530, on a piece of land between Walham-Green and Hammersmith; and the parish, having received £700 from the West London Railroad Company, for part of Wormholt Common, voted £534 for erecting seven additional houses for single persons of either sex.—See **WALHAM-GREEN**.

FULKING, a hamlet, in the parish of **EDBURTON**, union of **STEYNING**, hundred of **POYNINGS**, rape of **LEWES**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 5 miles (E.) from the town of Steyning; containing 176 inhabitants.

FULLAWAY, an extra-parochial tything, locally in the parish of **ALLCANNINGS**, union of **DEVIZES**, hundred of **SWANBOROUGH**, Devizes and N. divisions of **WILTS**, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Devizes; containing 15 inhabitants. It comprises 120 acres of land.

FULLERTON, a tything, in the parish of **WHERWELL**, union of **ANDOVER**, hundred of **WHERWELL**, Andover and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 69 inhabitants.

FULLETTY (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **HORNCastle**, hundred of **HILL**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E.) from Horncastle; containing 243 inhabitants. It comprises 1800 acres; the surface is very elevated, and the air remarkably salubrious. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 2. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Mrs. A. Rocklife: the tithes were commuted for land in 1775; the glebe altogether comprises 300 acres, valued at £450 per annum. The church is a plain edifice, of sandstone found in the neighbourhood. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

FULMER (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of **ETON**, hundred of **STOKE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 2 miles (S.) from Gerrard's-Cross; containing 355 inhabitants. This place derives its name from a mere or lake in the lower grounds, which was abundantly supplied with water, but which now forms water-cress grounds. It was formerly a chapelry to the rectory of Datchet, but was separated and made distinct in the reign of Edward VI. The parish comprises 1693 acres, of which about 300 are a wild open common, and the remainder good arable and pasture land; the common bears a considerable quantity of underwood, affording fuel for the poor. The living is a rectory not in charge; net income, £285; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, rebuilt on a more commodious site by Sir Marmaduke Darrell in 1630, is a handsome edifice of brick, with coigns and facings of stone, and contains an elegant monument with the recumbent figures of Sir Marmaduke and his lady.

FULMODESTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **WALSINGHAM**, hundred of **GALLOW**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (E.) from **Fakenham**; containing, with the chapelry of **Croxton**, 358 inhabitants. It comprises 2333*a.* 2*r.* 14*p.*, of which 1330 acres are arable, 777 pasture, and 210 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of **Corpus Christi College, Cambridge**: the tithes have been commuted for £558, and the glebe comprises 64 acres, with a house. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. There is a chapel of ease at **Croxton**, dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**; and a school is chiefly supported by the rector. At the inclosure of the parish, in 1808, an allotment of 30 acres was made for fuel for the poor.

FULNECK, a village, in the township of **PUDSEY**, parish of **CALVERLEY**, union of **BRADFORD**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, 6 miles (W.) from **Leeds**; containing 279 inhabitants. This village, which is the principal Moravian establishment in England, is pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill overlooking a picturesque valley.

FULNETBY, a chapelry, in the parish of **RAND**, W. division of the wapentake of **WRAGGOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, union and county of **LINCOLN**, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from **Wragby**; containing 56 inhabitants.

FULSHAW, a township, in the parish of **WILMSLOW**, union of **ALTRINCHAM**, hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 6 miles (N. W.) from **Macclesfield**; containing 305 inhabitants. It comprises 328 acres, of which the surface is level, and the soil clay and sand. The tithes have been commuted for £67. 10.

FULSTOW (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, wapentake of **BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from **Louth**; containing 501 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £159. The tithes were commuted for land under an inclosure act in 1817, when, also, an allotment now producing £18 per annum was made for the general use of the parish. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

FULWELL, a township, in the parish of **MONK-WEARMOUTH**, union of **SUNDERLAND**, E. division of **CHESTER** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from **Sunderland**; containing 134 inhabitants. Here are several lime-kilns: the village is small, and held by lease under the church of **Durham**. On removing a bank of earth in 1759, a human skeleton, nine feet and a half in length, was found, with two Roman coins near its right hand; and in working the limestone-quarries some years since, a kind of square pit was opened, within which was a quantity of stags' horns, cut into lengths of three or four inches, and placed amongst a deep-coloured substance, most resembling decayed animal matter.

FULWELL, a hamlet, in the parish of **SPELSBURY**, union of **CHIPPING-NORTON**, hundred of **CHADLINGTON**, county of **OXFORD**; containing 62 inhabitants.

FULWOOD, a township, in the parish of **LANCASTER**, union of **PRESTON**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, N. division of **LANCASHIRE**, 2 miles (N.) from **Preston**; containing 628 inhabitants. This place is one of the parks, generally called forests, of the duchy of

Lancaster, and is held in fee by the **Earl of Derby**, who, when **Lord Stanley**, received a grant of the herbage of the moor, and afterwards an allotment of the common, which is co-extensive with the manor. The township comprises 2033*a.* 2*r.* 1*p.*, of which the soil is of moderate quality, with a clay substratum; the surface is undulated, and the scenery picturesque. The Roman road, and the **Preston** and **Lancaster** and the **Longridge** railways, pass through. The Barracks here, were commenced in 1843, and completed in 1847: they occupy 27 acres of ground, cost upwards of £100,000, and are designed to accommodate a battalion of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a demi-battery of artillery; comprising all the necessary buildings for the purpose, barrack-stores, guard-houses, residence for the barrack-master, &c., with various improvements on former plans, conducing to the comfort of the troops. They are built of stone brought from the **Longridge** quarries, the interior walls being lined with brick; and are well supplied with spring and soft water, the latter emptied into underground tanks. These spacious barracks, which are among the most convenient and healthy in the north of England, were erected by the Board of Ordnance, under the superintendence of **Mr. John Bosworth**, clerk of works, of **Preston**, from which town they are distant about one mile and a quarter. A school was built about 1722, out of funds bequeathed by **John Hatch**, and is endowed with £14 per annum.

FULWOOD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **MANSFIELD**, N. division of the wapentake of **BROXTON** and of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from **Mansfield**; containing 6 inhabitants. It comprises 120 acres of land.

FULWOOD, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of **SHEFFIELD**, S. division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**. This district, which comprises the township of **Upper Hallam** with the exception of a very minute portion, nearly adjoins the town of **Sheffield** on the west, and is beautifully situated in the valley of the river **Porter**. The substratum contains sandstone, which is quarried for building and for the roads; and on the borders of the moors that bound the township to the west, are some quarries of good flagstone: there are also several coal-pits. A portion of the inhabitants is employed in the manufacture of cutlery, and the cutting of files and saws: and on the banks of the river are two wheels, set in motion by the stream, which are used in the grinding process, and a forge for the conversion of iron into steel. The suburb is a favourite residence of the gentry of the town. The church, dedicated to **Christ**, and erected at an expense exceeding £2200 by **Miss Silcock**, of **Whiteley-Wood Hall**, by whom also the living is endowed, is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains nearly 300 sittings, exclusively of the galleries, which have been added since its consecration in 1838, at a cost of £300: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of **Miss Silcock**, and there is an excellent parsonage-house. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship.

FUNDENHALL (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **DEPWADE**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (S. E.) from **Wymondham**; containing 367 inhabitants. It is on the road from **New Buckenham** to **Norwich**, and comprises 1347*a.* 3*r.* 23*p.*, of which

1072 acres are arable, 213 pasture, and 62 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron and impropiator, T. T. Berney, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, with a massive tower between the nave and chancel, and a Norman arch at the south entrance.

FUNTINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WEST BOURNE, hundred of BOSHAM, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Chichester; containing 983 inhabitants. The parish consists of the tythings of Funtington and East and West Ashling, and contains several seats and villas; the soil is a rich gravel, and there are extensive chalk-pits, and a mill for the manufacture of paper. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester; impropiator, Miss Woods, whose tithes have been commuted for £980. The church is in the early English style, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower. At Sennicots, in the parish, is a chapel erected and endowed in 1829, by C. Baker, Esq. Several bequests have been left to the poor, amounting to about £30 per annum.

FURLAND, a tything, in the parish and hundred of CREWKERNE, union of CHARD, W. division of SOMERSET; with 13 inhabitants. Here was once a chapel.

FURNESS ABBEY.—See DALTON-IN-FURNESS.

FURTHO (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of POTTERS-PURY, hundred of CLELEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Stony-Stratford; containing 16 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 486 acres, is intersected by the road from Stony-Stratford to Northampton. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £141; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford. The Roman Watling-street passes along the south-western boundary. On the glebe-land of Cosgrove, in the parish, is a gravel-pit, in which skeletons have been discovered, supposed to have been buried during the war of the 17th century.

FYFIELD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of ABINGDON, hundred of OCK, county of BERKS, 4½ miles (W. N. W.) from Abingdon; containing, with the hamlets of Netherton and Wick, 382 inhabitants, of whom 225 are in the township of Fyfield; and comprising 1579a. 3r. 39p. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £125; patrons and impropiators, the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. According to Bishop Tanner, an hospital, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was founded here by the executors of John Golafre, before the 20th of Henry VI.

FYFIELD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Ongar; containing 563 inhabitants, and comprising 2450a. 3r. 8p. This place is in the Domesday book styled Fifhide, a term supposed to be derived from the Saxon implying *five*, and *hide*, a certain quantity of land; soon after the Conquest, it belonged principally to Eustace, Earl of Boulogne. The circumference of the parish is nearly eight miles. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 7. 6., and in the gift of L. Pola, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £720, and the glebe contains 63 acres. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a central tower of wood, replacing the original tower of stone, which fell down; the interior displays many interesting

details of early English architecture, and the east window is of very rich design. A national school is endowed with land given for instruction, by Dr. Walker, in 1692, and now producing £46. 10. per annum. Many Roman coins and other relics have been found.

FYFIELD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4¾ miles (W. by N.) from Andover; containing, with the hamlet of Redenham, 236 inhabitants. It comprises 980a. 3r. 29p., of which the soil is partly chalk and partly gravel, and the surface generally flat. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £226. The church is a neat plain structure. There is a school for children of the parishes of Fyfield, Thruxton, and Kempton, endowed by Sir John Pollen, Bart.

FYFIELD, a tything, in the parish of ENFORD, union of PEWSEY, hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of WILTS, 8 miles (W.) from Ludgershall; containing 98 inhabitants.

FYFIELD, WILTS.—See OVERTON.

FYLINGDALES (*St. Stephen*), a parish, in the union of WHITBY, liberty of WHITBY-STRAND, N. riding of YORK, 4½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Whitby; containing 1611 inhabitants. This parish takes its name from two beautiful vales, called respectively North and South Fyling dales, and intersecting the moorlands, of which the remainder of the parish principally consists. The river Derwent has its source in several springs that rise in the moors. The rocks upon the sea-coast abound with ironstone; and mines have been opened, from which materials are extracted for the making of Roman cement. The South dale contains alum, of which extensive works have been established; those called the Stoupe Brow have been discontinued, but those in the further extremity of the dale are still in operation. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York. The church was repaired and enlarged some years since.

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GADDESBY (*St. Luke*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (S. W.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 331 inhabitants. It comprises 1624 acres of land, and has a pleasant village seated on the north side of a rivulet, near which is Packe Hall, a large brick mansion with octagonal wings, in a small park. The lands were inclosed in 1655, when the tithes were commuted. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Rothley: the church is an ancient structure with a tower and spire. There are some small bequests for the poor.

GADDESSEN, GREAT (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of HEMEL-HEMPSTEAD, hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, 2½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Hemel-Hempstead; containing 1109 inhabitants. This parish, which takes its name from the river Gad, comprises 4074 acres, whereof 69 are waste land or common; the surface is hilly, and the soil clay, alternated with flint. The village is on the south-west bank of the river. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued

in the king's books at £10. 1. 10., and in the patronage of Mrs. Halsey; impropiator, the Rev. J. F. Halsey: the great tithes have been commuted for £750, and the vicarial for £260.

GADDESSEN, LITTLE (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of **BERKHAMPSTEAD**, hundred of **DACORUM**, county of **HERTFORD**, 6 miles (N. W.) from Hemel-Hempstead; containing 454 inhabitants. The parish comprises 924*a. 3r. 36p.*, of which 21 acres are waste land or common; it is situated within 3 miles of the Grand Junction canal and the London and Birmingham railway. The straw-plat manufacture is carried on, affording employment to many women and children. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 8½., and in the gift of the Trustees of the Earl of Bridgewater: the tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 17 acres. The church is an ancient structure, built at different periods, with a square embattled tower, and contains several monuments to the Egerton family, of whom, among many interred here, was Francis, Duke of Bridgewater, the great patron of inland navigation. About £30 per annum, arising from bequests by Philip Power, the Earl Brownlow, and the Rev. George Burghope, are appropriated to the use of the poor.

GAGINGWELL, a hamlet, in the parish of **CHURCH-ENSTONE**, union of **CHIPPING-NORTON**, hundred of **CHADLINGTON**, county of **OXFORD**; containing 57 inhabitants.

GAINFORD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the unions of **TEESDALE**, **DARLINGTON**, and **AUCKLAND**, chiefly in the S. W., but partly in the S. E., division of **DARLINGTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**; comprising the chapelries of Barnard-Castle, Denton, and Whorlton, and the townships of Bolam, Cleatlam, Gainford, Headlam, Houghton-le-Side, Langton, Marwood, Morton-Tynemouth, Pierse-Bridge, Stainton with Streatlam, Summerhouse, and Westwick; the whole containing 7083 inhabitants, of whom 585 are in the township of Gainford, 7¾ miles (W. by N.) from Darlington. This place was anciently a seigniorie detached from the palatinate jurisdiction of the county, and invested with several valuable privileges and immunities. It appears to have been indebted for its origin to Egfrid, Bishop of Lindisfarne, who founded a church, which in 830 he gave to the see, together with the lands annexed to it, and which continued to form part of the episcopal possessions till the commencement of the 11th century. The parish includes the market-town of Barnard-Castle, and is separated from Yorkshire by the river Tees, along the north bank of which it stretches for many miles: the surface is undulated, the soil fertile, and the scenery, in many parts enriched with timber, is generally of pleasing character. The substratum near the river is principally gravel, and freestone of good quality for building is abundant; at Summerhouse, Morton, Langton, and Pierse-Bridge, are extensive quarries of magnesian limestone.

The village is situated in the middle of the river-vale, surrounded on the Durham side by rich meadows and wooded inclosures sloping gently to the Tees, on the other side of which the grounds rise rapidly, and are crowned by scattered woods. It forms an irregular square, with a level green in the centre, and contains many modern houses, extending along the high road

parallel with the river. Gainford Hall, a mansion of the age of James I. or Charles I., is at the west end of the village, environed by old gardens and orchards. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £39. 6. 0½., and in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge, to which the impropriation also belongs; net income, £768, with a parsonage-house. The great tithes of the township of Gainford have been commuted for £230, and the small for £164. The church has been frequently repaired, and is a handsome and regular structure, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; a gallery was erected on the north side by the late J. W. Elliott, Esq. There are churches at Barnard-Castle, Denton, and Whorlton; and in the village is a place of worship for Wesleyans. By the side of a hedge on the road between the village and Pierse-Bridge, stands the pedestal of a cross, called White Cross. There are some mineral springs. Gainford was for many years the residence of the humble but industrious antiquary, John Cade, who died here in 1806.

GAINSBOROUGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, market-town, and port, and the head of a union, in the wapentake of **CORRINGHAM**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**; comprising the townships of Morton, East Stockwith, and Walkerith; and containing 7860 inhabitants, of whom 6948 are in the town, 18¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Lincoln, and 147 (N. by W.) from London. This place appears to have been inhabited by the Saxons soon after their first invasion of Britain, and, under the heptarchy, to have formed part of the kingdom of Northumbria, and afterwards part of that of Mercia. In 868, Alfred the Great celebrated his nuptials with Ealswitha, daughter of a Saxon noble, here. In 1013, the Danes, under the command of their king Sweyn, landed at the place, and commenced their sanguinary career of devastation, which terminated in the final subjugation of the kingdom. Sweyn, while revelling with his followers, was assassinated here, according to Matthew of Westminster; but other historians describe that event as having occurred at Thetford, in the county of Norfolk. Upon the death of Sweyn, his son Canute was chosen king of England by the Danes; but he did not long enjoy that honour; for Ethelred II., who, during the devastation of the kingdom, had taken refuge in Normandy, returning with a powerful retinue, attacked and defeated the Danes at this place, and compelled Canute and his followers to evacuate the country. Subsequently to the Norman Conquest, the manor of Gainsborough was granted to Geoffry de Wirce, from whom, in the reign of Henry I., it passed to Nigel de Albini, and in that of Stephen to William de Laci, Earl of Lincoln. After being owned by the Talbots, Percys, and others, it came to Sir Thomas Burgh, whose descendant, created Lord Burgh in the reign of Henry VIII., sold it to William Hickman, Esq., of London, who received the honour of knighthood from James I., and whose son was made a baronet by Charles I. It is now the property of his descendant, H. B. Hickman, Esq. At the commencement of the war in the reign of Charles I., the town was garrisoned for the king, by the Earl of Kingston, but being attacked by the parliamentarians, the earl was made prisoner, and ordered to be taken to Hull; in crossing the Humber, the boat was observed by a party of royalists, who, in an attempt to rescue him, fired

some shots, by one of which he was unfortunately killed. The royalists, under the command of the Marquess of Newcastle, soon after regained possession of the town, which was placed under the government of Col. St. George; and in 1643, Cromwell, on his route to York, encountered and defeated a party of troops near the town under the command of General Cavendish, the brother of the marquess, and Col. Markham, of Allerton, both of whom fell in the conflict.

The town is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Trent, along which it extends for more than a mile; and is connected with the county of Nottingham, on the opposite side, by a handsome stone bridge of three arches, erected in 1791, by a proprietary, at an expense of £10,000. The streets in the more ancient part are irregular, but those portions which have been built within the last twenty years are handsome and of uniform character, consisting of regularly formed streets, and terraces of pleasing appearance. The town is well paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from the Trent, by an engine constructed for that purpose. A theatre has been formed out of part of a building called the Old Hall, said to have been the residence of John of Gaunt; it is opened for six weeks during the October mart, and a room in the town-hall is occasionally used for assemblies and concerts.

The PORT, which was a creek under that of Hull, was, on a memorial presented by the merchants of this place to the Lords of the Treasury, setting forth the great increase and importance of the trade of the town, made distinct and independent in 1841; and a custom-house, with a collector, comptroller, and other officers, was established here. The limits of the port, as determined by a commission of the exchequer, on the 7th of March, in that year, comprehend the whole of the river Trent, and all streams flowing into it, throughout its course from Trent Ness, near its confluence with the Ouse, to Gainsborough, including a distance of about 30 miles. The navigation admits of vessels not drawing more than 14 feet water at spring tide. The tide is very rapid, producing that rush of water called the Hygre, which rises to the height of six or eight feet above the level of the river, and extends from its mouth to a considerable distance above the town. The bonding-trade is very considerable, and consists chiefly of hemp, flax, timber, deals, staves, tobacco, and most articles of East India produce; the last being removed from places at which those articles of trade are allowed to be imported. The principal exports hitherto have been coal, salt, and materials for the construction of railroads; but an increase in other articles is likely to arise from the facilities which the port affords to the neighbouring towns of Lincoln, Nottingham, Retford, Newark, &c., for the exportation of their manufactured produce. The number of vessels that entered inwards with cargoes in a recent year, from foreign ports, was 29, and the number that cleared outwards 11; the number of vessels employed in the coasting-trade in the same year was 828: the amount of duties paid at the custom-house for cargoes imported from foreign ports direct, was £2153, and for goods and merchandise bonded, £24,261. There are three extensive yards for building ships, several of which, of from 200 to 700 tons, have been built, though those generally used in the coasting-trade seldom exceed

200 tons' burthen; also a dry-dock for repairing vessels, three rope-walks, numerous large timber-yards, commodious wharfs and warehouses, several brass and iron foundries, and four mills for crushing linseed. Great facilities of communication are afforded by steam-packets, sailing vessels, and by land conveyance with the towns adjacent. An act was passed in 1845 for the construction of a railway to Great Grimsby, with a branch to Lincoln, and another branch to New Holland, opposite Hull; and in 1846 two acts were obtained, one for a railway from Gainsborough to Newark, and the other for a railway to Sheffield. The market, which is amply supplied with corn and provisions of all kinds, is on Tuesday; there is a great market for fat-stock every alternate Thursday: fairs are held on Easter-Monday and the 20th of October, and a statute-fair on the 5th of November. The town is governed by officers appointed annually at the court leet of the lord of the manor; and a court baron is held at Easter and Michaelmas, under the steward of the manor. There are petty-sessions every alternate Thursday. The powers of the county debt-court of Gainsborough, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Gainsborough. The town-hall is a plain building of brick, situated in the market-place; and near the bottom of Church-lane is the prison.

The parish comprises about 7210 acres, of which 3530 are in the township; the land is generally fertile, the surface well wooded, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. The Old Hall, already referred to, the seat of the Burgh and Hickman families, forming three sides of a quadrangle, though now converted into different tenements, retains much of its ancient character. The front is chiefly of timber frame-work; on the north side is a handsome structure of stone in the early English style, which was probably the domestic chapel, and at the north-western extremity is a tower of brick 80 feet high, commanding extensive views of the Trent, reaching nearly to its junction with the Humber. Thonock Hall, the seat of Mr. Hickman, is situated in the hamlet of Thonock, two miles from the town, on an eminence surrounded by woods and thriving plantations; the demesne is tastefully laid out, and combines much variety of scenery. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £22. 16. 8.; net income, £529; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents, under an act of inclosure, in 1795; the appropriate tithes for 495a. 3r. 30p., and a corn-rent of £70. 14. 10½.; and the vicarial for 428a. 2r. 2p., and a corn-rent of £40. 2. 4¼. The church, which appears to have been originally founded and endowed by the Knights Templars, about 1209, was, with the exception of the tower, rebuilt in 1748, at an expense of £5230, raised by a duty upon coal brought to the town, and by a parochial rate; the ancient tower, a fine specimen of the early English style, forms a striking contrast with the modern portion of the edifice, which is Grecian. A district church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, of which the first stone was laid by Mr. Hickman in September, 1841, has been completed at Southolme, at an expense of upwards of £3000, towards which the Church Commissioners granted £600 and the Incorporated Society £300, the remainder being raised by subscription, in aid of which Mr. Hickman contributed £500; it is a handsome structure in the early

English style, with a spire, and contains 900 sittings, whereof 540 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop, with a net income of £150. At Morton and East Stockwith are other incumbencies. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, and Wesleyans.

The free school was originally founded as a free grammar school, by charter of Queen Elizabeth, in 1590, and was most probably endowed with funds for its support; but during the parliamentary war, in which the town suffered severely, the deeds of this and other charities are supposed to have been destroyed, and the school fell into decay, till, in 1704, Sarah Mott, of Doncaster, bequeathed property now producing £53, and in 1731 James Wharton property producing £107, per annum, for its support. A new schoolroom, with a dwelling-house for the master, was erected in 1795, by a tontine subscription of £400, and £300 from the bequests. Parochial schools were established in 1784, by subscription; and in 1813, Mrs. Hickman purchased the site of the buildings, and granted land for the erection of two more extensive schoolrooms, with houses for the master and mistress: about 200 boys and 80 girls are instructed, and many of them are clothed from the funds of the Mott and Wharton charities. £140 from bequests are annually distributed among the poor. The union comprises 49 parishes or townships, of which 7 are in the county of Nottingham, and includes a population of 25,855, under the superintendence of 50 guardians: the workhouse is situated on the south side of the town. Near Southolme is a spring possessing tonic qualities, similar to the Buxton waters, but of different temperature. Among the most distinguished natives of the place, have been, William de Gainsborough, a zealous advocate of the infallibility of the Pope, who was advanced by Boniface VIII. to the see of Worcester, and who died here in 1308; Simon Patrick, Bishop of Ely, who was born in 1625; and his brother John Patrick, one of the translators of *Plutarch*. Gainsborough gives the title of Earl to the Noel family.

GALBY, county of LEICESTER.—See GAULBY.

GALGATE, a hamlet, in the chapelry of ELLEL, parish of COCKERHAM, union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of LANCA-SHIRE, 4 miles (S.) from Lancaster, on the road to Preston. The population is employed in agriculture, and in two small silk-mills. The Lancaster and Preston railway passes at this place over a viaduct 265 feet in length, 27 feet in width, and 40 feet in height, supported on six semicircular arches of about 30 feet span; the whole work is handsomely faced with sandstone. The chapel of Ellel is situated near Galgate.—See ELLEL.

GALLOW-HILL, a township, in the parish of BOLAM, union of CASTLE ward, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Morpeth; containing 41 inhabitants, and comprising 603 acres of land. This place derives its name from having been the place of execution for the barony of Bolam: property has been held here by the families of Thornton, Aynsley, Cook, Bell, and Beresford, of whom the second-named built the mansion of Gallow-Hill, which was for some time occupied by a duchess of Atholl. The tithes have been commuted for £61. 19. payable to the impropiators, and £9. 16. 6. to

the vicar. There are remains of a camp, and also a cairn.

GALMINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of WILTON, union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON DEAN, W. division of the county of SOMERSET; containing 109 inhabitants.

GALMPTON, a hamlet, in the parish of CHURSTON-FERRERS, union of TOTNES, hundred of HAYTOR, S. division of DEVON; containing 261 inhabitants.

GAMBLESBY, a township, in the parish of ANDINGHAM, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 10 miles (N. E.) from Penrith; containing 259 inhabitants. It comprises 4783 acres, of which 3376 are waste land or common. The tithes have been commuted for £49 payable to the vicar, and £127 to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

GAMBLESBY, with BIGLANDS.—See BIGLANDS.

GAMLINGAY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of LONGSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Pottton; containing, with the hamlet of Woodberry, 1434 inhabitants. A market was held, but it has for many years been discontinued. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £188; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely. There is also a sinecure rectory, valued at £15. 14. 2.; net income, £256; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford. A glebe of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a house in good repair, belongs to the vicarage. The church is a handsome edifice. There are places of worship for Baptists and Methodists; also almshouses for ten widows, endowed in 1753 with a bequest of £2000 old South Sea annuities by Mrs. Elizabeth Lane. An inclosure act was passed in 1841.

GAMPSTON, a hamlet, in the parish of WEST BRIDGFORD, union of BASFORD, S. division of the wapentake of BINGHAM and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from the town of Nottingham; containing 103 inhabitants.

GAMSTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, South-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from East Retford; containing 331 inhabitants. It comprises 1100 acres, part of which is very rich land: the village contains some good houses, and is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the river Idle. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Crown, with a net income of £248: the tithes were commuted for land in 1808. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

GANEREW (*St. Swithin*), a parish, in the union of MONMOUTH, Lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Monmouth; containing 123 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the most southern part of the county, and bounded on the south-east by the river Wye, comprises by computation 802 acres; 426 are arable, 80 pasture, 80 woodland, and about a similar quantity in common, besides mountain. The soil is chiefly sandy, alternated with clay; and in some parts limestone of good quality is quarried for building and for the roads, and also burnt into lime. The road from

Monmouth to Ross runs through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Whitechurch, and valued in the king's books at £1. 10.: the tithes have been commuted for £107. 10., and there is a glebe of about 14 acres. On the summit of a hill called Little Doward, a lofty iron skeleton-tower has been erected by R. Blakemore, Esq., from which is a splendid view of several reaches of the picturesque Wye; and on the same hill are traces of a camp which Caractacus is supposed to have formed, and where broad-arrow heads have been found.

GANSTEAD, a township, in the parish of SWINE, union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Hull; containing 66 inhabitants. It comprises about 800 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and one-third is meadow and pasture; the surface is generally level, the soil in the low grounds a strong clay, but in the higher more tenacious, with some good turnip-land.

GANTHORPE, a township, in the parish of TERRINGTON, union of MALTON, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 7 miles (W. by S.) from New Malton; containing 118 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 700 acres of arable land, all the property of the Earl of Carlisle, whose beautiful demesne of Castle Howard Park is situated a short distance to the east. There is a powerful chalybeate spring.

GANTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of SCARBOROUGH, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, 14 miles (E. N. E.) from Malton; containing, with the township of Potter-Brompton, 428 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 4000 acres, of which 700 are pasture and meadow, 270 woodland, and the remainder arable. Ganton Hall, a neat mansion encompassed by fine grounds, has long been the seat of the ancient family of Legard, of whom John Legard, for his loyalty to Charles II., was created a baronet at the Restoration. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 2. 6., and in the patronage of Sir Thomas Digby Legard, Bart., with a net income of £150: the tithes were commuted for land in 1803. The church is a large and handsome structure of the 14th century, and has an embattled tower at the west end, surmounted by a commanding spire; in the interior are several memorials of the Legard family.

GARBOLDISHAM (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union and hundred of GUILT-CROSS, W. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from East Harling; containing 777 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Ouse, which separates it from the county of Suffolk; and comprises 2735 acres. An act was obtained in 1840, for inclosing lands. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of C. M. Montgomerie, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £590, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with an embattled tower, and a north porch of elegant design. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. Part of the tower of the ancient church of the merged parish of All Saints is remaining.

GARENDON, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county

of LEICESTER, 2 miles (W.) from Loughborough; containing 71 inhabitants, and comprising 1345 acres. An abbey for Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was founded here in 1133 by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, amounted to £186. 15. 2.

GARFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of MARCHAM, union of ABINGDON, hundred of OCK, county of BERKS, 5 miles (W. by S.) from the town of Abingdon; containing 163 inhabitants, and comprising 951a. 3r.

GARFORTH, WEST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of the county of YORK, 7 miles (E.) from Leeds; containing, with part of the township of Austhorpe, 1220 inhabitants. The parish includes the villages of East, West, Church, and Moor Garforth, and comprises by computation 1700 acres, the substratum of which is chiefly coal; the soil is partly clay, the scenery is pleasing, and a beautiful and commanding view is obtained from an elevated range of ground called the "Cliffs." Coal-mines are in operation, and there are limestone-quarries. The Aberford and Wakefield road, and the Leeds and Selby railway, run through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Rev. G. H. Whitaker: the tithes have been commuted for £420, and the glebe comprises 55 acres, with a house. A new church, a neat unpretending edifice in the early English style, of cruciform design, with a spire at the intersection, was consecrated in November 1845. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A parochial school was built by subscription, in 1737, and endowed with land by Sir Edward Gascoigne: it was rebuilt in 1818. A Roman road passes through the parish. Some very rare fossils are found in the Cliffs.

GARGRAVE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAIN-CLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK; containing 1761 inhabitants, of whom 1176 are in the township of Gargrave, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Skipton. The parish comprises 11,570 acres, of which 3490 are in the township; 10,427 are meadow and pasture, 483 woodland, 201 arable, and 276 common. The population is partly employed in a large worsted and cotton mill. The scenery is picturesque, and the village is pleasantly situated on the river Aire, over which is a bridge of three arches: the Leeds and Liverpool canal passes near. A fair for cattle, numerously attended, takes place on the 11th of December. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £750; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Anthony Marsden; impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and J. N. Coulthurst and N. Wilson, Esqrs. The church is a handsome structure, principally in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. At Cold Coniston is a second incumbency. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The poor have some land yielding £55 a year, the produce of various benefactions. Here are a Roman pavement and an encampment.

GARMONDSWAY-MOOR, a township, in the parish of BISHOP'S-MIDDLEHAM, union of SEDGEFIELD, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Durham; containing 157 inhabitants. This place is said to have

derived its name from Garmundus the Dane; and the ancient *Via Garmundi*, along which King Canute travelled barefooted to the shrine of St. Cuthbert, at Durham, passed through it. The township is the property of Sherburn Hospital, and is situated north of the road leading from Trimdon to Cornforth: the produce of a colliery here is shipped at Hartlepool. The height of Garmondsway-Moor, which commands most extensive views, is a mile to the north-east of Middleham.

GARRIGILL, a chapelry, in the parish and union of ALSTON, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Alston-Moor; containing 1474 inhabitants. Here are mines belonging to the London Lead Company, which afford employment to many of the inhabitants; and fairs for cattle and sheep are held on the third Friday in May, and the first Friday in September. The chapel was erected in the last century. The Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans have places of worship.

GARRISON-SIDE, an extra-parochial liberty, locally in the county of the town of HULL, E. riding of the county of YORK; containing 160 inhabitants.

GARRISTON, a township, in the parish of HAWKSWELL, union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Middleham; containing 54 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 660 acres of land, set out in farms.

GARSDALE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of SEDBERGH, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (E.) from Sedbergh; containing 681 inhabitants. It comprises 8599 acres, of which only 20 are arable, and 200 woodland; about 5000 acres are mountain moor, rising on each side of the dale. Some coal-mines are in operation, employing about 40 hands; and there are quarries of marble, a grey fossil of superior quality, but not at present worked. The river Clough, which has its source on Baugh fell, runs through the valley, and falls into the Rothay or Rathay, a little above Sedbergh. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £4 yearly by Edward VI. in 1552, and in the patronage of the Crown, with a present net income of £77: the tithes have been commuted for £51. 19. 6. payable to Trinity College, Cambridge, and £6. 19. 9. to the vicar, who has a glebe of 16 acres. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small ancient building. There are places of worship for Independents, Methodists, and the Society of Friends; and a school partly supported by an endowment of £9 per annum. A former monastic cell, belonging to Coverham Abbey, near Middleham, is now a farmhouse. On a hill which separates Dent from Garsdale, is a fine chalybeate spring.

GARSDON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Malmesbury; containing 215 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1140 acres, of which 250 are arable, 858 meadow and pasture, and 14 wood; the soil is chiefly clay, with a small portion of sand. The living is a rectory, with the living of Lea annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 9. 9½., and in the gift of J. Neeld, Esq. The tithes of the parish have been commuted for £165, and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style.

GARSINGTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HEADINGTON, hundred of BULLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Oxford; containing 591 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed to the Headship of Trinity College, Oxford, and valued in the king's books at £14. 19. 9½.: the tithes have been commuted for £680, and the glebe comprises 23 acres. The church, an ancient and venerable structure, contains some handsome monuments to the family of Wickham. Sir Thomas Pope, who annexed the manor to Trinity College, which he had founded, commenced the erection of a house of retreat here for the students in time of pestilence, which was completed at a subsequent period, and displays some good specimens in the later English style.

GARSTANG (*ST. HELEN*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER; comprising the townships of Barnacre with Bonds, Billisborrow, Cabus, Catterall, Claughton, Cleveley, Forton, Garstang, Holleth, Kirkland, Nateby, Pilling, Winmarleigh, and Nether Wyers-



Seal.

dale; and containing 7659 inhabitants, of whom 909 are in the town, 11 miles (S. by E.) from Lancaster, 11 (N. by W.) from Preston, and 229 (N. W. by N.) from London. During the parliamentary war, this parish was the scene of some slight military operations; the castle of Greenhalgh, the ruins of which are in the adjoining hamlet of Bonds, was held for the king, by the Earl of Derby, in 1643. When the Scottish adherents to the Pretender made their incursion into England, in 1715, they halted at Garstang, before taking possession of Preston; and in the following year, some of the rebels were executed at this place. The town is situated on the river Wyre, upon the road between Preston and Lancaster. The more ancient part consists of houses indifferently built, and streets irregularly formed; but great improvements have lately been introduced, and the streets are now well paved, the town is lighted, and a few houses of respectability have been added. The scenery in the vicinity is beautiful. There are several cotton-mills and a worsted-mill. The market is on Thursday; a market for cattle is held every alternate Thursday between the first Thursday in Lent and Holy-Thursdays; and fairs take place on Holy-Thursdays, July 10th, and November 22nd. The Lancaster canal crosses the river by a handsome aqueduct, near the end of the principal street; and the Lancaster and Preston railway has a station at Barnacre, two miles distant from the town. The inhabitants were incorporated by a charter bestowed in 1314, but this was superseded by a new one granted by Charles II., in 1680, with additional privileges, by which the government was vested in a bailiff and seven capital burgesses, elected on the 29th of September; the freedom is obtained by birth, or by apprenticeship to a freeman: the borough is co-extensive with the township. The powers of the county debt-court of Garstang, established in 1847, extend over the greater part of the registration-district of Garstang.

The town-hall, situated in the market-place, was built principally at the expense of the corporation, in 1755, on the site of the former edifice: the petty-sessions for the hundred of Amounderness are held at the Royal Oak inn, every alternate Thursday.

The **LIVING** is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 3. 4.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. James Pedder; impropiators, the families of Pedder and Standish: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £480. The church is a stately structure, about two miles from the town, in that part of the parish called Garstang Church-Town, in the township of Kirkland: having been injured by the overflowing of the Wyre, near which it stands, it was repaired in 1746, and again in 1811 at an expense of £1200, defrayed jointly by the parishioners and T. Strickland Standish, Esq. There is a chapel within the town, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar; net income, £150, with a parsonage-house. At Pilling is a third incumbency. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics have each a place of worship. A grammar school was built about the year 1757; and a Church of England school for boys and girls was erected in 1845, by subscription, aided by the National Society and the Privy Council: there is a school for Roman Catholics, endowed with £40 per annum. The poor law union of Garstang comprises 23 parishes or places, containing about 13,000 inhabitants.

GARSTON, a township and chapelry, in the parish of **CHILDWALL**, union and hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of **LANCASHIRE**, 5 miles (S. E.) from Liverpool; the township containing, with Aigburth, in 1846, 2436 inhabitants. At a very early period this place gave name to a local family, of whom Adam de Gerstan died in 1265; the Blackburnes, Irelands, Norrises, and Beaulerks subsequently possessed the property, which more recently came, by marriage, to the family of Hawkes. The township, which is beautifully situated on the Mersey, abounds with gentlemen's seats and villas, and commands fine views of the Cheshire hills and Welsh mountains. On the banks of the river are extensive works for refining salt; and at Otterspool is a rivulet flowing into the Mersey, near which is an oil-mill. An act was passed in 1846 to enable the St. Helen's Canal and Railway Company to make docks here, and construct a railway to Garston, nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. Among the residences, is Grassendale House, with 20 acres of land, the property of George Hargreaves, Esq., who is also owner of Beach Lawn, occupied by W. J. Marrow, Esq.; and at Grassendale is the villa of J. Grant Morris, Esq. The living is a donative, made into an independent benefice in the 1st of George II., and paying no fees to Childwall; net income, £138, with a house; patron, Richard Watt, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £160 payable to the Bishop of Chester's lessee, £35 to the vicar of the parish, and £5 to the minister of the chapelry. A neat place of worship for Wesleyans has been built at the expense of George Heald, Esq., of Garston Lodge, a handsome residence standing in its own grounds. There is also a national school.—See **AIGBURTH**.

GARSTON, EAST, or ARGASTONE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **HUNGERFORD**, partly in the hundreds of **WANTAGE** and **MORETON**, but chiefly in that of **LAMBOURN**, county of **BERKS**, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from

Lambourn; containing 662 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4335*a.* 3*r.* 11*p.*, of which 212 acres are waste land or common; the surface is pleasing, and in some parts richly embellished with wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford: the impropriate tithes, held on lease by Sir R. Burdett, Bart., have been commuted for £631, and the vicarial for £265. 16. 6.; the impropriate glebe comprises 134 acres.

GARTHORP, a township, in the parish of **LUDDINGTON**, union of **GOOLE**, W. division of the wapentake of **MANLEY**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 13 miles (W. by S.) from Barton-on-Humber; containing 471 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1796.

GARTHORPE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **MELTON-MOWBRAY**, hundred of **FRAMLAND**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 135 inhabitants. This parish, which is watered by the small river Eye, comprises by measurement 1725 acres. The surface is uneven, but the hills are of very inconsiderable elevation; the soil is various, with some good corn and grazing lands. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 5. 2., and in the gift of the Tolle-mache family: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £230, and the vicarial for £150.

GARTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **SKIRLAUGH**, Middle division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESSE**, E. riding of **YORK**; containing 226 inhabitants, of whom 179 are in the township of Garton, 9 miles (N. E.) from Hedon. The family of Grimston have been seated here since the time of William I., when their ancestor Sylvester de Grimston had a grant of land from the king to be held of the honour of Roos. The parish includes a third part of the township of Owstwick, of which the other two-thirds are in the parish of Roos; and comprises 1799*a.* 14*p.*, whereof about one-third are pasture, 84 acres woodland, and the remainder arable. The soil is various, but chiefly a strong clay: the scenery in some places is picturesque, and embellished with wood, and in others boldly romantic; the coast of the German Ocean on the east presents tall cliffs of rugged aspect. The old manor-house, called the Blue Hall, has been modernised, but some of the rooms are panelled, and indicative of ancient respectability. The mansion of Grimston Garth is spacious, and of somewhat singular construction; it occupies a very conspicuous site, and commands an extensive prospect. The village, which is neat, is situated at the distance of a mile from the cliffs. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £97. The church is a good structure, with a low tower; adjoining it on the north, is a mausoleum belonging to the Grimston family, built about twenty years since. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

GARTON-UPON-THE-WOLDS (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **DRIFFIELD**, wapentake of **DICKERING**, E. riding of **YORK**, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Driffield; containing 563 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 4050 acres, chiefly arable, and partly the property of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.; the soil is various. The village is neatly built, and the surround-

ing scenery is pleasingly enriched with wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiator, Sir T. Sykes; net income, £125: the tithes were commuted for land in 1774. The church is an ancient edifice, with portions of modern date, and retains some interesting details of Norman character. There is a place of worship for dissenters.

GARVESTONE (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from East Dereham, on the road to Hingham; containing 386 inhabitants. It comprises 802*a.* 31*p.*, of which 594 acres are arable, and 193 pasture. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 16., and in the gift of the Rev. F. E. J. Valpy: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church is in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower, and contains considerable remains of stained glass.

GARWAY (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of MONMOUTH, Lower division of the hundred of WORMEL-LOW, county of HEREFORD, 7 miles (N. W.) from Monmouth; containing 574 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the left bank of the river Munnow, which separates the county from that of Monmouth; it comprises 3582 acres, whereof 249 are waste land or common, chiefly the portion forming Garway Hill. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £81; patron, W. R. Jenkins, Esq.; impropiator, Lord Southwell, whose tithes have been commuted for £230. The church is a small edifice, the nave of which is separated from the chancel by a fine Norman arch, supported by several pillars in the same style: the belfry tower was used as a prison during the great rebellion. Near the church was a commandery of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, originally belonging to the Knights Templars: the dove cote, a curious circular tower with a crypt roof, is the only portion of the building remaining. About half a mile north of the church was a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene; but no remains now exist.

GARWICK, a hamlet, in the parish of HECKINGTON, poor law union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN; containing 31 inhabitants.

GASPER, or BROOK, a tything, in the parish of STOURTON, union of WINCANTON, hundred of NORTON-FERRIS, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 288 inhabitants. It is situated in the most eastern part of the union, upon the borders of the county of Wilts, in which the remainder of the parish is included.

GASTHORPE (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of GUILT-CROSS, W. division of NORFOLK, 4½ miles (S.) from East Harling; containing 111 inhabitants. The parish is bounded by the river Ouse, which separates it from the county of Suffolk; it comprises by measurement 864 acres, the greater part arable. The living is a rectory not in charge, united to that of Riddlesworth: the tithes have been commuted for £118, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is in ruins.

GATCOMB (*St. OLAVE*), a parish, in the liberty of WEST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Newport; containing 306 inhabitants. The parish comprises much

pleasingly diversified scenery, and from various points are interesting views: stone of excellent quality for building is quarried. Gatcomb Park, the seat of a branch of the ancient family of Worsley, of Appuldurcombe, originally of Worsley, in the county of Lancaster, is a handsome residence. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 18. 9., and in the patronage of the University of Oxford, in trust for the principal of St. Edmund's Hall; net income, £646. The church has a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, and contains a figure carved in wood, supposed to be the effigy of its ancient patroness.

GATEACRE, a hamlet, in the township of LITTLE WOOLTON, parish of CHILDWALL, union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Liverpool. This place is beautifully situated in a well-wooded vale, and is adorned with several gentlemen's residences. Belle Vale is the seat of James Mulleneaux, Esq.; Woodlands, the property of John Holden, Esq.; and Kendal Cottage, the residence of Thomas Rodick, Esq. In the village is a Unitarian place of worship, built in 1698, which has an endowment of 20 acres of land, with a house for the minister. The Rev. William Shepherd, LL.D., author of the *Life of Poggio Bracciolini*, and other works, was minister here from 1793 to his death in 1847: the accomplished William Roscoe attended the chapel. An infant school here is connected with the parish church.

GATE-BURTON.—See BURTON, GATE.

GATEFORD, a township, in the parish and union of WORKSOP, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 130 inhabitants.

GATEFORTH, a township, in the parish of BRAYTON, union of SELBY, Lower division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Selby; containing 258 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1400 acres of land, of which the soil is sandy. Gateforth House, the seat of Miss Theodosia Brooke, is a spacious and elegant mansion, with fine pleasure-grounds attached. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Miss Brooke, by whose father the chapel, a neat edifice, was erected at an expense of £4000, and endowed with £120 per annum; there is a handsome parsonage-house, with three acres of land, lately presented by Miss Brooke.

GATELEY (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 5½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Fakenham; containing 129 inhabitants, and comprising 1490*a.* 27*p.* The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Brisléy, and valued in the king's books at £3. 2. 8½. The great tithes, belonging to Christ's College, Cambridge, have been commuted for £203, and the vicarial for £142; there is a glebe of 27 acres. The church is in the early and decorated English styles, with a square embattled tower.

GATENBY, a township, in the parish of BURNESTON, union of BEDALE, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK, 4¾ miles (E.) from Bedale; containing 69 inhabitants. It comprises 849*a.* 15*p.* of land, partly the property of the Duke of Cleveland: its small and scattered hamlet is situated on an eminence, on the west side of Swaledale. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £85. 14., and the vicarial for £49.



Present Seal.

GATESHEAD (*St. Mary*), a borough and parish, and the head of a union, locally in CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 14 miles (N. by W.) from Durham; containing, with the ecclesiastical parish of Gateshead-Fell, 19,505 inhabitants. This place is by some writers supposed to be the Roman station *Gabrocentum*; but the only founda-

tion for the opinion is, the discovery of an urn containing Roman coins, and the vicinity of the ancient Watling-street, whereof a branch terminated here, from which circumstance, by the indifferent use of the terms gate and street, the name is thought to have been derived. The earliest authentic notice of the spot occurs in the account of the insurrection of the Northumbrians and the murder of Bishop Walsher while endeavouring to escape from the church, to which his assailants had set fire, in 1080, as recorded by Simeon of Durham. By whom, or at what time, the town was originally founded has not been clearly ascertained. In 1164, Bishop Pudsey granted to the inhabitants a charter of privileges nearly equal to those of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with the liberties of the forest of Gateshead, and freedom from toll within the palatinate; which grant was confirmed by his successor. In 1348, Bishop Hatfield appointed a keeper of his park in Gateshead, whom, in 1438, Bishop Neville made keeper also of Gateshead Tower, described by Leland as a "strong wardyd gate," standing on the bridge. The subsequent history of the town relates chiefly to the continued contests between the bishops of Durham and the corporation of Newcastle, respecting the right of navigating the Tyne and erecting quays on its banks, which was ultimately confirmed to the corporation.

The TOWN is situated on the southern bank of the river Tyne, opposite to Newcastle, with which it is connected by a grand railway-bridge; and by a handsome stone bridge of nine arches, of which six belong to Newcastle and three to the see of Durham. It has five principal streets, called High-street, Oakwell-gate, Church-street, Bottle-bank, and Bridge-street, from which diverge Hill-gate to the east, and Pipewell-gate to the west, extending along the margin of the river, and various others in parallel directions. The more modern streets are West-street and High West-street, to the west of which are Brunswick-terrace, Melbourne-street, Grosvenor-street, and Mulgrave and Walker terraces; and some handsome ranges of buildings have recently been erected on the borough lands (estimated at 200 acres, and divided under an act in 1814), among which are, Sedgwick-place, Claremont-place, and Woodbine-terrace, and to the west of these, Barrington-place and Ravensworth-terrace, with numerous detached and elegant mansions. An act for lighting and watching the town was passed in 1814; the supply of water is obtained partly from a reservoir on Carr-hill. The environs are pleasant; and from Windmill-hills, to the west, on which were formerly numerous mills for grinding corn, is a fine view of Newcastle, and of the vale of the Tyne. A mechanics' library was established in 1836.

Of the MANUFACTURES, which are on a very extensive scale, among the principal are the Gateshead Iron-works, originally established in 1745, by Mr. William Hawks, and at present affording constant occupation to nearly 1000 men and boys, in making heavy forges, rolling-iron, heavy castings, wrought-iron wheels for railway-carriages, anchors, and chain-cables, and also scrap, bar, and all descriptions of cast and malleable iron. The Gateshead-park Iron-works were established several years since, by Messrs. John Abbott and Company, and employ about eight hundred men in the manufacture of chain-cables, anchors, and forged iron-work of every kind, tin-plates, copper bolts and sheathing, bar and sheet lead, lead-piping, and various other articles. The Durham Glass-works, near the water-side, in Pipewell-gate, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Price and Company, are conducted on a large scale for the manufacture of all kinds of glass. Mr. Price has a patent for a steam-boiler which consumes one-fourth less coal than any in general use, and was the first person that applied steam-boats to the towing of vessels, for which he was presented with a handsome piece of plate by the wharfingers and manufacturers on the Tyne, in 1818, as a testimony of the value of his services. The Tyne Soap and Alkali works give employment to 150 men in the manufacture of soap, alkali, and Glauber and Epsom salts. The Stourbridge Glass-works, and the New Stourbridge mill (chiefly for the manufacture of brown paper), are situated on the bank of the Tyne above the bridge; and from the quarries of Gateshead-Fell and the immediate neighbourhood, are raised great numbers of grindstones, well known as "Newcastle grindstones." Messrs. James Easton and Company, in 1842, opened a coal-pit at the south end of Oakwell-gate, being the only one so contiguous to the buildings of a town in the north of England. Markets were held every Tuesday and Friday, but they have been discontinued since the commencement of the 16th century. Fairs are held on the 11th of August and 28th of October, for the sale of shoes; and there are statute-fairs at Wreckington, in the south of the parish, in April and November.

Gateshead is situated on the great line of railway communication between York and Berwick-on-Tweed. The Brandling Junction railway, so called from its projector, Robert William Brandling, Esq., of Gosforth, and part of which is used by the York and Berwick trains, commences at this place, where are a spacious station and depôt, elevated on arches, and provided with every requisite arrangement: the terminus is approached from Oakwell-gate by an inclined plane for carriages, and the railway is carried over Oakwell-gate, the High-street, and West-street, by viaducts, to another station on the west side of the town. This railway connects the towns of Gateshead and Newcastle with Sunderland and South Shields; the line from Gateshead to Shields 8 miles, and from Shields to Sunderland 7 miles. From the west of the town a branch diverges to Tanfield, about 9 miles in length, forming a junction at Redheugh, near the town, with the Blaydon branch of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway; so that goods are forwarded from the latter city direct to Sunderland and Shields, at which large quantities of coal from the collieries on the line to Tanfield moor, and the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, are shipped. The Brandling line forms also a junction

at Brockley Whins with the Pontop and South Shields railway. A large portion of the land along which the Brandling railway passes, belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Durham; the whole of the line, on which are 30 viaducts and bridges, was completed at an expense of about £327,000, and was opened to the public in the month of September, 1839.



Former Seal.

On the dissolution of the see of Durham in 1552, Gateshead was annexed to the borough of Newcastle, but on the subsequent restoration by Queen Mary, the town resumed its former independence, and the government was vested in a bailiff, appointed by the bishop. By the Municipal act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., the corporation now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and a common-council of 18, assisted by a town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers, appointed by the council: the number of magistrates, exclusive of the mayor, is twelve, and the borough is divided into three wards, namely, the east, west, and south wards. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., Gateshead was constituted a parliamentary borough, returning one member to parliament: the right of election is in the £10 householders, the number of whom is about 620: the mayor is the returning officer. The municipal and parliamentary boundaries are co-extensive, and include an area of 3286 acres. Petty-sessions are held every Tuesday and Friday for the borough, and every Wednesday for the county, for the northern division of which, Gateshead is a polling-place. The powers of the county debt-court of Gateshead, established in the year 1847, extend over the registration-district, or poor law union.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. The church is an ancient and venerable cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower, which, with part of the nave, was rebuilt in 1740; though greatly altered by modern additions and repairs, it displays some fine specimens of the Norman and decorated English styles of architecture. Its interior was enlarged in 1839 with 487 sittings; and in the chancel is a beautiful window representing the Annunciation, in stained glass, presented in 1823, by Mr. Price. The chapel of ease dedicated to *St. Edmund* was erected in 1808, at a cost of £1331, raised by subscription; in the burial-ground is an obelisk to the memory of 222 persons who died of the cholera from December 26th, 1831, to November 5th, 1832. The hospital of *St. Edmund*, now called *King James's Hospital*, to which the chapel is attached, was founded in 1245, by Bishop Farnham, who endowed it for a master and three chaplains. It subsisted till the Reformation, but its charter having been lost, and its revenue converted to other purposes, it was re-founded in 1610, by James I., for a master and three poor brethren; the mastership being appropriated to the rector of Gateshead. In 1811, the foundation was by act of parliament extended to the reception of three elder and two younger brethren, who are all appointed by the master; the income is about £455 per annum. The dilapi-

dated chapel of the *Holy Trinity*, in High-street, has been restored by subscription, in the original style, and displays a beautiful specimen of early English architecture; it was opened for divine service as a chapel of ease on the 15th of October, 1837: the east window is embellished with the armorial bearings of the promoters of the restoration, in stained glass. At *Bensham* is a church, the first stone of which was laid in July, 1846. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, Independents, and Presbyterians. The union of Gateshead comprises nine parishes or places, and contains a population of 38,747.

GATESHEAD-FELL, an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish and union of GATESHEAD, locally in CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM. This place derives its name from *Gateshead*, and from having been a *fell* or common contiguous to it. The common was inclosed, and separated from the parish of *St. Mary*, Gateshead, by an act of parliament obtained in 1809, the award of which made the extent 631 acres, exclusively of all public and private roads, quarries, &c.: the manorial rights are in the Bishop of Durham. The surface rises from Gateshead to Beacon Hill, very steeply up the old road to Durham; and the views present some of the most extensive and beautiful scenery in the north of England, embracing the ocean to the north and east, the whole navigable course of the river Tyne, the Cheviot hills, Tynemouth Priory, Ravensworth Vale and Castle, the Cathedral of Durham, and numerous seats. The soil is in general unproductive. The grindstones from the quarries here, known as "Newcastle grindstones," have been celebrated for centuries, and are exported to all parts of the world. Coal-mines have been in operation for more than a hundred years, and still afford employment to numbers of the inhabitants. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes have been commuted for £106, and there are 2 acres of glebe, with an excellent rectory-house, surrounded by ornamental grounds. The church is in the early English style, with a graceful spire, which is seen in every direction for 15 miles; it was consecrated 30th August, 1825, having been erected at a cost of £2742, towards which the incorporated Society contributed £350: of upwards of 1000 sittings, more than one-half are free. Besides morning and evening service at the church, evening service is performed at the hamlet of Wreckington; and there are places of worship for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Methodists of the New Connexion. A library, newsroom, &c., have been established. William the Conqueror, in 1068, gained on the Fell a victory over Malcolm II., King of Scotland, who had invaded the kingdom in support of Edgar Atheling.

GATTON, a parish, and formerly a borough, in the union, and Second division of the hundred of REIGATE, E. division of SURREY, 22 miles (E. by N.) from Guildford, and 18 (S. by W.) from London; containing 219 inhabitants. This was once a considerable town, and



Seal of the Hospital.

had a castle. It sent two members to parliament from the 29th of Henry VI. to the second of William IV., when it was disfranchised; the right of election was vested in the freeholders and inhabitants paying scot and lot, and the constable for the manor was returning officer. The parish comprises 1260*a.* 2*r.* 21*p.*, of which 571 acres are arable, 452 pasture, and 158 woodland. The river Mole has its source in the parish; and here is a quarry of white stone which will bear exposure to a high degree of heat, and is therefore much used in the construction of ovens, furnaces for glass-houses, &c. The London and Brighton railway runs within a mile to the south-east of the church. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 8½, and in the gift of Lord Monson: the tithes have been commuted for £226, and the glebe comprises nearly 12 acres. The church, picturesquely situated near the mansion of Gatton, was in 1834 nearly rebuilt, and fitted up in a splendid style with finely carved oak brought from a convent in the Netherlands, at the cost of the late accomplished Lord Monson; the windows, also, were embellished with ancient stained glass, at a very great expense.

GAULBY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from Leicester; containing, with the hamlet of Frisby, 108 inhabitants. It lies south of the road between Leicester and Uppingham. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 2. 6.; net income, £275; patron, G. A. Legh-Keck, Esq.

GAUNTS-EARTHCOTT, a tything, in the parish of ALMONDSBURY, union of THORNBURY, Lower division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5¾ miles (S. by E.) from Thornbury; containing 55 inhabitants.

GAUTBY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of HORNCASTLE, wapentake of SOUTH GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6½ miles (W. N. W.) from Horncastle; containing 99 inhabitants, and comprising about 2400 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted for £90; attached to the rectory is a farm purchased with Queen Anne's Bounty, and valued at £60 per annum, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is a neat ancient structure.

GAWCOTT, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (S. W.) from the town of Buckingham; containing 665 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £148; patrons, the Incumbents of certain parishes in the county. The ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, was demolished, but a new one was opened in 1828.

GAWSWORTH (*St. James*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Macclesfield; containing 806 inhabitants. This place is noticed in Domesday book as forming part of the demesne of Earl Ranulph, who gave it to Hugh Bigod, Earl of Chester, for a caparisoned horse. The parish comprises 5400 acres, of which 1000 are arable, 3600 pasture, and 800 woodland and plantations: the surface is pleasingly undulated; the soil in the eastern portion is light, but in the western a stiffish clay. The ancient manor-house, formerly the residence of Lord Mohun, is now a farm-

house. The Macclesfield canal, connecting the Grand Trunk and Peak-Forest canals, passes through the parish. A court leet and a court baron are held at Martinmas. The living, originally a chapelry to Prestbury, is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 4½; net income, £734; patron, the Earl of Harrington. The church is situated on an ascent near the village, and is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a tower strengthened by buttresses and surmounted by pinnacles: there are some ancient monuments to the Fittons, among which is one to the last male descendant of that family, who was killed at the battle of Bristol, in 1643, fighting on the side of the royalists. On a bank called the Warren are the remains of a cross, at which, it is said, the country people, afraid of entering the neighbouring towns during the prevalence of the plague in 1665, exposed their provisions for sale; and at some distance on the road to Macclesfield is the tomb of the eccentric author of *Hurlo Thrumbo*, a burlesque drama, acted for 30 nights at the Haymarket theatre, in 1722.

GAYDON, a chapelry, in the parish of BISHOP'S-ITCHINGTON, union of SOUTHAM, Kington division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 2 miles (N. E.) from Kington; containing 276 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises by computation 1488 acres, the soil of which is a strong clay, with a substratum of blue limestone; it is intersected by the road from Banbury to Warwick. The chapel is dedicated to St. Giles. The tithes were commuted for land, under an inclosure act, in 1758. The inhabitants marry and bury at Chadshunt, which is a chapelry within the same parish. Lord Chief Justice Willes, whose father was vicar of the parish, was born and buried here.

GAYHURST (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2¾ miles (N. W.) from Newport-Pagnell, on the road to Northampton; containing, with the extra-parochial liberty of Gorefields, 116 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Ouse, comprises about 894 acres, the greater part of a strong soil, with some of a shelly quality, resting on lime and other stone. Four-fifths of the land are pasture, and the remainder arable; the surface is undulated, and the scenery picturesque, the higher grounds being well wooded. The living is a rectory, to which that of Stoke-Goldington was united in 1736, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 2½, and in the patronage of the Misses Wyndham; net income, £297, with a glebe-house. The church was rebuilt in 1728 by Mr. Wrighte, then lord of the manor; it is in the Grecian style, with a tower, and contains a handsome monument to Chancellor Wrighte. There is a chalybeate spring. Sir Edward Digby, one of the Gunpowder-plot conspirators, was proprietor of the estate; and in the mansion which he occupied, is shown a recess where he hid himself to escape being captured on the discovery of his treason.

GAYLES, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-RAVENSWORTH, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Richmond; containing 186 inhabitants. It comprises about 2000 acres, partly high moorland; the hamlet is small and scattered, and situated on the road between Kirkby-Ravensworth and Newsham.

GAYSTEAD, in the county of NORTHUMBERLAND. —See GREYSTEAD.

GAYTON, a township, in the parish of HESWALL, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Great Neston; containing 149 inhabitants. The manor was given by Edward I. to Reginald de Tibermont of Normandy, who having soon after surrendered it into the king's hands, it was granted in 1277 to the convent of Vale Royal. In 1312 the abbot gave it to Stephen de Merton in part exchange of his manor of Merton, in the forest of Delamere; and about 1330, Gayton passed by marriage with his heiress into the family of Glegg. William III. slept at Gayton Hall, the ancient seat of the Gleggs, in June 1689, previously to embarking for Ireland. The township comprises 670 acres, of which the soil is clay and sand. There is a ferry over the Dee into Flintshire, the estuary at this place being nearly four miles broad.

GAYTON (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, 7 miles (E.) from Lynn; containing 789 inhabitants. It comprises 3275*a.* 3*r.* 5*p.*, of which 2386 acres are arable, 474 pasture and meadow, 213 heath, and 66 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8.; patron, the Bishop of Norwich; appropriator, the Bishop of Ely. The great tithes have been commuted for £500, and the vicarial for £318. 4.; the glebe contains 24 acres. The church is in the early and decorated styles; on the south side of the chancel are three stone stalls and a piscina. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. At the inclosure, in 1811, 30 acres were allotted to the poor, the rent of which is distributed in fuel. The union workhouse is situated in the parish. William de Scohies founded a Benedictine priory here in the reign of William the Conqueror.

GAYTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of TOWCESTER, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Towcester; containing 428 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1711*a.* 2*r.* 19*p.*, of which 39 acres are waste land or common. The soil varies from a rich loam to a heavy clay; the substratum is generally limestone, alternated with rubble, and limestone is quarried for rough building, and for burning into lime. The Grand Junction canal, and the London and Birmingham railway pass through the parish, within half a mile of the village; and upon the line of the latter is a station at Blisworth, within a mile and a half. In the ancient manor-house, now a farmhouse, Charles I. took refuge after the battle of Naseby, and assembled there a council of war. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 5. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £530, and the glebe comprises 72 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, containing many interesting monuments, which have been restored at the expense of the Rev. Geo. Butler, D.D., who has also beautified the chancel, and inserted stained glass in the windows. Several cottages, and £40 per annum, have been bequeathed to the poor. The remains of a Roman villa have been discovered by Dr. Butler, in a field called the Warren, in which were about 30 copper coins, and a bronze statue of Cupid.

GAYTON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and

S. division of the county, of STAFFORD, 6 miles (N. E.) from Stafford; containing 291 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £46; patron, Mrs. Mould; impropiator, John Fitzgerald, Esq.

GAYTON-LE-MARSH (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Alford; containing 312 inhabitants, and comprising 2172*a.* 2*r.* 33*p.* This place is of great antiquity, and had a church prior to the time of the Conquest. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £457. 10., and the glebe comprises 72*a.* 3*r.* 9*p.*, with a commodious parsonage-house, surrounded by plantations, and lately erected by the Rev. W. B. Harrison, the rector. The church was an elegant structure, of which only the tower is remaining, a handsome specimen of the early English style; the nave and chancel have been rebuilt without regard to uniformity of character. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. At the inclosure in 1706, thirty acres of land were allotted to the poor, and eight acres for the repairs of the church. There are two chalybeate springs.

GAYTON-LE-WOLD (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Louth; containing 125 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £120.

GAYTON-THORPE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, 8 miles (N. W. by N.) from Swaffham; containing 179 inhabitants. It comprises 2328 acres, of which about 2000 are arable and pasture, 100 plantation, and 199 common. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and united to the living of East Walton: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £312, and the impropriate for £2. 6. 8.; there is about half an acre of glebe. The church has a circular tower with two bells, and is surmounted by a dome.

GAYWOOD (*ST. FAITH*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (E. by N.) from Lynn; containing 1064 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Gaywood, comprises 2321*a.* 35*p.*, whereof 815 acres are arable, 1146 pasture, 133 woodland, and 207 fen and marsh; the surface is generally flat, and the soil light and gravelly. Gaywood Hall, the seat of Richard Bagge, Esq., occupies the site of a palace erected by John Grey, Bishop of Norwich; and part of the moat by which the old building was surrounded is still remaining. The village forms a suburb to Lynn; and about a mile to the north of it, is Reffly chalybeate spring, which is much resorted to by the inhabitants, being beautifully situated in a rural spot: on the opposite side of the valley is Gaywood spring. Fairs for stock are held June 22nd, and for horses October 17th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4., and in the gift of Mr. Bagge: the tithes have been commuted for £630, and the glebe comprises 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a cruciform structure, with a tower of brick, in which is an ancient and highly-enriched Norman doorway: in the tower, also, are two ancient

paintings, one of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Tilbury Fort, and the other of the trial of Guy Fawkes. The parsonage-house, a handsome edifice, was built by the Rev. E. L. Hulton, LL.D. On the inclosure of the parish, in the year 1810, 25 acres of land were allotted to the poor.

GAZELEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **NEWMARKET**, hundred of **RISBRIDGE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Newmarket; containing, with the hamlets of Higham-Green and Needham-Street, 860 inhabitants. It comprises 5899*a.* 1*r.* 38*p.*: an act for inclosing waste lands was obtained in 1838. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Kentford annexed; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; impropiator, the Rev. Sir Robert Affleck, Bart. The great tithes of Gazeley have been commuted for £650, and the small for £416; the impropriate glebe consists of 169 acres, and the vicarial of 6.

GEDDING, a parish, in the union of **STOW**, hundred of **THEDWASTRY**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Stow-Market; containing 173 inhabitants. This place, which comprises about 580 acres, was the property of Sir John Gedding, who resided in the manor-house of Gedding Hall, and died about the 21st of the reign of Edward I. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and until lately in the patronage of the Corporation of Ipswich: the tithes have been commuted for £150, and there are 2 acres of glebe.

GEDDINGTON (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of **KETTERING**, hundred of **CORBY**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Kettering; containing 833 inhabitants. This place was of some importance at a very early period, and had a royal seat, called the Castle or Hall Close, immediately adjoining the north side of the churchyard, where Henry II., in 1188, held a parliament, to raise money for a crusade. The parish is situated on the river Ise, and comprises 2222*a.* 36*p.*, of which about 450 acres are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture: stone of good quality for building and for the roads, and limestone for manure, are quarried to a considerable extent. The road from Kettering to Stamford passes through the village, which is adorned with one of the most perfect of the numerous crosses erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen, Eleanor: this cross has never been repaired.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and held with Newton, a donative; net income together, about £190; patron and impropiator, the Duke of Buccleuch. The tithes were commuted for land in 1807, when 85 acres were allotted to the vicarage. The church is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, two aisles (the northern one late Norman, the southern early English), and a chancel, which is of equal length with the nave, and is enriched with a singularly beautiful window, and stone reredos. The tower and spire are of the perpendicular style, and are extremely graceful and well proportioned; the spire is octagonal, with three stages of lights, the lower ones being double. Three sedilia, with a piscina, are in tolerable preservation; and in the chancel are memorials of the Tresham family, some members of which were engaged in the Gunpowder plot. A parochial school is

supported by the Duke of Buccleuch. Sir Robert Dallington, Knt., gave £300 to be invested in land, which now produces a rent of £90; and Mr. S. Lee, ranger of Geddington chase, gave £100, also invested in land, yielding £25 per annum: the amounts are divided among the poor. Coeval with the foundation of the church, about 1100, appears to have been a priory, now totally destroyed; the gateway, the last relic of it, was standing about 35 years ago, when it was pulled down by Mr. Brooksbank, the then owner of the property.

GEDGRAVE, an extra-parochial liberty, locally in the parish of **SUDBORNE**, hundred of **PLOMESGATE**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**; containing 69 inhabitants, and comprising 1786 acres of land. This place, which forms an appendage to the borough of Orford, is bounded on the east and south by the river Alde, and on the west by Butley creek. It is of some antiquity, and appears to have been a parish, having, in 1291, a church of its own, but of which no vestige is now remaining.

GEDLING (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **BASFORD**, S. division of the wapentake of **THURGARTON** and of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Nottingham; containing, with the hamlet of Carlton and township of Stoke Bardolph, 2642 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4379 acres, mostly arable-land, of various quality: in the township of Gedling are 1626 acres. The population is chiefly agricultural, but a considerable portion of it is employed with stocking-frames, of which great numbers are at work in the hamlet of Carlton. The village is situated in a picturesque valley opening into the vale of the Trent. The living comprises a rectory and a vicarage, the former valued in the king's books at £14. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and the latter at £6. 16. 8.; net income, £1075; patron, the Earl of Chesterfield: the tithes were commuted for land in 1792. The church is a handsome structure with a lofty spire. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

GEDNEY (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of **HOLBEACH**, wapentake of **ELLOE**, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**, 11 miles (N. W.) from Wisbech; containing 1797 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 11,000 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of a few acres of wood, is pasture; the soil is a deep loam, in some parts mixed with fine sand, and in others with blue and yellow clays. In 1834 an act was passed for embanking, draining, and improving the lands. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £30. 11. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Crown; impropiator, the Rev. C. Strong. There is also a sinecure rectory, valued at £23. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the same patronage. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £545, the rectorial for £1135. 10., and the vicarial for £991. 18.; the rectorial glebe comprises 106 acres, and the vicarial 19 acres. The church is a beautiful structure, supposed to have been built by the abbots of Crowland, who had large possessions in the parish; it contains 53 windows, those of the north aisle having considerable remains of painted glass. The rents of land, amounting to £83. 10., are annually divided among the poor. Here are vestiges of intrenchments, probably the site of Roman fortifications.

GEDNEY-HILL, or **GEDNEY-FEN**, a parish, in the union of **HOLBEACH**, wapentake of **ELLOE**, parts of

HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Crowland; containing 480 inhabitants. This parish, which was separated from the parish of Gedney about 70 years since, comprises 2053*a.* 2*r.* 24*p.*, including about 58 acres of roads and water; four-fifths are computed to be pasture and meadow, and one-fifth is arable-land. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of certain Feoffees of an estate bequeathed for charitable uses; net income, £102. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The estate, which was originally given by Lawrence Frosdyke, Abbot of Crowland, in 1441, produces a rental of £322, which, by a decree in chancery, is applied to the repair of the chapel, the payment of the stipend of the incumbent, the salary of a schoolmaster, the repair of the highways, and other uses. Several coins of Antoninus have been found here.

GEE-CROSS, county CHESTER.—See WERNETH.

GELDESTONE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of CLAVERING, E. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Beccles; containing 386 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the navigable river Waveney, which separates it from the county of Suffolk; and comprises 820*a.* 2*r.* 2*p.*, whereof 404 acres are arable, 400 pasture, and 14 woodland. There are an extensive brewery and a malting establishment, from which is a small cut to the Waveney. Geldestone Hall is a handsome residence: in digging its foundations about 80 years since, a Saxon ornament of pure gold was discovered. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £168, and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a circular tower of earlier date, and has an ancient font curiously sculptured.

GELSTON, a hamlet, in the parish of HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL, poor law union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN; containing 98 inhabitants.

GEMBLING, a township, in the parish of FOSTON-UPON-WOLDS, union of DRIFFIELD, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Driffeld; containing 114 inhabitants. It comprises nearly 1000 acres, and has a small scattered village, situated near the sources of the river Hull.

GENNYS, ST. (*St. German*), a parish, in the union of STRATTON, hundred of LESNEWTH, E. division of CORNWALL, 10 miles (N. by E.) from Camelford; containing 689 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, in a bleak district abounding in mineral wealth; and comprises 4000 acres, of which 2100 are waste land or common. A copper-mine was opened a few years since; and at Crackington, within the parish, are two slate-quarries. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; patron and impropiator, the Earl of St. Germans: the great tithes have been commuted for £220, and the vicarial for £160; the glebe contains 20 acres.

GEORGE, ST., a parish, in the union of CLIFTON, hundred of BARTON REGIS, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (E.) from Bristol; containing 8318 inhabitants. This place, which is bounded on the south by the Avon, was constituted a distinct parish by act of parliament in the 24th of George II., having been previously part of the out-parish of St. Philip and St.

Jacob, Bristol. Many coal-pits are worked. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the patronage of the Rev. G. Salt; net income, £530; impropiator, W. Blathwayte, Esq. The church was consecrated in 1756. A church district called Two-Mile Hill, was endowed in 1845 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: the living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, alternately. Anciently there was an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Lawrence.

GEORGE, ST., IN THE EAST, a parish, in the Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 41,350 inhabitants. This parish is distinguished from others of the name of St. George by its situation in the eastern part of the metropolis, and was separated from the parish of Stepney, in which it was previously a hamlet, in the year 1727. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the various trades connected with the shipping interest, in the making of ropes and cordage, and other articles for the rigging, repairing, and supply of vessels. A considerable portion of the district is of modern erection, many of the streets and lanes having been taken down to furnish the site of the London Docks, of which the foundation stone was laid by Lord Sidmouth, then first lord of the treasury, on the 26th June, 1802. These docks, with the various and extensive works connected with them, extend into the parish of Wapping, but occupy an area of 48 acres within this parish: the principal dock, which is 20 acres in extent, was completed in 1805; the entrance basin, into which is a commodious inlet from the river, occupies an area of three acres, and the dock and basin together afford ample accommodation for 220 sail of full-rigged vessels. From the great increase of trade, more room was found necessary; and an additional dock of smaller dimensions was subsequently constructed to the east of the former, and of which the entrance basin is in the adjoining parish of Shadwell. The whole expense of these extensive works, with their warehouses, quays, and appendages, is estimated at £3,000,000. Ships laden with tobacco and rice which are not of East or West India growth, and also all vessels laden with wine, brandy, or other spirits, are compelled to unload in the London docks; but vessels having other cargoes are at liberty to enter or not at discretion. The London and Blackwall railway intersects the parish in a right line, from east to west; and the entrance of the Thames Tunnel nearly adjoins it.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the patronage of Brasenose College, Oxford; net income, £396, with a residence. The church, a handsome and spacious structure of the Doric order, with a lofty tower, was erected in 1729, and contains 3000 sittings; over the altar is a good painting of the Saviour in the Garden, by Clarkson, above which is a window of stained glass, emblematic of Faith, Hope, and Charity, inserted in 1829, when the church was new roofed, and thoroughly repaired, at an expense of £8000. The *Danish* church in Wellclose-square was originally built at the expense of Christian V., King of Denmark, for the use of the numerous people of that country who resided in the parish. It is a neat structure of brick, with a campanile turret, and contains monuments to several Danish merchants, and to Caius Gabriel Cibber, statuary to Frederick, King of Denmark, and afterwards to Charles

II. and William III., kings of England; also a monument to Cibber's wife Jane, grand-daughter of Sir Anthony Colley. In Princes-square is the *Swedish* church, built in 1729, and nearly resembling the Danish church. A district church dedicated to *Christ*, of which the first stone was laid in March, 1840, has been erected in Watney-street, at an expense of £6028; it is a neat structure in the Norman style, with two campanile turrets, and contains 1249 sittings, of which 547 are free: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector. The parish also contains a chapel dedicated to the *Trinity*, in Cannon-street road; and another dedicated to *St. Matthew*, in Pell-street. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The parochial school was founded in 1736, by Henry Raine, Esq., who built school-houses. He also gave £4000, new South-Sea annuities, for the foundation and endowment of a second school, or asylum, for clothing and boarding 40 girls, to be chosen from the most deserving of the first school, and to be instructed in needlework, and such domestic duties as may qualify them to become useful and respectable servants. Ten of these girls, after being four years in the asylum, are annually placed out to service, in February, and after attaining the age of 22, and bringing satisfactory testimonials from the families in which they have lived, are entitled to draw lots for a marriage portion of £100, to be given annually, provided their intended husbands be approved by the committee, and are members of the Church of England, and inhabitants of the parish of St. George, Shadwell parish, or Wapping. National schools, also, are supported by subscription. At Glasshouse-yard, near the entrance to the London docks, is an establishment of free baths, with a washhouse, for the destitute poor, opened in May, 1845: in the first year it was used by 27,662 bathers, and 35,480 washers.

GEORGEHAM (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of BRAUNTON, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Barnstaple; containing 923 inhabitants. It comprises 4059 acres, of which 373 are waste land or common. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £40. 17. 11.; net income, £534; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Francis Hole. The church was repewed and embellished in 1762, at the expense of Sir John Chichester; on the outside of the entrance to the chancel is a representation of the Crucifixion, and the edifice contains several monuments, among which is one of a Knight Templar, with two lions at the feet. The churchyard, about two miles from the beach, has a truly picturesque character, and contains tombs of the Hole and Chichester families.

GERMANS, ST. (*ST. GERMANUS*), a parish, the head of a union, and formerly a representative borough and a market-town, in the S. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Devonport, and 227 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 2843 inhabitants. This place derived its name from St. Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, who is supposed to have resided on the spot during a visit which he made to Cornwall, in the fifth century. Athelstan having conquered the Cornish Britons, in the early part of the tenth century, founded a see here, which, in the reign of Canute, was united with that of Crediton, the

seat of the united dioceses being subsequently transferred to Exeter. The removal of the see probably contributed to the decay of the town; the market, then held on Sundays, having become very inconsiderable when the Norman survey was made. Leland mentions it as a poor fishing-town; and adds, the glory of it stood by the priory, a convent of Augustine canons, whose revenue, at the Dissolution, amounted to £227. 4. 8.: the site is occupied by Port Elliot, a modern mansion belonging to the Earl of St. Germans.

The town is situated in a beautiful valley, on the borders of a creek called St. Germans, formed by the rivers Tidi and Lynher, which, uniting with the Tamar, fall into the sea. Fairs for cattle are held on May 28th and August 1st. The place is governed by a portreeve, chosen annually at the court leet for the manor: it returned two representatives to parliament from the year 1562 to the 2nd of William IV., when it was disfranchised. The parish comprises about 10,000 acres. Stone of a dun colour is quarried for building and road-making; slate-stone is also abundant, and there are two quarries of slate of strong but inferior quality, which is used for flooring and roofing. Every facility for the transport of the produce of the parish, and for the supply of coal and other necessities, is afforded by vessels that can approach the quay at St. Germans, and discharge their cargoes. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £101; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church consists of the nave and aisles of the conventual church, with a fine Norman doorway at the west end, between two low towers, of which one is square, and the other octagonal in the upper stage. Within are several monuments of the families of Eliot, Glanvill, and Scawen, among which is a magnificent tomb in memory of Edward Eliot, uncle of the first lord Eliot, with a recumbent figure of the deceased, and other figures, executed by Rysbrach; here is also a monument of Walter Moyle, an eminent writer, the friend and correspondent of Locke, and who died in 1721. A chapel has been erected at Hessenford, by subscription, aided by a grant of £75 from the Incorporated Society; it was consecrated in 1833, and 308 of the sittings are free. The living is in the gift of the Incumbent of St. Germans, who also presents to a chapel at Tideford. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, and Wesleyans. The poor law union comprises 14 parishes or places, and contains 16,120 inhabitants. St. Germans gives the title of Earl to the family of Eliot.

GERMANS-WEEK (*ST. GERMANUS*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of LIFTON, Lifton and S. divisions of DEVON, 11 miles (W. by S.) from Oakhampton; containing 414 inhabitants. It comprises 1830 acres, of which 860 are waste land or common. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Bradwood-Widger.

GERMOE (*ST. GERMOE*), a parish, in the union of HELSTON, W. division of the hundred of KERRIER and of the county of CORNWALL, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Helston; containing 1336 inhabitants. The parish derives its name from St. Germoe or Germoch, said to have been an Irish king. It comprises 1282 acres, whereof 60 are waste or common; and within it are extensive tin-mines, which afford employment to a considerable portion of the population. Stone is quarried

for building and other purposes; it is chiefly a kind of spar, or inferior granite. The living is a vicarage, annexed, with the livings of Cury and Gunwalloe, to the vicarage of Breage: the great and small tithes have been commuted each for £105. The church is a handsome structure in the early English style, with an embattled tower: on the north side of the churchyard is what is called St. Germoe's chairs, consisting of a stone seat, divided into three parts by pillars in the Norman style, with pointed arches, and placed in a recess similarly decorated. Here is a meeting-house for Wesleyans.

GERRANS (*St. Gurons*), a parish, in the union of TRURO, W. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 4 miles (N.) from St. Mawes; containing 816 inhabitants. The parish is situated at the upper extremity of St. Mawes harbour, being bounded on the east by the English Channel, and comprises by measurement 2460 acres, chiefly arable; 400 are waste land or common: the soil is generally rich. A fair is held for cattle at Trewithian on the 15th of May, and is numerously attended. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter, valued in the king's books at £15. 12. 6.; net income, £258. The church contains a splendid monument to the memory of E. Hobbs, Esq. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. On the estate of Trewithian is the ancient fortification called Dingerein, supposed by Whitaker to have been the abode of King Gerennius.

GERRARDS-CROSS, a posting-village, in the parish of CHALFONT ST. PETER, union of AMERSHAM, hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Beaconsfield. This place is situated on the road between Uxbridge and Beaconsfield; and in its immediate vicinity is Bulstrode Park, a seat of the Duke of Portland's.

GESTINGTHORPE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Castle-Hedingham, and on the road from London to Sudbury; containing 834 inhabitants. The parish is separated on the north from Belchamp-Walter by a small rivulet, and comprises 2609a. 3r. 13p., of which 2300 acres are arable, 155 pasture, and 155 woodland; the soil is generally strong and heavy, but in some parts a rich loam intermixed with sand. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; there is also a sinecure rectory, valued at £13. 6. 8.: patron of both, J. P. Elwes, Esq. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £520, and the vicarial for £183; the glebes respectively comprise 96 and 34 acres. The church is a handsome edifice of brick, with a tower, and contains a curious font; the altar is adorned with a painting of the Ascension, and there is a monument of a Knight Templar.

GIBSIDE.—See WHICKHAM.

GIDDING, GREAT (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 6 miles (S. W.) from Stilton; containing 481 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2296a. 3r. 37p., of which the surface is undulated, and the soil a strong clay, producing, under good cultivation, excellent grain. It is one of the few parishes in the county still uninclosed, with the exception of some home closes and a farm called Gidding Grove. The system of cultivation followed here is the three-field system, and the rotation of crops, after fallow, is, wheat, barley, and beans or

oats, which last, however, are but sparingly sown. About 260 acres are common land, over which several proprietors have, together, the right of pasturage. Two small brooks traverse the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. 2.; patron and impropriator, the Earl Fitzwilliam: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £139, and the impropriate for £397; there is a glebe of 15 acres, and a good vicarage-house has been built. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty tower and spire. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; a school for ten boys and ten girls is supported by the Earl Fitzwilliam, and five almshouses for widows have a small endowment to keep them in repair.

GIDDING, LITTLE (*St. John*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Stilton; containing 45 inhabitants. It comprises 712a. 15p.; the surface is generally flat, and the soil a clay of inferior quality. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £126: the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is a small edifice of brick, to which a west front of stone was added in 1814; the interior is arranged in the style of a collegiate chapel, and additional seats have been put up by the rector. Nicholas Farrar, distinguished in the reign of Charles I. for his adherence to the Protestant religion, was lord of the manor.

GIDDING, STEEPLE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Stilton; containing 110 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1091 acres, the soil of which is clay and loam, with some veins of rather coarse gravel. Here was a large mansion, the residence of the Cotton family; the avenue to it still remains, and some of the existing cottages are built of the materials which formed the stables. The village is about three miles and a half from the old north road which runs through Biggleswade. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of J. M. Heathcote, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £175, and the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style; a portion of it was probably built in the reign of Edward IV. A school in union with the National Society is supported by the rector.

GIDLEY (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of WONFORD, Crockernwell and S. divisions of DEVON, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Oakhampton; containing 182 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 19. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £72; patron, the Rev. Thomas Whipham. In the reign of Henry II. the family of Prous had a castle here, of which there are still some remains.

GIFFORD-FONTHILL.—See FONTHILL, GIFFORD.

GIGGLESWICK (*St. Alkald*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of SETTLE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK; containing 4134 inhabitants, of whom 875 are in the township of Giggleswick, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (W. by N.) from Settle. This place, in the Domesday

survey *Ghigelswic*, is supposed to have derived its name from Gikel, one of its Saxon proprietors, of whom mention occurs in Leland: the manor passed from its ancient lords to the Percy family, and Henry de Percy obtained from Edward II. a grant of free warren in all his lands of Giggleswick. The parish includes the townships of Settle, Rathmell, Langcliffe, and Stainforth. It embraces a deep and picturesque vale, watered by the river Ribble and its tributary, Tams beck, which flows through the village; and comprises by computation 17,090 acres. The vale is, at its head, rocky, narrow, and forked, but opens into fertile tracts of meadow and pasture land, and towards the south expands into a wide plain. To the north are the high mountains of Pennigant and Ingleborough, and on the east the projecting rock called Castleberg, which rises to the height of 210 feet above the market-place of Settle, and is supposed to have been crowned with a fortification, from which it derived its name: this rock anciently served as the gnomon of a rude but magnificent natural sun-dial, pointing out by its shadow on some masses of rock in the vale the precise hour of the day. Here are several large cotton factories, affording employment to between 500 and 600 hands. The road from Leeds to Kendal intersects the parish. The village, which is situated on the west side of the vale, is neatly built; and the approach to it from the north has a truly picturesque aspect, from the high ridges of limestone, and the numerous yew-trees which spring out of the clefts. Above the village was a pool of water, now dried up; and at the base of a ledge of rocks called the Scar, extending for two miles in length, is a well, noticed by Drayton, in 1612, as ebbing and flowing with the tide, though thirty miles distant from the sea. This, however, is not the case: the well ebbs and flows in the space of twenty-five minutes, and the cause is supposed to be a natural syphon formed in the rock through which the water passes; but in very dry or very wet weather, no variation is observable.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21. 3. 4., and in the patronage of J. N. Coulthurst and John Hartley, Esqrs., with a net income of £550; impropiators, Thomas Clapham, Esq., and others. The church is a spacious and handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower: on a brass in the middle aisle is an inscription to the memory of the Rev. W. Paley, and Elizabeth his wife, parents of Archdeacon Paley. Churches have been erected at Settle, Rathmell, and Stainforth. The free grammar school was founded by Edward VI. in the seventh year of his reign, and endowed with property previously belonging to the collegiate church of St. Andrew, in Acaster. The tithes, lands, and premises forming the endowment, were, at the period of the foundation, of the yearly value of £23. 3., subject to the payment to the king of £3. 3.; in 1800 the income had increased to £400, and at present it amounts to about £1140 per annum, owing to the inclosure of Walling Fen. There is no restriction as to the number of the scholars, or their place of birth or residence; the institution has long enjoyed a high degree of reputation, and possesses an exhibition of £38 a year to either of the universities, founded with the amount of various benefactions. Archdeacon Paley received the rudiments of his education in this school, of

which his father was head master for nearly 55 years. A national school is endowed with £35 per annum; and upwards of £100 yearly, the interest of money and rent of land, bequeathed by several individuals, are appropriated to the poor.

GILBERDIKE, a township, in the parish of EAST-RINGTON, union of HOWDEN, wapentake of HOWDEN-SHIRE, E. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Howden; containing 817 inhabitants. It comprises the hamlets of Hive, Sandholme, Owsthorpe, and New Gilberdike; and consists of about 570 acres. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1830. New Gilberdike is of recent origin, and is situated on Walling Fen; it has several brick and tile yards on the west side of the Market-Weighton canal, and abounds in excellent clay of different kinds for earthenware and bricks.

GILCRUX (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Cocker-mouth; containing 464 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by the river Ellen, and situated near the railway from Maryport to Carlisle; it comprises 1951a. 1r. 3p., of which 1466 acres are arable, 144 meadow, 333 pasture, and about 6 woodland. The surface is varied, and the lower grounds are watered by a copious stream which has its source in numerous springs in the village; the substrata are chiefly coal, and freestone of good quality for building. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 14. 2.; net income, £100; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle: the impropriation of corn-tithes belongs to F. L. B. Dykes, Esq., and others. The church stands on an artificial eminence, and is in the early English style. Joseph Tordiff, in 1799, endowed a school with £24 per annum.

GILDERSOME, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of BATLEY, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Leeds; containing 1917 inhabitants. This district comprises by admeasurement 973 acres, about one-fifth of which is arable, 12 acres woodland, and the rest meadow and pasture; the substratum abounds with coal, some of which is gaseous. The inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture, originally introduced by some Flemings from Guelderland (whence the name of the village), who settled here in 1571; there is also a flax-mill. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, the Vicar of Batley: a glebe-house is attached to the benefice. The church, erected in 1774, was restored in 1839, and a gallery added, by which 150 free sittings were gained. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Baptists, and Wesleyans.

GILDING-WELLS, a township, in the parish of ST. JOHN THROAPHAM, union of WORKSOP, S. division of the wapentake of UPPER STRAFFORTH and TICK-HILL, W. riding of YORK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Worksop; containing 91 inhabitants. It comprises 574 acres, and is included within the consolidated chapelry of Woodsetts, *which see*. The tithes have been commuted for £100.

GILES, ST., a parish, in the union of TORRINGTON, hundred of FREMINGTON, Torrington and N. divisions of DEVON, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Torrington; containing 915 inhabitants. This place participated in the hos-

tilities of the reign of Charles I., when Stevenson, the ancient manorial residence of the family of Rolle, was taken by Sir Thomas Fairfax, on the 16th of February, 1646. The parish comprises by measurement 4544 acres, of which 3474 are arable, 385 pasture, 292 coppice, 42 orchard, and 10 garden; the soil is light and stony in some places, but for the most part clayey: stone of good quality for building and the roads is quarried in abundance. The Rolle canal connects the parish with Torrington and the port of Bideford; and the road from Bideford and Torrington to Exeter partly intersects it. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Torrington: the church, erected in 1675, is of plain architecture, and, among other monuments, contains one to the memory of Tristram Risdon, the antiquary.

GILES, ST., ON-THE-HEATH, a parish, in the union of HOLSWORTHY, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Lifton and N. divisions of DEVON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Launceston; containing 375 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 3044 acres, of which 291 are waste land or common: the Bude canal passes within a short distance, affording facility of conveyance for sea-sand which is used for manure. Fairs are held on the third Wednesday in April, and a fortnight before Lammas. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lady Suffield, the Marquess of Lothian, and Lord Valletort, the impropiators, whose tithes have been commuted for £123. 14.

GILL, with MOTHERBY.—See MOTHERBY.

GILLIMOOR, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKBY-MOORSIDE, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 7 miles (N. E.) from Helmsley; containing 214 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1670 acres of land; the village is situated a little to the west of a stream which flows through Dowthwaite dale, and about two miles north of Kirkby-Moorside. The chapel is a neat edifice, rebuilt in 1802.

GILLING (ST. AGATHA), a parish, in the unions of RICHMOND, NORTHALLERTON, and DARLINGTON, chiefly in the wapentake of GILLING-EAST, but partly in that of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK; comprising the townships of North Cowton and Gilling, and the chapelries of South Cowton and Eryholme; and containing 1618 inhabitants, of whom 981 are in the township of Gilling, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Richmond. This is a place of great antiquity, and remarkable as the scene of the murder of Oswy, King of Deira, by his host, Oswin of Bernicia; in expiation of which crime, a monastery was founded on the spot by Queen Eanfleda; but not the slightest vestige of it can now be traced. There are quarries of excellent freestone. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 11. $5\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £1029; patron and impropiator, John Thomas Wharton, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments, under an act of inclosure, in 1815. The church, which retains some traces of Norman architecture, was appropriated in 1224 to the monastery of St. Mary, York. South Cowton and Eryholme are separate incumbencies. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Sir Thomas Wharton, in 1678, founded Hartforth free school here, and endowed it with an estate now producing about £125 a year.

GILLING (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK; containing 386 inhabitants, of whom 232 are in the township of Gilling, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Helmsley, and 18 (N.) from York. The parish includes the townships of Cawton and Grimstone, and comprises by computation 2500 acres; the soil rests on limestone, of which there are several excellent quarries. The scenery, particularly in the valley of the Rye, is very beautiful. A clear stream runs through the village into a larger brook called the Holbeck, over which is a bridge. Gilling Castle, situated in a fine park on the west of the village, was built by Alan, Earl of Richmond, to repel the frequent attacks of the Saxons and Danes for the recovery of their lost estates; it was afterwards the seat of the Mowbrays, and since the time of Henry VII. has belonged to the family of Fairfax. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10., and in the patronage of Trinity College, Cambridge, with a net income of £632; there are 208 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient edifice with a tower, and contains a vault belonging to the Fairfax family. The Hon. Anne Fairfax, in 1793, left the interest of £400, vested in the funds, for teaching children; which endowment has been augmented by the present possessor of Gilling Castle.

GILLINGHAM (*BLESSED VIRGIN MARY*), a parish, in the liberty of GILLINGHAM, union of SHAFTESBURY, Shaston division of DORSET, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Shaftesbury, and on the river Stour; containing, with the chapelry of Bourton, 3661 inhabitants. Edmund Ironside, in 1016, having vanquished Canute at Pen, in Somersetshire, is said to have extended the pursuit hither, which is probable from the number of pits now discernible in the neighbourhood, on the supposed field of a second battle. The parish borders on the counties of Somerset and Wilts, and is about 41 miles in circumference, including part of the ancient Forest of Selwood, which was disafforested by Charles I., on condition that the lessee should maintain 400 deer for the king's use. About half a mile eastward from the church, on the road to Shaftesbury, are traces of a palace of the Saxon and Norman kings, who made it their residence when they came to hunt in the forest. The manufacture of linen has been carried on from a very early period, but the inhabitants derive their principal profits from the rich pastures and dairy-lands abounding in the parish. There are fairs for horses, bullocks, and sheep, on Trinity-Monday and September 12th. The living, a vicarage with the livings of East and West Stower and Motcomb annexed, is valued in the king's books at £40. 17. 6.; net income, £1313; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury; impropiators, the family of Ogle. The church is a large edifice, partly in the Norman style, with a chantry chapel attached to it, and a high tower. Bourton forms a separate incumbency. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. John Grice and others, in 1526, founded and endowed a free school, which was in much repute during the parliamentary war, and in which the celebrated Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, received part of his education.

GILLINGHAM (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of MEDWAY, hundred of CHATHAM and GILLINGHAM, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. by N.) from Chatham; containing 7640 in-

habitants. This ancient village, which is recorded in Domesday book by the name of *Gelinge-ham*, was much exposed to the ravages of the Danes; and it is said that 600 noblemen, who landed here in the retinue of Alfred and Edward, were murdered upon the spot, by Earl Godwin. Though now inconsiderable, it was, previously to the rapid rise of the town of Chatham, a place of note; and its harbour on the Medway was a principal station for the navy. In the reign of Elizabeth it possessed the four quays of Twydall, Midflete, Dean-Med End, and Beggar-Hyde, together with various ships and boats. Charles I. erected a fort for the protection of the royal dockyard and navy, which, proving ineffectual to resist the Dutch in their celebrated expedition up the river, in 1667, was subsequently enlarged, and distinguished by the name of Gillingham Castle. At present the entire neighbourhood is strongly fortified with outposts connected with Chatham Lines, within which, at the western extremity of the parish, is the populous village of Brompton (situated on the brow of a hill overlooking the dockyard of Chatham), partly in this parish, and partly in the adjoining parish of Chatham, and chiefly inhabited by artisans and others employed in the dockyard. The parish comprises by measurement 4500 acres, of which nearly one-half are arable, 400 pasture, 500 woodland, 200 in hop plantations and gardens, and the remainder salt-marsh. The manor of Grange or Grench, situated in it, and consisting of about 225 acres, is a member of the cinque-port of Hastings. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 11½., and in the gift of the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford, as governors of the grammar school at Middleton, in Lancashire: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £522, and the great tithes for £912. 6. 6., of which £22. 6. 6. are paid to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, £815 to the College, and £75 to an impropiator. The church was formerly remarkable for what was deemed a miraculous image of the Virgin, called "Our Lady of Gillingham," in a niche over the western door, to which frequent pilgrimages were made. It is a spacious edifice, with a private chapel on each side of the chancel, which exhibits some slight portions of Norman architecture. Memorials of the Romans may be discerned within its walls. On the south side of the churchyard are foundations of an extensive building, once the archiepiscopal palace, the hall of which has been converted into a barn. There is a chapel of ease at Lidsing. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. William of Gillingham, the historian, who flourished in the reign of Richard II.; and William Adams, the discoverer of Japan, to which island he began his voyage in 1598, were born here.

GILLINGHAM, comprising the united parishes of *All Saints* and *St. Mary*, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of CLAVERING, E. division of NORFOLK, 1¼ mile (N. by W.) from Beccles; containing 404 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Beccles to Norwich and Yarmouth, and is bounded on the south by the navigable river Waveney, which separates it from the county of Suffolk. The livings are discharged rectories united, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 8., and in the gift of Lord G. Beresford: the tithes have been commuted for £462. 10., and the glebe comprises 60 acres, with a house. The church dedicated to St. Mary is principally of Norman architecture, with a tower

rising from the centre; the west and north entrances are under beautifully enriched Norman arches, and the chancel contains a handsome monument to Sir Nicholas Bains, Bart. The church of All Saints was demolished in 1748, but the ruined tower still remains, and, being overgrown with ivy, presents a venerable and interesting appearance. There are lands producing £50 per annum, for parochial uses.

GILLMONBY, a township, in the parish of BOWES, union of TEESDALE, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 87 inhabitants. It is part of the manor of Bowes, is on the south side of the river Greta, and comprises by computation 1800 acres, of which about 1200 are open moorland: the village is pleasantly situated opposite the village of Bowes. The Hall is now a farmhouse.

GILLMORTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Lutterworth; containing 866 inhabitants, a few of whom are employed in the manufacture of stockings. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 14. 9½.; net income, £632; patron and incumbent, the Rev. D. J. Burdett: the tithes were commuted for land in 1777. Here are two schools, endowed by Mr. Edward Chandler.

GILROE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 1½ mile (N. W.) of Leicester; containing 19 inhabitants. It comprises 180 acres, of a strong loamy soil; and anciently formed part of the Chase or Frith of Leicester.

GILSLAND, a watering-place, in the parish of LANERCOST-ABBAY, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 7 miles (E. N. E.) from Brampton. This place, which forms part of the township of Waterhead, is beautifully situated in the vale of Irthing, and has risen into some eminence from the efficacy of its sulphuretted and chalybeate spas, the former of which has been in high repute for more than a century; the latter was discovered about the year 1812. The scenery is romantic, abounding with interesting features: the river Irthing affords excellent trout-fishing, and the walks have been greatly improved by the proprietor. Two hotels have been opened for the reception of families frequenting the spas, and some neat cottages contain comfortable lodgings for persons of limited means. Numerous remains of Roman and Saxon architecture exist in the neighbourhood.

GILSTONE, a parish, in the union of WARE, hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Harlow; containing 246 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about 980 acres, is situated on the river Stort, and the London and Brandon railway passes near the village. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 4.; net income, £241; patron, the Bishop of London. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire.

GINGHAM, or GYMMINGHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (N.) from North Walsham; containing 383 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1471 acres, of which 1202 are arable, 110 meadow and pasture, and about 7 woodland.

A small stream, which turns a flour-mill, falls into the sea at the northern extremity of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 11. 10½., and in the gift of Catherine Hall, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £404, and the glebe comprises 32 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with an embattled tower.

GINGE, EAST and WEST, tythings, the former in the parish of WEST HENDRED, and the latter in that of LOCKINGE, union and hundred of WANTAGE, county BERKS; containing respectively 37 and 55 inhabitants.

GIPPING, a chapelry, in the parish of STOW-MARKET, union and hundred of STOW, W. division of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Stow-Market; containing 93 inhabitants. This place, which takes its name from the small river Gipping, is the property of C. Tyrell, Esq., whose ancestor, Sir Walter Tyrell, Knt., held the lordship at the time of the Domesday survey. The living is a donative, in the patronage of Mr. Tyrell: the chapel, situated near the Hall, and forming a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, was erected by Sir James Tyrell, in the 15th century.

GIRSBY, a hamlet, in the parish of BURGH-UPON-BAINE, union of LOUTH, E. division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 44 inhabitants. This place extends northward to the romantic dells and hills where the river Bain has its source; and contains the sylvan seat of Girsby Hall.

GIRSBY, a township, in the parish of SOCKBURN, union of DARLINGTON, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, 6½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Yarm; containing 80 inhabitants. It comprises 1410 acres; and is separated from the rest of the parish by the river Tees, which bounds it on the north.

GIRTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of NORTH STOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Cambridge; containing 351 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 4. 4½., and in the gift of Sir S. V. Cotton, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £446, and the glebe comprises 19½ acres. The tower of the church is in the later English style.

GIRTON, a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of NEWARK, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 8 miles (S. E. by E.) from Tuxford; containing 206 inhabitants. It comprises 1075 acres, of which 570 are in open pasture; its small village is seated on the east bank of the Trent. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of South Scarle: the great tithes have been commuted for £133. 17. 6., and the vicarial for £60. The church is an humble edifice.

GISBURN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CLITHEROE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 10½ miles (W. by S.) from Skipton; comprising the townships of Gisburn, Gisburn-Forest, Horton, Middop, Nappa, Newsholme, Paythorne, Rimmington, and Swinden; and containing 2191 inhabitants, of whom 543 are in the township of Gisburn. This place was for many generations the seat of the family of Lister, whose descendant, Lord Ribblesdale, is lord of the manor. The parish is situated in the vale of the Ribble, and comprises by computation 18,190 acres; the surface is finely varied,

and the scenery picturesque. Gisburn Park is a noble mansion, containing a valuable collection of paintings; the park is extensive, and approached by a handsome lodge. The river Ribble, which here receives the waters of the Stockbeck, flows through the grounds; and on an acclivity rising from its banks is Castle Haugh, a small square fort of great antiquity. The village was formerly a market-town; fairs for fat-cattle and sheep are held in it every fortnight on the Mondays alternating with those of Skipton fairs, and two fairs are also held on Easter-Monday and the 18th of September, chiefly for cattle. It is also a polling-place for the West riding. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £161, and a glebe-house; impropiator, Lord Ribblesdale. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; the east window is embellished with stained glass. The Lister family are interred in a vault in the church. There is a chapel at Tosside, dedicated to St. Bartholomew; and the Wesleyans and Independents have places of worship.

GISBURN-FOREST, a township, in the parish of GISBURN, union of CLITHEROE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 8 miles (S.) from Settle; containing 372 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 4830 acres; and includes the village of Houghton-Chapel, and the hamlets of Owlshaw and Whelpstones. Two cattle-fairs, commenced in 1838, are held at Houghton-Chapel on March 14th and September 3rd.

GISLEHAM (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, E. division of SUFFOLK, 4½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Lowestoft; containing 254 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the North Sea; and comprises, according to an old survey, 1292a. 2r. 5p. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £410; the glebe comprises 6 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure with a round tower, and contains a curiously sculptured font.

GISLINGHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Eye; containing 669 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 1. 5½.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Collyer, whose tithes have been commuted for £635, and whose glebe comprises 50 acres. The church is a neat edifice in the later English style, with a tower of brick. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans: also a school endowed with £17 per annum, bequeathed by John Darby, Esq., and lady; and another supported by the rector and a small endowment.

GISSING (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DEPWADE, hundred of DISS, E. division of NORFOLK, 4½ miles (E. N. E.) from Diss; containing 498 inhabitants. It comprises 1974a. 10p., of which 1399 acres are arable, 475 pasture and meadow, 34 wood, 51 common and waste, and 16 acres roads. A pleasure-fair is held on the 25th of July. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 16. 5½., and in the gift of the Rev. Sir W. R. Kemp, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £487, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, with a

round tower, from which, opening into the nave, is a beautiful Norman arch. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

GITTISHAM, a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Honiton; containing 376 inhabitants. It comprises 2038 acres, of which 531 are waste land or common. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 8. 11½., and in the gift of the Rev. T. Putt: the tithes have been commuted for £313, and the glebe comprises 43 acres. The church contains a superb monument to the Beaumont family, and one to the memory of Sir Thomas Putt, who in 1686 founded a school.

GIVENDALE, a township, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, though locally in the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (S. E.) from Ripon; containing 29 inhabitants. The township comprises about 800 acres, divided into four farms, and partly the property of Earl de Grey. Tithe rent-charges have been awarded amounting to £31.

GIVENDALE, or GWENDALE, GREAT, a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK; containing 85 inhabitants, of whom 70 are in the township of Great Givendale, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Pocklington. The parish comprises by measurement 1227 acres, of which 500 are in the township of Grimthorpe; of the rest, 337 are arable, 290 pasture, and 100 woodland, nearly the whole the property of John Singleton, Esq., of Givendale House. The country is very fine, commanding extensive views of the vale of York. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Millington annexed, in the patronage of the Dean of York, and valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 4.; net income, £219. The impropriate tithes of the township of Great Givendale have been commuted for £50, and the vicarial for £20: the vicar has a glebe of 7 acres. The church is an ancient edifice with a campanile turret.

GIVENDALE, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of MILLINGTON, union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK; containing 13 inhabitants.

GLAISDALE, a chapelry, in the parish of DANBY, union of WHITBY, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 10 miles (W. S. W.) from Whitby; containing 1021 inhabitants. It was the property of Robert de Brus, lord of Skelton, and, with the rest of the parish of Danby, descended to the Thwengs, and afterwards to the Latimers, lords of Danby; it is now divided into many freeholds. The vale is watered by the river Esk, and is remarkable for its fertility, but is surrounded by sterile hills, whose naked summits contrast strikingly with the rich pastures and corn-fields of the well-wooded tract beneath. The parish comprises by computation 8370 acres; and includes the hamlets of Stonegate and Lealholm-Bridge, the latter situated on the Esk. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York, with a net income of £120: the church was built in 1793, upon the site of a more ancient edifice, consecrated in 1388. At Glaisdale and Lealholm-Bridge are places of worship for Wesleyans.

GLANDFORD (ST. MARTIN), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, W. division of NOR-

FOLK, 1 mile (E.) from Blakeney; containing 81 inhabitants. The parish comprises 364a. 9p., of which 284 acres are arable, 28 pasture, and 56 heath; the surface is undulated, and the higher grounds command extensive views over the German Ocean. The village is situated in a well wooded vale, watered by the river Glaven, near which is found a peculiar species of rush, only known to grow in two other places in the kingdom. The living is united, with the rectory of Blakeney and the vicarage of Little Langham, to the rectory of Cockthorpe: certain tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1820, and some tithes have been since commuted for £94. 10.; there is a glebe of nearly 9 acres. The church having long been a ruin, the chancel was repaired in 1840, and fitted up for the performance of divine service, by subscription.

GLANDFORD BRIGG or BRIDGE, a market-town and chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of WRAWBY, S. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 24 miles (N. by E.) from Lincoln, and 153 (N. by W.) from London; containing 1822 inhabitants. This place, originally only a small fishing-hamlet, is now a well-built town, plentifully supplied with water from the river Ancholme, of which one branch runs through it, and another passes at the distance of a quarter of a mile westward: the bridge has lately been taken down, and a new one erected. A considerable trade is carried on in corn, coal, and timber; there are several fur-manufactories, tanneries, and fell-mongers' establishments; and it is asserted that more persons are employed here in dressing rabbit-skins than in any other provincial town in the kingdom. A great improvement has been made by draining the Ancholme level, the expense of which is defrayed by a tax on land, and a duty on the tonnage of the river. The market is on Thursday, and a fair is held on August 5th. There are petty-sessions once a fortnight: the powers of the county debt-court of Brigg, established in 1847, extend over the greater part of the registration-district of Glandford-Brigg. The tithes were commuted for land under an inclosure act of the 39th and 40th George III. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in 1699, at the expense of four gentlemen, who endowed it with certain estates vested in their respective heirs and the trustees of the free school; it was rebuilt in 1842, and is now a handsome edifice in the pointed style, with a tower 82 feet high, the whole erected at a cost of £3000, defrayed by subscription, aided by a grant from the Church Building Society. The Friends, Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, have each a place of worship; and there is a chapel for Roman Catholics. The free grammar school was founded in 1669, pursuant to the will of Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart., and is endowed with land producing £344 per annum. The poor law union comprises 52 parishes or places, and contains 29,828 inhabitants. In the reign of John, an hospital was founded here by Adam Paynel, which was a cell to the abbey of Selby, in Yorkshire; but all traces of it have disappeared.

GLANTLEES, with GREENS.—See GREENS.

GLANTON, a township, in the parish of WHITTINGHAM, union of ALNWICK, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (W.) from Alnwick; containing 592 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Morpeth to Wooler,

and has been much improved by the erection of several handsome houses. The tithes have been commuted for £84. 17. 6. payable to the vicar, and £189. 15. 4. to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians. On a lofty eminence called Glanton Pyke, at a short distance to the north-west of the village, was formerly a beacon. Several stone coffins, and urns containing burnt bones, discovered about 1716, near "Deer-street," in the township, are supposed to have been deposited before the invasion of the Romans, from the discovery also, at different periods, of weapons that evidently belonged to the Britons. There is a petrifying well, at the bottom of which shell-marl is found.

GLAPTHORN (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of WILLYBROOK, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W. by N.) from Oundle; containing 427 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the left bank of the river Nene, and consists of 1415*a*. 27*p*. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Cotterstock: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1813.

GLAPTON, NOTTINGHAM.—See CLIFTON.

GLAPWELL, a township, in the parish of BOLSOVER, union of MANSFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Mansfield: containing 91 inhabitants. Here was a chapel, which in 1240 belonged to Darley Abbey, but of which no later account exists than in 1511.

GLASCOED, a hamlet, in the parish of USK, union of PONT-Y POOL, division and hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from the town of Usk; containing 203 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

GLASSCOTE, with BOLEHALL.—See BOLEHALL.

GLASS-HOUSE-YARD, a liberty, in the poor law union of EAST LONDON, Finsbury division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 1415 inhabitants.

GLASSON, a village and port, in the township of THURNHAM, parish and union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of LANCASTHIRE, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Lancaster. This place is situated at the mouth of the river Lune, and is the modern harbour to Lancaster, and a custom-house station of that port, with an establishment of officers for the collection of the duties. Here is a spacious dock, constructed about 1785, capable of receiving merchantmen of considerable burthen, with extensive quays for loading and unloading. About forty vessels can discharge their cargoes in the dock at one time, and the basin above the dock can accommodate a much greater number; vessels of between 300 and 500 tons may enter the outer port. The goods are forwarded to Lancaster by a canal which joins the Preston and Lancaster canal, three miles distant. A church was built in 1844: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Trustees, with a net income of £90, and a house. A school is supported by subscription.

GLASSONBY, a township, in the parish of ADDINGHAM, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Penrith; containing 165 inhabitants. It comprises 2245 acres, of which 900 are common. The village is situated on an eminence, about a mile north of the parish church. At the hamlet of Maughamby, in the township, is a free

school, founded in 1634 by the Rev. Edward Mayplett, who endowed it with 72 acres of land.

GLASTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Uppingham; containing 249 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres. The greater portion of the land is a rich, red soil, and the remainder a whitish clay; the surface is hilly, and the scenery pleasing. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and annexed to the Mastership of St. Peter's College, Cambridge: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £4. 3. 6., and the rectorial for £270. 16. 6., per annum.

GLASTONBURY, a market-town, in the union of WELLS, hundred of GLASTON-TWELVE-HIDES, E. division of SOMERSET, 124 miles (W. by S.) from London; containing 3314 inhabitants. This place, which is of very great antiquity, is situated in a marshy tract called by the Britons *Avalon*, from its abounding with apples, and *Ynys-wytryn*, or "the glassy island;" by the Saxons the tract was named *Glastn-ey*, a term of similar signification, and after the erection of a monastery, which formed a small town, it was styled *Glastn-a-byrig*, whence the present name is immediately deduced. The origin of Glastonbury is involved in so much obscurity, that it is difficult to separate its authentic from its legendary history. It is chiefly distinguished for its celebrated ABBEY, said to have been originally founded by Joseph of Arimathea, whom Philip, the Apostle of Gaul, sent to preach the Gospel in Britain, and who, having arrived in the island, rested with his companions on a small eminence, half a mile to the south-west of the present town, still called Weary-all Hill, and established here the first society of Christian worshippers in Britain. In the most ancient charters of the monastery, Glastonbury is styled "the fountain and origin of all religion in the realm of Britain." When the church erected by Joseph had fallen into ruins, Dewi, Bishop of St. David's, rebuilt it upon the same spot, and on its subsequent decay, it was restored by twelve persons from the northern parts of England. St. Patrick, who came from Ireland about 439, is said to have spent 30 years of his life in the convent, and to have formed the brethren, who previously lived in huts scattered round the church, into a regular community, restoring also the primitive form of Christianity, which, after the death of Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, had fallen into disuse. About the year 530, David, Archbishop of Menevia, with seven of his suffragans, retired to this place, and greatly improved the church; he added a chapel dedicated to the Holy Virgin, and enriched the altar with a sapphire of inestimable value. The celebrated King Arthur, after the fatal battle with his nephew Mordred, was interred in the isle; and his remains are said to have been discovered in the reign of Henry II., who ordering a search to be made, a leaden cross was found, with a Latin inscription in the rude characters of that age, "Here lies the famous King Arthur, buried in the Isle of Avalon:" beneath was ob-



Seal.

served a coffin-like excavation in the solid rock, containing the bones of a human body, supposed to be those of Arthur, which were then deposited in the church, and covered with a sumptuous monument. St. Augustine, on his arrival in Britain, visited Glastonbury, and attempted to introduce into the abbey the rules of the order of St. Benedict; but the measure was not attended with success.

The monastery, during the heptarchy, was much favoured by successive monarchs; in 708, Ina, King of the West Saxons, took down the conventual buildings, which were greatly dilapidated, and rebuilt the abbey from the foundation in a style of superior splendour. In 942, Dunstan was appointed abbot by King Edred, who gave him the unlimited command of the royal treasury for the improvement of the monastery; he enlarged the buildings in a style of unrivalled magnificence, and in a short time completed an establishment, which, under his superintendence, became the "pride of England and the glory of Christendom," furnishing superiors to all the religious houses in the kingdom. Edgar, who had a palace within two miles of the town, in a romantic situation, at a place still called "Edgarley," endowed the abbey with several estates, and invested the monks with extensive privileges. The abbots were sovereigns within the Isle of Avalon, into which neither the king nor any of the bishops could enter without their permission; they sat among the barons in parliament, and enjoyed a revenue superior to that of most monasteries in the kingdom. Of the palace of Edgar there are no other vestiges than two wolves' heads and a pelican, placed in the front of a modern house; the former conveying a direct allusion to the tax imposed by him on the Welsh princes, for the extirpation of wolves within the realm.

At the time of the Conquest, William, not content with curtailing the power of the monks, and with exacting tribute, deprived them of their privileges, and seized on their possessions; he also imposed an abbot of his own nomination, whose tyranny ultimately compelled him to retire into Normandy. Under the succeeding abbot, the abbey recovered many of the estates of which it had been deprived; and during the abbacy of Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, whose liberality and prudence equally promoted the interest of the monks, and the cultivation of literature among them, it regained the greater part of its confiscated wealth, and retrieved its former fame and importance. A considerable portion of the abbey having been destroyed by fire in the year 1184, it was restored by Henry II., who granted the abbots a charter, confirming all the privileges which had been obtained from his predecessors. Its internal tranquillity, however, was now greatly interrupted by violent contentions between the monks and the Bishop of Wells, with respect to the nomination of the abbot, which continued, with trifling intermissions, until the Reformation. In the year 1276, the abbey was much injured by the shock of an earthquake, which threw down the church of St. Michael on the Torr Hill.

The strict discipline prevailing in the establishment delayed for a time its preconceived fate; but in 1539, its venerable abbot, Whytyng, refusing to surrender to the commissioners of Henry VIII., was arraigned and condemned for high treason, and, with two of his monks, being drawn on a sledge to Torr Hill, was hanged and

quartered; his head was placed over the entrance to the abbey, and his members were exposed at Bath, Bridgewater, Wells, and Ilchester. At the dissolution of this celebrated monastery, which had flourished from the earliest introduction of Christianity into Britain, the revenue was £3508. 13. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. The abbey building and its dependencies comprehended a space of about 40 acres; the ruins consist chiefly of the chapel of St. Joseph, and fragments of the church. The prevailing character of the chapel is Norman, but the details and enrichment, which are in good preservation, are early English; the remains of the church are less embellished, but exhibit much of the pure simplicity of the early English style, with some portions of a later date. The abbot's kitchen is the most entire, and is probably of more recent erection than the other buildings: it is of an octagonal form, having four fire-places; the roof is finely vaulted, and from the centre rises an octagonal pyramid, crowned with a double lantern, of curious design. The ruins are richly overspread with ivy, and present a striking memorial of departed grandeur.

The TOWN stands on the declivity of a considerable eminence, nearly in the centre of the county, and has a spacious street forming the principal thoroughfare, intersected nearly at right angles by another of smaller extent. The houses are in general low, but there are several of more recent erection and of more respectable appearance; many in different parts have been built entirely of stone taken from the ruins of the abbey. The George inn was appropriated by the abbots as a place of entertainment for pilgrims visiting the shrine of St. Dunstan, and still retains much of its original character and decoration: the old manor-house has been pulled down, and a beautiful building, harmonising in its style of architecture with the venerable remains by which it is surrounded, has been erected by the proprietor of the abbey land. An elegant cross was erected in 1846, on the site of the old market-cross, removed about 1806; it is of an imposing appearance, 38 feet high, and a great ornament to the town. The town is well paved and lighted, and supplied with water from a fine spring issuing from the ridge of a hill. Two branches of manufacture are carried on, those of stockings and a coarse sort of gloves; but the trade is of small extent. The market-days were Tuesday and Saturday, but the market on the former has been discontinued, and that on the latter is now only for butchers' meat; the fairs are on the Wednesday in Easter-week, September 19th (called the Torr fair, and chiefly for horses), and October 10th. A large market for fat-cattle has been established, which is held on the third Monday in every month. A canal has been cut from the bottom of the town to the mouth of the river Parret, and by it a trade has been opened up with South Wales, Bristol, Gloucester, &c.; its length is 14 miles. The corporation, under a charter granted in the 4th of Queen Anne, consisted of a mayor, and 7 capital and 16 inferior burgesses, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, and two sergeants-at-mace. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the government is now vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace. There are petty-sessions on alternate Mondays, and a court leet for the hundred is held in the town.

Glastonbury consists of the parishes of *St. Benedict* and *St. John the Baptist*, for uniting which an act was

obtained in 1834; and comprises by measurement 7059 acres. The livings are distinct, and are perpetual curacies in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the appropriator, whose tithes have been commuted for £720, and whose glebe contains nearly 106 acres. The churchwardens of St. John's are a body corporate, having a common seal, and estates which are for the most part demised on leases for lives, but which, if in hand, would produce £500 a year: many of the muniments of title are as ancient as the year 1300. The churches are both interesting structures, in the later English style, with towers of very graceful and highly enriched character; St. Benedict's tower has open turrets and battlements, and more decoration than St. John's, which is, notwithstanding, a fine composition. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Independents; and a national school is supported partly by an appropriation of £20 per annum, arising from property bequeathed by James Levinston, in 1666, for charitable uses. The Upper and Lower almshouses were founded by the abbots of the monastery, and since the Dissolution have been supported by the crown; the latter is inhabited by ten aged men, and the former by ten women, and attached to each is a small chapel. On the summit of Torr Hill, at a short distance from the town, is the tower of St. Michael, the only part remaining of a monastery erected on the site of one destroyed by the earthquake in 1276; over the west entrance is a sculptured figure of St. Michael, holding in his hand a pair of scales, in one of which is the Bible, and in the other the devil, aided by an imp in a fruitless effort to outweigh the sacred volume. Some chalybeate springs were discovered at Glastonbury, which, about the middle of the last century, were numerous attended by invalids from Bath, Bristol, and other parts of the country; and such was the repute of their medicinal properties, that the water was sent in bottles to London. A great variety of organic remains, consisting chiefly of *nautili*, *cornua ammonis*, bivalves, &c., has been found imbedded in the quarries near Torr Hill. Fielding, the novelist, was a native of Sharpham Park, in the parish; and among the many illustrious personages who have been interred here, are several of the Saxon kings, together with a numerous train of noblemen, bishops, abbots, and priors.

GLATTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of PETERBOROUGH, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Stilton; containing, with the chapelry of Holme, 715 inhabitants. It is situated on the great north road, and comprises by admeasurement 2070 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture; the soil is a stiff clay. The surface is rather flat; the prevailing timber is elm, with an intermixture of oak and ash in some parts, and the scenery is generally of pleasing character. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Holme annexed, valued in the king's books at £21. 8. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £546; patron, T. M. Wingfield, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1800; the land comprises 473 acres. There is an endowment of £15 per annum, arising from land for teaching children.

GLAZEBROOK, LANCASTER.—See RIXTON.

GLAZELEY, a parish, in the union of BRIDGNORTH, hundred of STOTTESDEN, S. division of SALOP, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles

(S. by W.) from Bridgnorth; containing 38 inhabitants. It comprises 636 acres, the soil of which is a strong clay, lying on marl and coarse limestone with an admixture of sandstone; a bed of coal, of sulphureous quality, extends throughout the whole district. The living is a discharged rectory, united, together with that of Deux-hill, in 1760, to the rectory of Chetton: the tithes have been commuted for £86, and the glebe comprises four acres. The church is a small neat edifice; its style speaks a date little anterior to the Reformation, and not improbably subsequent to that period. Near it is an ancient farmhouse, part of which appears to have been a religious building, as it contains windows and doorways in the ecclesiastical style of the 15th century: a stone coffin, also, was found there, which now lies in the churchyard.

GLEASTON, a township, in the parish of ALDINGHAM, union of ULVERSTON, hundred of LONSDALE north of the Sands, county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (S. E.) from Dalton. This place contains several neat houses at the foot of a rising ground; and also the mouldering ruins of Gleaston Castle, which, according to tradition, was erected by the lords of Aldingham immediately after the sea had swept away the lower part of the parish, where their original residence was fixed. The date of its erection is uncertain, but the style of the architecture, as yet to be discerned, points to the Harringtons as the founders. The area of the castle is a square, and the ruins consist chiefly of two towers, nearly perfect, on the west side, with the falling stones of a wall which connects them; there are also traces of towers on the east, on which side the greater part of the ruins are at the north-east angle: the north and south walls are almost razed to their foundations. The interior of this structure, once a place of great strength and importance, is now a browzy pasture, of uneven surface, covered in many parts with masses of stones.

GLEMHAM, GREAT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of PLOMESGATE, E. division of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Saxmundham; containing 370 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1800 acres of arable and pasture land: Glemham House is a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with the small tithes, and annexed to the rectory of Little Glemham: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £352. 14. 8., with a glebe of 3 acres, and the small tithes for £95. The church is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the ancient font, of Caen stone, is richly sculptured.

GLEMHAM, LITTLE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of PLOMESGATE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Wickham-Market; containing 333 inhabitants. This place was for many years the property of the Glemham family, whose seat, Glemham Hall, has for more than a century and a half been the residence of the North family, the present proprietors, of whom Sir Dudley North, Knt., the first owner of the lordship, was sheriff of London in 1682. The parish comprises 1269*a.* 3*r.* 12*p.* The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Great Glemham annexed, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Hon. Mrs. North: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for £305, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is a handsome struc-

ture, beautifully situated, and contains monuments to Sir Dudley North and others of his family, who are interred in the chancel.

GLEMSFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Sudbury; containing 1366 inhabitants. This is a place of considerable antiquity, and in the reign of Edward the Confessor a collegiate society was established here, under the government of a dean, and invested with several privileges, which were confirmed by Henry III. It was also of importance as a manufacturing town, but only for a short period. An attempt has recently been made to revive its manufactures by establishing the silk-trade; and worsted goods, silks, and velvets are made by handloom: the platting of straw also employs some of the population. The parish comprises by measurement 2295 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30, and in the gift of the Bishop of Ely: the tithes have been commuted for £800, and the glebe comprises 75 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient and handsome structure, situated on an eminence. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents.

GLEN MAGNA (*St. Cuthbert*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (S. E.) from Leicester; containing, with the chapelry of Stretton Magna, 833 inhabitants, a few of whom are employed in the manufacture of stockings. The Leicester Union canal passes through the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 14. 2.; net income, £217; patron and impropiator, Sir G. Robinson, Bart. The sum of £30 per annum, arising from lands originally bequeathed by William Hobson, and exchanged for others under an inclosure act in 1760, is applied to the relief of the poor and to parochial uses.

GLEN PARVA, a chapelry, in the parish of AYLESTONE, union of BLABY, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Leicester; containing 148 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £190.

GLENDON (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of KETTERING, hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Kettering; containing 44 inhabitants. It lies about half way between Kettering and Rothwell, and to the right of the road between those places; and consists of 772*a.* 2*r.* 3*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the Booth family.

GLENFIELD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BLABY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Leicester; containing, with the chapelries of Braunstone and Kirby-Muxloe, 1032 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 4000 acres. The soil is partly a strong heavy clay, and partly gravelly; the surface is diversified with hills, and the lower grounds are watered by the Glenfield brook. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £818; patron, C. Winstanley, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in the 49th of George III. The church is an ancient structure. There are chapels of ease at Braunstone and Kirby-Muxloe, and a place of worship for Wesleyans.

GLENFIELD-FRITH, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of BLABY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Leicester; containing 10 inhabitants. This place formed part of the ancient Chase or Frith of Leicester.

GLENTHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, E. division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Market-Rasen; containing, with the hamlet of Bishop-Bridge, 477 inhabitants. This place is bounded on the east by the river Ancholme, which falls into the Humber at Ferriby Sluice. The parish comprises 2642*a.* 3*r.*: there are quarries of stone of moderate quality, for the roads. Vessels sail from Bishop-Bridge, down the Ancholme, to Hull and other parts of Yorkshire. Fairs for horned-cattle, sheep, and pigs, are held on the 25th of November. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £90; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln: the tithes were commuted for land in 1763, when 312 acres were allotted to the appropriators, and 70 to the vicar. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a tower and chancel of more recent date. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also an endowed almshouse.

GLENTWORTH (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, W. division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (S. W.) from Spittal; containing 324 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Lincoln to Barton, called the Old-street, and comprises by measurement 3040 acres: there are quarries of good limestone, which is raised for building, burning into lime, and for the roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 6., and in the patronage of the Earl of Scarborough, who is impropiator: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £340, and the impropiate for £500; there are 7 acres of glebe. The church contains a sumptuous monument to the memory of Sir Christopher Wray, Kut., lord chief justice in the reign of Elizabeth.

GLEVERING, a hamlet, in the parish of HACHESTON, union of PLOMESGATE, hundred of LOES, E. division of SUFFOLK; containing 11 inhabitants.

GLEWSTON, a township, in the parish of GOODRICH or GODERICH, poor-law union of ROSS, Lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD; containing 121 inhabitants.

GLIDDEN, with CHIDDEN.—See CHIDDEN.

GLINTON (*St. Benedict*), a parish, in the union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Market-Deeping; containing 404 inhabitants. It comprises 1480*a.* 2*r.* 24*p.*; the soil is generally light and gravelly, and there are some pits of good gravel. The living is annexed to the rectory of Peakirk: the church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with an embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire of graceful elevation. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists; and a school endowed with 14 acres of land.

GLOBE-LANE, an extra-parochial liberty, adjoining the parish of ST. MARGARET, IPSWICH, in the union and liberty of IPSWICH, E. division of the county of SUFFOLK; containing 17 inhabitants.

GLODWICK, a district parish, in the parochial chapelry and poor-law union of **OLDHAM**, parish of **PRESTWICH**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of **LANCASHIRE**, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (S. E.) from Oldham; containing about 5500 inhabitants. This place, which lies east of the high road from Oldham to Ashton, was formed into a parish under the provisions of the 6th and 7th of Victoria, cap. 37. The living is a perpetual curacy, with an endowment of £150 per annum, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester and the Crown, alternately. The church, dedicated to Christ, was built in 1843, on a site given by Earl Howe, and is a cruciform edifice in the early English style.

GLOOSTON (*St. John*), a parish, in the union of **HARBOROUGH**, hundred of **GARTREE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Harborough; containing 157 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £180; patron, the Earl of Cardigan: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1825.

GLORORUM, a township, in the parish of **BAMBROUGH**, union of **BELFORD**, N. division of **BAMBROUGH** ward and of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Belford; containing 53 inhabitants. It is situated east of the Waren burn, and about a mile south-west of Bambrugh, on the road to Bradford; to the north-west is Waren bay.

GLOSSOP (*All Saints*), a market-town, a parish, and the head of a union (though a portion of the parish is in the union of **HAYFIELD**), in the hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**. This parish comprises the chapelries of Chinley with Bugsworth and Brownside, Hayfield, and Mellor; the townships of Chisworth, Chunall, Dinting, Glossop, Hadfield, Ludworth, Newmills, Padfield, Simmondley, and Whitfield; and the hamlets of Beard, Charlesworth, Ollersett, Thornsett, and Whittle; the whole containing 22,898 inhabitants, of whom 3548 are in the township of Glossop, 10 miles (N.) from Chapel-en-le-Frith, 50 (N. N. W.) from Derby, and 176 (N. N. W.) from London. It forms the north-west extremity of Derbyshire, the river Etherow having its rise in the Alpine ridges here, and separating it from Cheshire. The Derwent, also, has its source at the north extremity, where for some distance it is called the Wrongsley river, and separates the parish and county from Yorkshire, after which, entering the chapelry of Derwent, it takes that name. The Goyt, which rises from Axe Edge, near Buxton, washes the south-west side of the parish; the Etherow has its confluence with the Goyt near Marple bridge, and flows to Stockport. Glossop is one of the most romantic parishes in the county, particularly the wild mountainous district on its eastern side, of which a considerable portion is moorland; its western side is a highly flourishing district, and by far the most important seat of the cotton manufacture in the county, owing chiefly to which the population within the last fifty years has increased more than twofold. There are about fifty cotton-mills, several extensive establishments for calico-printing, two clothing-mills, a manufactory for cloth, and three considerable paper-mills. Before the introduction of the cotton-trade the manufacture of woollens had made great progress, but it has since declined. The parish is very extensive, comprising 49,960 acres of land, mostly pasture; it abounds in clay, stone, slate, and coal, with valuable falls

of water: in the township of Glossop, which is situated in a beautifully romantic dale surrounded by lofty hills, are 4816 acres.

The Old Town of Glossop is irregularly built, but many improvements have taken place within the last few years, including some new roads, a street, &c. Mill Town connects itself with Howard Town on the Sheffield road leading to the Old Town, so called in contradistinction to New Town or Howard Town, which forms the great focus of improvements, and is three-quarters of a mile west from Glossop. In 1837 an act was passed for obtaining a more regular supply of water, by constructing reservoirs upon the tributary streams of the river Etherow, in the parish; and an act for lighting the place with gas was passed in 1845. A branch of the Manchester and Sheffield railway was opened to the town in the last mentioned year: the line is a little more than a mile long. The market was established under an act of the 7th of Victoria; it was commenced in July 1845, and is held on Saturday: a handsome town-hall and market-house, with a prison, and an office for the agent of the Duke of Norfolk, lord of the manor, form a noble range of building, in the Italian style. The market is a covered one, behind the town-hall, with shops for butchers, greengrocers, and other traders; and the New Town being for the most part neatly built of stone, and the shops in general respectable, the whole presents a thriving and handsome appearance. Petty-sessions are held in the town-hall every fourth Thursday. The powers of the county debt-court of Glossop, established in 1847, extend over the greater part of the registration-district of Hayfield and Glossop.

The **LIVING** is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 18. 9.; net income, £300; patron and impropiator, the Duke of Norfolk. The church, situated in Old Glossop, is a neat structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, aisles, and tower and spire; it was partly rebuilt in 1831, and enlarged by the erection of two galleries, by which 800 sittings were obtained. The cost, £2000, was raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £200 from the Incorporated Society; the chancel was repaired at the expense of the Duke of Norfolk. In the churchyard is a very ancient yew-tree; also two sun-dials. At Mellor, Newmills, Hayfield, Charlesworth, and Whitfield, are other incumbencies. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, and other congregations of dissenters: the Roman Catholic chapel, a handsome structure of the Tuscan order, standing on an eminence overlooking the Old Town, was built by the late Duke of Norfolk, at a cost of £3000. One of the schools is endowed with £37. 10. per annum; and among other useful institutions is a savings' bank, commenced in April 1844. Joseph Haigh, Esq., who died in March, 1786, left the interest of £1000 to be annually laid out in clothing poor men and women; and there are several minor charities. The poor law union of Glossop comprises a portion of the parish, and contains a population of 10,322. On the south side of the Etherow, near Woolley Bridge, are vestiges of a Roman station, measuring 122 yards by 112, and called Melandra Castle; the moat towards the south-east, the four entrances, the ramparts, about nine feet in thickness, and the site of the prætorium, 25 yards square, are still discernible, as are also the Roman road from Brough to this place, and that to Buxton.

GLOSTER-HILL, a township, in the parish of **WARKWORTH**, union of **ALNWICK**, E. division of **COQUETDALE** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from **Alnwick**; containing 18 inhabitants. The township is situated on the southern bank of the **Coquet**, near its confluence with the **North Sea**; and comprises 260 acres of excellent land, tithe-free, in equal portions of arable and pasture. The surface is undulated, and the view of the sea extensive. The **Hall**, which stood on an eminence near the **Coquet**, was burnt down in 1760.



Arms.

GLOUCESTER, a city, an inland port, the head of a union, and a county of itself, locally in the hundred of **DUDSTONE** and **KING'S-BARTON**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 34 miles (N. N. E.) from **Bristol**, and 107 (W. N. W.) from **London**, on the road to **South Wales**; containing, with the **College Precincts**, which are extra-parochial, 14,152 inhabitants.

This was a town of considerable importance prior to the **Roman** invasion. Its origin is generally ascribed to the *Dobuni*, a tribe of Britons who settled in this part of the country; and, either from its founder **Glowi**, a native chief, or, with greater probability, from its eminence, it obtained the appellation of *Caer Glou*, British words implying, according to the former supposition, "the city of **Glowi**," or, according to the latter, "the fair city." **Richard of Cirencester** relates that the British fortress was taken in the year 47 by the **Romans**, who established a colony here, which he styles *Glebon*; and which, in the *Itinerary of Antoninus*, as well as other ancient writings, is denominated *Glevum Colonia*. The situation of the place on the **Ermin-street**, which was both a British and a **Roman** road passing over the **Severn**, rendered it of importance. The exact site of the **Roman** station is supposed to have been a tract of land, now in tillage, to the north-east of the present city, called **Kingsholme**, near which was a palace belonging to the **Anglo-Saxon** kings of **Mercia**, in old deeds named *Regia Domus*: on this spot have been found **Roman** coins, urns, and sacrificing utensils. Tradition relates that **Lucius**, the first Christian king of Britain, founded a see at **Gloucester**, in the second century, and that he was buried in the church of **St. Mary de Lode**.

After the departure of the **Romans**, the city is said to have been governed by **Eldol**, a British chief, who was present at the massacre of the Britons by the Saxons at **Stonehenge**, and who, according to some writers, escaped from the carnage, and afterwards killed **Hengist** the Saxon leader, at the battle of **Maeshill**, in **Yorkshire**, in 489. Having been captured by the Saxons in 578, **Gloucester** was by them called *Gleau-ceasters*, from which, or from *Claudii Castra*, its present name is derived: it first belonged to the kingdom of **Wessex**, and then to that of **Mercia**. About 679, the city was considerably enlarged by **Wulphere**, King of **Mercia**, who founded here a priory dedicated to **St. Oswald**, and subsequently erected the abbey. **Edgar**, in a charter to the monks of **Worcester**, dated at **Gloucester** in 964, styles this a "royal city." It was repeatedly plundered by the **Danes**,

by whom, in the reign of **Ethelred II.**, it was taken, and nearly destroyed by fire: the injury it suffered was, however, soon repaired. **Edmund Ironside**, having taken up his quarters here after his defeat by **Canute** at **Assandune**, challenged that prince to decide their mutual claim to the kingdom by single combat; but the English and Danish nobility, wearied with continual warfare, induced their kings to hold a conference for the partition of the kingdom, which took place in the **Isle of Alney**, on the south-western side of the city. **Edward the Confessor** often resided here in regal splendour, as also did **William I.** (who erected the castle, on the bank of the **Severn**), **William II.**, and other kings. According to **Camden**, a mint was established here in the reign of **John**, on whose death, in 1216, his son **Henry III.** was crowned in the abbey church, by the **Bishop of Winchester**, in the presence of the pope's legate. This king, in 1263, having appointed **Sir Maci De Besile**, a Frenchman, sheriff for **Gloucestershire**, and constable of **Gloucester Castle**, the citizens, and the nobility of the county, taking umbrage at the promotion of a foreigner, chose for their governor **Sir William de Tracy**, who, proceeding to hold a county court, was arrested by **De Besile**, and imprisoned in the castle. The discontented nobles then besieged and captured that fortress, which they held for some time; but at length surrendered it to **Prince Edward**, afterwards **Edward I.**, who in 1279 held a parliament here, in which various laws were enacted, called "the Statutes of Gloucester." Another parliament was held by **Richard II.**, in 1378; others by **Henry IV.**, in 1403 and 1407; and finally a parliament was summoned here by **Henry V.** in 1420, which, at the expiration of 14 days, was adjourned to **Westminster**.

When hostilities began between **Charles I.** and the parliament, the citizens declared in favour of the latter; and having procured cannon, and repaired and strengthened their fortifications, with the assistance of a few regular troops under the government of **Colonel Massie**, they resolved to defend themselves against all opposition. In the middle of Feb. 1642, **Lord Herbert**, son of the **Marquess of Worcester**, besieged the city at the head of 2000 **Welsh** royalists; and after remaining before it five weeks, surrendered himself and his followers, on the approach of an army under **Sir William Waller** to relieve the place. On the 10th of August, 1643, the king, with a large and well-appointed body of forces, laid siege to **Gloucester**; but his reiterated attacks were repulsed by the garrison with the utmost vigour and resolution; and after a siege of 26 days, and the loss of 1000 men, he was induced to retreat on the advance of the **Earl of Essex**, who had marched from **London** to relieve the city. Previously to this siege, there were eleven parish churches in **Gloucester**, six of which were destroyed, together with the suburbs of the city, by order of the governor, to obstruct the approach of the enemy. The conduct of the citizens was not forgotten at the **Restoration of Charles II.**, by whose order their walls were rased, and their fortifications destroyed, in 1662: that monarch also deprived them of their charter, but subsequently granted a new one. In 1687, **James II.** visited **Gloucester**, in one of his progresses through the kingdom, and lodged at the deanery, where many resorted to him to be touched for the king's evil. **George III.**, the queen, and the princesses, visited **Gloucester**

on their route from Cheltenham, in 1788; in 1807, George IV., then Prince of Wales, dined with the corporation, and received the freedom of the city. On the 19th of October, 1830, Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, accompanied by her illustrious mother, visited the place, when an address was presented to her by the mayor and corporation.

GLOUCESTER is pleasantly situated in a fertile vale, on the eastern bank of the river Severn, and consists principally of four spacious streets, built on rising ground, and diverging at right angles from the centre of the town, which is the highest spot, towards the cardinal points. They were originally terminated by the East, North, South, and West gates, from which they respectively took their names; and at the intersection was an elegant cross, surrounded by four churches, of which only one is remaining. The West gate, on the western bank of the river, was standing till the erection of the new bridge, many years previously to which all the other gates had been removed. This bridge is a handsome structure of stone, consisting of one arch, 87 feet in the span, with a plain parapet and cornice; the approaches on both sides are defended by iron palisades, and from it a causeway, half a mile in length, extends across the Isle of Alney to Over, where is a noble bridge of one arch, in the construction of which the segments of a circle and an ellipsis have been combined. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas, by a company incorporated in 1820, and in 1834 two acts were obtained for better lighting the city and suburbs; the houses are in general handsome and well built, and the inhabitants amply supplied with water. A beautiful statue of Queen Anne has been lately erected on the College green. Triennial musical festivals of the united choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, are celebrated here, at which oratorios and selections of sacred music are performed in the cathedral, and miscellaneous concerts and balls are held in the spacious room at the shire-hall; the receipts arising from these performances, which embody the principal musical talent in the kingdom, are, after deducting the expenses, appropriated to the benefit of the widows and orphans of the necessitous clergy of the diocese. The theatre, in Westgate-street, is occasionally opened; and there are races annually in a meadow on the bank of the Severn. The environs abound with pleasant walks; and the salubrity of the air, and agreeableness of the situation, render Gloucester desirable as a place of residence. The approaches are ornamented with ranges of modern houses; the entrance from Cheltenham displays many mansions in detached situations, suited for families of opulence and distinction. Commercial rooms have been erected, in connexion with a permanent subscription library; and a literary and scientific association has been formed with much success. To the east of the city a mineral spring, resembling that at Cheltenham, was discovered in 1814, round which an extensive tract of land has been tastefully laid out in pleasure-grounds; a pump-room has been erected, with other buildings for the accommodation of visitors, and near it have been built some handsome villas. In 1823 a church dedicated to the Holy Trinity was erected, in the Grecian style, from a design by Mr. Rickman. The whole forms an elegant appendage to the city, under the designation of the Spa.

As an inland port, Gloucester attained some eminence at an early period. The quay is mentioned as existing in the reign of Edward IV., and in the 22nd of Elizabeth the customs were granted by letters-patent; in the following year the custom-house was erected, and also a wharf, or quay, for unloading vessels, called the King's quay. The limits of the port are, practically, from the source of the Severn, in Montgomeryshire, to Chapel rock, at Beachley. To avoid the dangerous and uncertain navigation of the Severn at Gloucester, a ship canal was projected and commenced in 1793; and it is since the opening of this canal, on the 26th of April, 1827, that Gloucester has become a port of any consequence. It now ranks as a third-class port; and some idea may be formed of its trade, from the fact, that in the year the canal was opened the customs' revenue amounted to £28,550, and in a recent year to £156,641: the number of vessels of above 50 tons' burthen, registered as belonging to the port, is 74, and their aggregate tonnage 5732. Its foreign and coasting trade is very extensive: the imports consist chiefly of grain, timber, wine and spirits, and Mediterranean produce; the exports, of bark, coal, iron, and salt. The canal is a work of great magnitude, having cost nearly £500,000; it is $16\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, from 70 to 90 feet wide, 18 feet deep, and level from one extremity to the other, so that vessels of 600 tons' register can pass along it. There is a commodious ship and barge dock at Gloucester, around which are extensive warehouses and wharfs; also a graving-dock for the repair of vessels. In addition to the traffic carried on by means of the canal, many vessels are solely employed upon the Severn, in the trade in coal and iron from Shropshire and Staffordshire; and, considering the geographical advantages of the city as connected with the manufacturing and other districts of the kingdom, there is little doubt that the port will rise to much greater eminence; a notion strengthened by the rapid progress making in railway communication. The Bristol and Birmingham railway passes by the town; the station here is $37\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bristol, and 53 from Birmingham. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway from Gloucester to the Forest of Dean, the length of the line being $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with branches of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Gloucester is said to have been a place of considerable trade before the time of the Conquest; and, besides the mint, there was a merchants' guild, established in the reign of John, who granted the burgesses exemption from toll, and other privileges and immunities. Forges for the smelting of ore appear to have subsisted here so early as the 12th century, and Long Smith-street derived its name from the number of artisans by whom it was inhabited. Cap or felt making, the refining of sugar, and the manufacture of glass, which formerly flourished, have been long discontinued. The principal branches of manufacture carried on at present are those of iron and pins: the latter, which was introduced in 1625 by John Tilsby, may be considered as the staple of the place; the former, especially since the establishment of a foundry by Mr. Montague in 1802, has greatly improved, and the castings lately produced are distinguished by a degree of excellence almost unrivalled. A bell-foundry was carried on for nearly a century and a half, by the family of Mr. Rudhall, the original proprietor, in the course of which period not less than 5000 church

bells of various sizes were cast, not only for Great Britain and Ireland, but for the East and West Indies, and North and South America; but this manufacture is now discontinued. The trade of wool-stapling, which afforded employment to many persons, has been in a great measure superseded by the dressing of hemp and flax; and an establishment for the manufacture of shawls, in imitation of those of France, has also been discontinued for several years. There is a brush manufactory on an extensive scale, from which most of the surrounding counties are supplied; the proprietors have received three patents for improvements in articles used in the clothing business. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, and there is a market for live-stock on the first Monday in every month: they were formerly held in the open streets, but two large and commodious market-houses have been erected; one in Eastgate-street, for the sale of corn, meat, poultry, and vegetables; and the other in Southgate-street, for fish, butter, &c. The cattle-market is held in a spacious area, judiciously appropriated to the purpose, in the Lower Northgate-street. The fairs are on April 5th, July 5th, Sept. 28th and 29th (for cheese), and Nov. 28th.



Corporation Seal.

The MUNICIPAL constitution has varied considerably at different periods: in 1022, the chief magistrate is said to have borne the title of præfect, and in the reign of Henry II. that of provost; under John the place was constituted a borough, and governed by two bailiffs. Henry III. granted a charter of incorporation under bailiffs or provosts, of whom

there was a succession till the first of Richard III., who bestowed a new charter, appointing a mayor and other officers, and ordaining that the hundreds of Dudstone and King's-Barton should be called the county of the town of Gloucester. Henry VII. ratified all former privileges; and Henry VIII., on establishing the bishopric of Gloucester, in 1541, directed that the town should thenceforth be considered as a city. Edward VI., Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., confirmed preceding grants; but the charter which extended and established the liberties and franchises of the city, and under the authority of which the corporation acted until the passing of the recent Municipal act, was granted April 18th, 1672, in consideration of a payment to the king of £679. 4. 6. The corporation now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and 18 councillors; a sheriff is appointed by the council, and a recorder by the crown. The city is divided into three wards; the municipal boundaries have been enlarged, and are now co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes. The mayor and recorder for the time being are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is five. The income of the corporation averages about £4000 per annum. The freedom is inherited by all the sons of freemen on attaining the age of 21, and acquired by servitude to a resident freeman. The city first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has returned two members

to parliament: the right of election was once vested in the freemen, in number about 2000; but by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the former non-resident electors, except within seven miles, were disfranchised, and the privilege was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, containing 460 acres: the sheriff is returning officer. There were anciently 12 companies, but the butchers' company is the only one remaining.

The recorder holds quarterly courts of session, and courts of gaol delivery, for the county of the city, with power to take cognizance of all offences except treason and misprision of treason; and there is a petty-session every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for determining affairs of police. The assizes, and quarter-sessions for the county, are also held in the city, which is in the Oxford circuit, and is the place of election for the eastern division of Gloucestershire. The powers of the county debt-court of Gloucester, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Gloucester and Wheatenhurst, and part of the district of Westbury. The municipal affairs are transacted in a building called the Tolsey, which stands at the angle formed by Westgate and Southgate streets, on the site of a church dedicated to All Saints; it was erected in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in the 23rd of George II. The city gaol, situated at the bottom of Southgate-street, and erected in 1782, was a few years since enlarged and improved, with the addition of a chapel: adjoining it a lock-up house has been built. The assizes were formerly held in an old edifice called the Booth Hall, but in 1814 a new and magnificent shire-hall, in the Grecian style, was erected, of Bath and Leckhampton stone, from a design by R. Smirke, Esq.; in the front is a portico of four Ionic columns, 35 feet high, forming the principal entrance. The county gaol stands upon the bank of the Severn, on the site of the ancient castle, the keep of which had been long used as a place of confinement previously to its entire removal to make way for the present massive and colossal edifice, built on the plan recommended by the celebrated Howard, and finished in 1791, at an expense of nearly £30,000.

Gloucester is said to have been a SEE when Britain was under the dominion of the Romans; and Eldad is mentioned as having presided over the diocese in 490. The first bishopric was probably suppressed when the country was conquered by the Anglo-Saxons; and the whole county of Gloucester, which formed part of the kingdom of Mercia, was, on the full introduction of Christianity, included in the diocese of Lichfield. In 679 it was annexed to the newly-established bishopric of Worcester, to which it belonged till the Reformation, when Henry VIII., by letters-patent dated Sept. 3rd, 1541, confirmed by act of parliament, erected the shire of Gloucester into a see, to which he also annexed so much of the county of the city of Bristol as had formerly belonged to the diocese of Worcester. The new bishopric was suppressed by Queen Mary, but re-established on the accession of Elizabeth. By the late ecclesiastical arrangements,



Arms of the Bishopric.

under the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, the dioceses of Gloucester and Bristol have been united into one bishopric, consisting of the former diocese of Gloucester, of the city and deanery of Bristol, of the deaneries of Cricklade and Malmesbury, in the county of Wilts, and formerly in the diocese of Salisbury, and of the parish of Bedminster, which was in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The bishop is elected by the dean and chapter of Bristol and the dean and chapter of Gloucester, alternately. The establishment of Gloucester consists of a dean, archdeacon, chancellor, five (to be reduced to four) canons, four honorary canons, four (to be three) minor canons, and other officers. The dean and chapter possess the patronage of the minor canonries. On the foundation of the bishopric the abbey church of St. Peter was constituted the cathedral. This edifice owed its origin to Wulphere, the first Christian king of Mercia, who, about 680, commenced the erection of a nunnery, which was completed by his brother and successor, Ethelred. The nunnery, being destroyed by the Danes, was re-founded by Bernulf, King of Mercia, in 821, for the reception of secular priests. Canute, the Dane, in 1022 ejected these priests, and introduced Benedictine monks, who, after some opposition, kept possession of the monastery, which was governed by a line of 32 abbots belonging to that order, the last of whom was William Malvern, otherwise Parker, who wrote a history of the abbey, and died in retirement after the Dissolution. The monastery and its endowments were surrendered to the king's commissioners in January, 1540, by the prior, Gabriel Morton, when the revenue was estimated at £1946. 5. 9. Of the monastic buildings the remains are the church, chapter-house, and cloisters, which escaped demolition in consequence of their being appropriated to the purposes of the episcopal establishment.

The CATHEDRAL is one of the most magnificent ecclesiastical structures in England, combining specimens of Norman, with early and later English, architecture: it consists of a nave, choir, aisles, transepts, Lady chapel, and grand central tower, besides other parts of less importance. The oldest portions are the nave, the chantry chapels around the choir, and the crypt, or undercroft, which are supposed to have belonged to the abbey church founded by Aldred, Bishop of Worcester, a few years prior to the Norman Conquest. The roof of the nave, built by Abbot Henry Foliot, was finished in 1248. The south aisle was begun by Abbot Thokey, in 1310, and the south transept was added in 1330; about which time, also, was commenced the erection of the north transept and the choir, which last was finished in 1457. Between 1351 and 1390 the cloisters, which are the most elegant and perfect of the kind in England, were constructed; the west front and south porch were added in 1421, and the edifice was completed by the erection of the Lady chapel and the central tower, which were begun in 1457, under the direction of Abbot Sebroke, who, dying that year, committed the execution of the work to Robert Tulley, one of the monks, who afterwards became Bishop of St. David's: the chapel was finished in 1498, and the tower in 1518. Notwithstanding the variety of style in its architecture, the exterior presents a noble and impressive appearance: the tower, in particular, though of colossal dimensions, has, from the taste and delicacy of its ornaments, a light and

airy effect, which adds greatly to the beauty of the whole. On entering the cathedral through the porch, on the left hand, is the consistory court; and opposite the entrance, across the nave, is a gate of light open iron-work, presenting in pleasing perspective a view of the exquisite tracery of the roof of the great cloister: the western extremity is adorned with a once finely painted window. The nave is separated from the aisles by massive round pillars, from which spring semicircular arches; and the roof displays tracery which is most ornamented towards the west end. A classically correct and appropriate screen, separating the nave from the choir, was erected in 1820 at the expense of Dr. Griffith, prebendary. There are many tombs deserving notice; among which may be mentioned the tomb erected by Abbot Parker, in memory of *Osríc, King of Northumbria*, one of the founders of the monastery, who died about the year 729, with his effigy in freestone, in the north aisle, near the entrance to the Lady chapel; an altar-tomb in a chapel in the same aisle, removed from the centre of the choir, where were laid the remains of *Robert, Duke of Normandy*, son of William the Conqueror, with his figure carved in oak recumbent on it, under a wire lattice; not far from the high altar, the monument of *Edward II.*, who was murdered at Berkeley Castle, with a recumbent figure in alabaster, supposed, from the elegance of the sculpture, to be of Italian workmanship, with a more modern but still beautiful canopy of tabernacle work; the monument of Alderman Blackleach and his wife, with their statues in white marble; that of *Mrs. Morley*, with a group of statuary by Flaxman; and those of *Judge Powell*; *Sir George Onesiphorus Paul, Bart.*; *Dr. Edward Jenner*, who first brought the practice of vaccination into general use; *Charles Brandon Trye*, an eminent surgeon; and the *Rev. Richard Raikes*. The chapter-house of the monastery, situated on the north side of the cathedral, with an entrance from the cloisters, is now appropriated to the college library.

The city, prior to the passing of the Municipal Corporations' act, comprised the PARISHES of St. Aldate, containing 786 inhabitants; St. John the Baptist, 3380; St. Mary de Crypt, 1012; St. Mary de Grace, 298; St. Nicholas, 2775; St. Owen, 714; and the Holy Trinity, 591; with part of the parishes of St. Catherine, 1445; St. Mary de Lode, 1840; and St. Michael, 1029; to which are now added part of the hamlets of Barton St. Michael and Barton St. Mary, the hamlet of Littleworth, and part of the South hamlet. The living of *St. Aldate's* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £154; patron, the Bishop. *St. Catherine's* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £34; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol: the tithes were commuted for land and for corn-rents in 1796. The church was destroyed during the siege in 1643. The living of *St. John the Baptist's* is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 1. 1½., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £150: the church, with the exception of the ancient tower and spire, was rebuilt in 1734. The living of *St. Mary's de Crypt* is a discharged rectory, with the livings of *All Saints'* and *St. Owen's* consolidated, valued at £14. 7. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £120. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, principally in the later English style, with some remains of the Norman, early English, and decorated styles, and having a handsome tower

rising from the intersection: the edifice, after a perfect restoration, was reopened with much ceremony in Nov. 1845. St. Owen's church was destroyed during the siege of the city. The living of *St. Mary's de Lode* is a discharged vicarage, to which that of the *Holy Trinity* is annexed, together valued in the king's books at £19. 13. 4.; net income, £284; patrons and impropriators, the Dean and Chapter: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1796. The body of the church has been rebuilt, in the later English style; but the chancel and tower of the old edifice remain: the latter formerly supported a lofty spire, which was demolished by a storm. In the north wall is an ancient tomb with a recumbent effigy, said to have been erected to the memory of Lucius, first Christian king of Britain, who is erroneously supposed to have been buried in the church. In St. Mary's square, now added to the churchyard, a monument was erected, in 1826, to the memory of Bishop Hooper, who in the reign of Mary suffered martyrdom on the spot. Trinity church was taken down in 1698, since which period its beautiful tower has shared the same fate. The living of *St. Michael's* is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of *St. Mary's de Grace* consolidated, valued in the king's books at £8. 16. 10., and in the gift of the Crown, with a net income of £231: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1796. The church, with the exception of its ancient tower, has undergone so much alteration as to have defaced nearly all traces of its original character. St. Mary's church was taken down, by order of the corporation, in 1653. The living of *St. Nicholas'* is a perpetual curacy, with that of *St. Bartholomew's* annexed, in the patronage of Charity Trustees belonging to the hospital of St. Bartholomew; net income, £116. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with later additions and insertions: the tower, which is handsome, appears to have declined from the perpendicular by the sinking of the foundation; it is surmounted by a spire, the upper part of which has been removed for greater security. The living of *Christ-Church* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £135; patrons, certain Trustees. Additional churches have been erected within the last few years, of which one, in the extra-parochial district of High Orchard, was built and endowed by the Rev. Samuel Lysons, in whose family the patronage is vested; it is dedicated to *St. Luke*. The other churches or chapels are, *St. James's*, the living of which has a net income of £150; *St. Mark's*, which was consecrated in 1847, and contains 550 sittings, and to which a district is attached, formed out of the parishes of St. Catherine, St. John the Baptist, and St. Mary de Lode; *St. Matthew's*, Twigworth; and the annexed chapels of *St. Mary Magdalen* and *St. Margaret*. The livings of St. James', St. Mark's, and St. Matthew's, are in the gift of the Bishop; the two other chapels are presented to by Trustees. There are places of worship for Baptists, Friends, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a synagogue.

The *College School*, founded by Henry VIII., is held in an apartment adjoining the cathedral. The school of *St. Mary's de Crypt* was founded and endowed in the 31st of Henry VIII., as a free grammar school, by John Cooke or Coke, alderman of Gloucester, and his wife: the schoolroom adjoins the parochial church

from which it is named. Eight scholarships, of about £50 per annum each, were founded by George Townsend, Esq., in 1683, in Pembroke College, Oxford, for boys from the "chief school for the time being" of Gloucester, and from the schools of Cheltenham, Chipping-Campden, and Northleach, the scholars being entitled to presentation to the livings of Colnbrook and Uxbridge. From the time of the foundation, the exhibitioner from Gloucester has invariably been sent from Crypt school. In Eastgate-street is the *Blue-coat Hospital*, founded on a plan somewhat similar to that of Christ's Hospital, London, by Sir Thomas Rich, Bart., a native of Gloucester, who, by will dated in 1666, left £6000, to purchase lands for the maintenance and education of 20 boys. *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, on the north side of Westgate-street, is an almshouse for 59 decayed men and women, who receive weekly pensions, which, with the salaries of a chaplain, a physician, and a surgeon, are paid from the endowment, amounting to about £1000 per annum. Queen Elizabeth granted letters-patent for the establishment of this hospital, to the mayor and burgesses, through the interest of Richard Pates, recorder of the city: its revenue originally belonged to a priory founded in the reign of Henry II. The hospital was rebuilt in 1786, in the early English style. *St. Mary Magdalene's* or King James's hospital, in the London road, was founded by one of the priors of Llanthony, for ten men and nine women. Not far from it is *St. Margaret's* hospital, originally a house for lepers, in which eight men are now supported. In the parish of St. Mary de Crypt is an almshouse for six persons, founded by Sir Thomas Bell, who died in 1566. The workhouse, or house of industry, situated in Bare Land, was founded and liberally endowed by Timothy Nourse, Esq., in 1703. The poor-law union of Gloucester comprises 37 parishes or places, and contains a population of 26,838. The Gloucester infirmary, or County hospital for the indigent sick, situated in Southgate-street, was built in 1755; the County lunatic asylum, about half a mile from the city, on the London road, is a handsome building, erected at an expense of £44,000. A Magdalen asylum was established in 1821.

Among other traces of the residence of the Romans, numerous inscribed stones, coins, &c., have at different periods been found in the city and its vicinity, chiefly at or near Kingsholme. One of the most remarkable of the relics was a *statera*, or Roman steelyard, supposed to have been the first ever discovered in Great Britain. The walls of Gloucester have been entirely destroyed; and of the remains of civil monuments of the middle ages, scarcely any thing exists except the Conduit, a beautiful piece of architecture in the later English style, which formerly stood in Southgate-street, but has been removed to the grounds of a private gentleman in Barton-street. Of the priory of St. Oswald, and the convents of Franciscans, Dominicans, and Carmelites, anciently subsisting here, there are no relics deserving notice. Among the distinguished natives of Gloucester, and persons connected with the city, may be noticed, Osbern of Gloucester, a learned writer, and Benedict, author of the *Life of St. Dubricius*, who were both monks here in the reign of Stephen; Robert of Gloucester, author of a curious chronicle in rhyme, who lived in the middle of the 13th century; John Rastell and John Corbett, historical writers; John Taylor, "the

water poet," born in 1580; Dr. Miles Smith, Bishop of Hereford, one of the translators of the Bible; George Whitefield, founder of the Calvinistic Methodists; Dr. John Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury, educated at Crypt grammar school; Dr. White, the celebrated orientalist, and Dr. Phillpotts, Bishop of Exeter, both educated at the College school; and Robert Raikes, Esq., who, from his unwearied exertions in promoting the increase of Sunday schools, obtained the reputation of having been their founder, though, as is contended by many, they owe their origin to the Rev. Thomas Stock, formerly rector of the parish of St. John the Baptist, in the city.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a maritime county, bounded on the north and north-east by the counties of Worcester and Warwick, on the east by the county of Oxford, on the south-east by part of Berks and Wilts, on the south and south-west by the county of Somerset and the Bristol Channel, and on the west and north-west by the counties of Monmouth and Hereford. It extends from $51^{\circ} 25'$ to $52^{\circ} 11'$ (N. Lat.), and from $1^{\circ} 38'$ to $2^{\circ} 42'$ (W. Lon.); and includes 1258 square miles, or 805,120 statute acres. The county contains 81,016 houses inhabited, 5790 uninhabited, and 787 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 431,383, of whom 205,543 are males, and 225,840 females. At the time of the second invasion of Britain by the Romans, under Claudius, in the year 66, this part of the country was inhabited by the *Dobuni*, who had been so much harassed and oppressed by their ambitious neighbours, the *Cattieuchlani*, that they freely submitted to the Romans; and Cogidunus, their prince, is described by Tacitus as having persevered with great fidelity in his allegiance, and as having, on that account, continued in the possession of his own dominions unmolested, with some other states annexed to them. In the first division of Britain by the Romans, this territory was included in *Britannia Prima*; in the subdivision by Constantine, it formed part of *Flavia Cesariensis*. Under the Saxon heptarchy the county was comprised within the great central kingdom of Mercia; and, bordering on the mountainous country which served as the principal retreat of the Britons, it was one of the last that were permanently annexed to that sovereignty.

Gloucestershire was originally in the diocese of Lichfield, and afterwards in that of Worcester, but was made a distinct bishopric, in the province of Canterbury, in 1541, and is now included in that of Gloucester and Bristol. It contains the archdeaconry of Gloucester and part of that of Bristol, with the deaneries of Campden, Cirencester, Dursley, Fairford, Gloucester, Hawkesbury, Stonehouse, Stow, Winchcomb, and the Forest; the number of parishes is 315. The shire is divided into various hundreds, and contains the city of Gloucester, and, locally, part of that of Bristol; the borough and market towns of Cirencester, Tewkesbury, Stroud, and Cheltenham, the two last having been enfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William IV.; and the market-towns of Berkeley, Campden, Coleford, Dursley, Fairford, Minchin-Hampton, Lechlade, Marshfield, Mitchel-Dean, Newnham, Newent, Northleach, Painswick, Sodbury, Stow-on-the-Wold, Tetbury, Thornbury, Wickwar, Winchcomb, and Wotton-under-Edge. It sends four members to parliament, for which it is divided into two electoral portions, called the Eastern and Western divi-

sions; two representatives are returned for the city of Gloucester, and two for each of the boroughs, except Cheltenham, which sends only one. The county is included in the Oxford circuit: the assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Gloucester, where stand the shire-hall and the common gaol or sheriff's prison; the houses of correction are at Horsley, Northleach, Lawford's Gate, and Little Dean.

The natural division of the county is into the Cotswold, the Vale, and the Forest districts, each being distinguished by striking peculiarities. The *Cotswold district* comprises the whole tract of hilly country from Chipping-Campden to Bath, and is often divided into the Upper and Lower Cotswolds. The *Vale district* comprehends the whole lowlands from Stratford-upon-Avon to Bristol, and is usually divided into the Vales of Evesham, Gloucester, and Berkeley, but more naturally into the Vales of the Severn and the Avon, these rivers forming natural boundaries: the former Vale includes all the low country between Tewkesbury and Bristol, and the latter the lowlands between the Upper Cotswolds and the Avon, from Tewkesbury to Stratford, wherever the river is a boundary to the county. The *Forest district* contains the parishes on the west side of the Severn up to Gloucester, and afterwards on the west side of the river Leden, up to the spot where it enters the county from Herefordshire. In point of picturesque beauty, the banks of the Wye, and the environs of Bristol, Stroud, and Dursley, rank highest. The general character of the soil of the Cotswolds is a shallow calcareous loam, provincially called stone brash, under which is a stratum of rubble, or mould, the whole resting on calcareous sandstone, varying in some of its qualities, but known by the general name of freestone when found in large masses and deep beds. The soil in the Vale district is various: in the northern part of the county it is a fine black loam mixed with small pebbles, and remarkably fertile; southward it changes to a strong rich clay. Throughout a considerable part of the Forest district the soil inclines to sand, being in the northern part little more than a decomposition of the red sandstone, which is imbedded in large masses to a great depth, and often rises to the surface. On the Cotswolds it is the practice to sow after one ploughing, experience having proved that more frequent ploughing weakens the staple of the light soils there. Beans are the chief produce of the clay soils of the Vale, and a crop on which the farmer much depends. Rye is cultivated in that part of the Forest district which includes Newent, Pauntley, Oxenhall, Dymock, and Bromsberrow, here called the Ryelands. About 300,000 acres of land within the county are under tillage. The richest natural meadows and pastures are on the banks of the Severn and other rivers which run through the Vale; and the natural grass-lands of the other parts of it, beyond the reach of the floods, are generally fertile, though not equal to the former. The dairy is the chief object of the Vale farmers, and the cattle kept are those best adapted for that purpose. The orchards of the Vale and Forest districts form a very important part of the produce; but on the Cotswolds, except partially on the slopes, fruit plantations are not made. About 10,000 acres still remain waste, a small portion of which is in sheep downs on the Cotswolds. On the Cotswolds the beech and the ash are the principal trees; the former

seems to be native, and probably at a remote period covered most of this portion of the county. Few tracts of woodland remain in the Vale, but in the Forest of Dean is still a large quantity of valuable timber.

Iron-ore exists in abundance in the Forest of Dean, but only a small quantity is procured, the greater part of that used in the furnaces being Lancashire ore, which, notwithstanding the expense of carriage, is more profitable for smelting, on account of its superior richness. In the lower part of the Vale, veins of *Lead* are found in nearly all the limestone rocks; but the produce is insufficient to repay the expense of working them. *Coal* of a sulphureous quality abounds in almost every part of the Forest and its vicinity; and the lower part of the Vale equally abounds with coal, which is less sulphureous: the pits in this latter district supply the vast consumption of the Bristol manufactories, and in some degree that of Bath. Gloucester and its neighbourhood are supplied with coal from Shropshire and Staffordshire, of much superior quality to any produced in this county. The Forest of Dean, Longhope, and adjoining places, furnish *Limestone* for building and for purposes of agriculture. *Freestone* of excellent quality for building is raised from the Cotswold quarries; and *paving-stones*, varying in quality and colour, are dug in the quarries at Frampton-Cotterell, Winterbourne, Iron-Acton, Mangotsfield, and Stapleton. The latter are likewise found in the Forest of Dean, as are also grits for *grindstones*, of various degrees of fineness, and one species of uncommon hardness and durability, esteemed the best in England for cider-mills: *stone tiles* are chiefly obtained in different parts of the Cotswolds. In Aust Cliff, in the parish of Henbury, is a fine bed of *Gypsum*, or alabaster. The principal *Manufactures* are those of woollen broad-cloth, chiefly superfine and made of Spanish wool; and fine narrow goods, of the stripe and fancy kind, both to a great extent. At Tewkesbury, framework knitting is the principal source of employment; and the manufacture of pins is carried on at Gloucester. There are several paper-mills. The manufacture of felt hats for the London and Bristol trade is chiefly carried on at Frampton-Cotterell, Oldland, Winterbourne, and other villages in the neighbourhood of Bristol; the spinning of flax, during winter, affords employment to the female population of the upper part of the Vale of Evesham. In the Forest district are very ancient and extensive works both for the smelting of iron-ore and the manufacture of wrought iron. The chief articles of export, besides those from the woollen-cloth and pin manufactories (from the latter of which a great quantity is sent to America), are cheese, bacon, cider, perry, and all kinds of grain. Fat oxen, sheep, and pigs, are sent to the London market, as is also a considerable quantity of salmon.

The principal *RIVERS* are the Severn, the Wye, the Upper Avon, the Lower Avon, and the Isis or Thames. The *Severn* is navigable the whole of its course through the county; below Thornbury it soon takes the name of the Bristol Channel, and forms a grand estuary not less than ten miles broad, which continues expanding until it mingles with the Atlantic Ocean. The tide in this river, well known for its boisterous and impetuous roar, comes up to Gloucester with forcible rapidity, and the stream is turned by it as high as Tewkesbury. The salmon, which has ever been reckoned the boast of the

Severn, and in former times was caught in great abundance, is now comparatively scarce. The *Wye* bounds the county on the west, and is navigable in all that part of its course. The *Upper Avon* unites with the Severn at Tewkesbury, and is navigable to Stratford, in Warwickshire; the *Lower Avon* enters the county near Bath, where it becomes navigable, and, having received the waters of the Lower Frome at Bristol, falls into the estuary of the Severn at Kingsroad. The *Isis*, or *Thames*, is generally reputed to rise at a spring called Thames-Head, in the parish of Cotes, in this county: it shortly leaves for Wiltshire; but at Kempsford, having become navigable, it forms the boundary between that county and Gloucestershire, and so continues as far as Lechlade, where it enters Oxfordshire. The smaller rivers are the *Chelt*, the *Leden*, the *Upper Frome*, the *Ewelme*, the *Middle Avon*, and the *Windrush*, all which, except the last, are tributary to the Severn.

The *Stroudwater canal*, constructed about the year 1775, commences at Walbridge, in the parish of Stroud, and after a course of upwards of seven miles, opens into the Severn at Framilode. The advantages of this canal to the interests of the cloth manufacture were increased by the junction of the Thames and Severn, effected by a continuation of the above line of canal from Walbridge to Lechlade, a distance of upwards of 28 miles, opened in 1789. The *Gloucester and Berkeley Ship-canal* was designed to form a shorter and safer passage for vessels of larger burthen between Gloucester and the wider parts of the Severn; the basin at Gloucester was begun in 1793. The *Hereford and Gloucester canal*, begun in 1792, enters this county from Herefordshire at its north-western extremity: a tunnel, 2170 yards in length, commences at Dymock and ends at Oxenhall, whence the canal descends the valley of the Leden, crosses that river by an aqueduct, and joins the western channel of the Severn at Gloucester. The *Bristol and Birmingham railway* runs through the county for an extent of about 50 miles, passing in a N. N. E. direction by Chipping-Sodbury, Wickwar, Berkeley, Stonehouse, Gloucester, Cheltenham, and Tewkesbury, into Worcestershire. Another line, belonging to the *Great Western* company, runs from Stonehouse, by Stroud, Minchin-Hampton, and Cirencester, into Wilts. The *Bullo-Pill*, or *Forest of Dean tramway*, proceeds from the river Severn, near Newnham, to the summit of the hill above Churchway-Engine, a distance of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and has three short branches from the main line to different coal-mines in the Forest: timber, coal, iron-ore, and other minerals are conveyed along it for shipment on the Severn. The *Severn and Wye railway*, formerly the *Lydney and Ledbrook*, commences at the Severn at Lydney, and pursues a course of 26 miles to the Wye at Ruardean, including several branches to the collieries; it was constructed for the conveyance of minerals and timber from the Forest of Dean.

Many tumuli, or barrows, are scattered over the county, but it is uncertain whether any or which of them are British. The circumstance of the Romans having experienced little opposition from the *Dobuni* is a probable reason why so few Roman stations or fortresses can be traced in the country inhabited by that British tribe. Ancient encampments are conspicuous on almost every eminence, but their origin is doubtful: the principal are at Little Sodbury, Minchin-Hampton, Pains-

wick, Twining, Haresfield, Tytherington, Elberton, Uley, Hatherop, Northleach, Oldbury, Cromhall, Beachley, Willersey, and Staunton; and from the last place, at different intervals, along the edge of the Cotswold range to Bath, Henbury, and Clifton. Remains of Roman buildings, such as tessellated pavements, &c., have been discovered at Gloucester, Cirencester, Woodchester, Rodmarton, Colesborne, and Chedworth, particularly at the two first places. Roman coins have been found in various places, especially at Sapperton; but the majority are of the Lower Empire. Of the four great public or military *Roman roads* in Britain, three pass through Gloucestershire; namely, the Fosse-way, which enters it from the north at Lemington, and, passing by Northleach and Cirencester, quits it about five miles beyond the latter town: the Ikeneld-way, entering from Oxfordshire at Eastleach, and falling into the Fosse-way near Cirencester; and the Ermin-street, supposed to have led from Caerleon in Monmouthshire, through Gloucester, to Cirencester and Cricklade, in its course to Southampton. Of ancient *Castles*, only that of Berkeley, erected in the early part of the 12th century, is entire: the most imposing remains are those of Sudely Castle, which was rebuilt about the year 1450, and of Thornbury Castle, built about 1511; there are also minor relics of that of St. Briavell's, built not long after the Conquest, and of the castle of Beverstone, erected prior to that era. Before the Reformation there were, according to Tanner, 47 monasteries, hospitals, and colleges: the most considerable remains are those of St. Peter's Abbey at Gloucester, and of the abbeys of Tewkesbury, Cirencester, Hailes, and Kingswood. *Fossils* are found in great variety and abundance in almost every quarry opened on the Cotswolds. In the Vale, the beds of blue clay-stone contain numerous *cornua ammonis*, *conchæ rugosæ*, &c. Fretherne Cliff, the western shore of the Severn (near Awre), Pyrton Passage, and Westbury Cliff afford similar fields of investigation for the naturalist, as do various other parts of the county, though to a less extent. The *Springs* which rise through beds of blue clay, are often strongly saline, as at Prestbury, Cleeve, Cheltenham, Sandhurst, Hardwick, Eastington, Gloucester, &c.

GLUSBURN, a township, in the parish of KILDWICK, union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Skipton; containing 1052 inhabitants. The township is situated on the road from Bradford to Colne, and comprises by computation 1513 acres. The population is partly employed in the hand-loom weaving of figured stuffs; and a very productive lead-mine is in operation. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans.

GLUVIAS, ST. (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of FALMOUTH, hundred of KERRIER, W. division of CORNWALL; containing 4484 inhabitants, of whom 3337 are in the town of Penryn. The parish is situated on the coast of the English Channel, and from the higher grounds commands some pleasing views. At the village of Ponsnooth is a woollen-factory; and the manufacture of gunpowder and the trade of tanning are carried on to a great extent within the parish, in which also magnetic iron is found. The living is a vicarage, with that of Budock united, valued in the king's books at £21. 6. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

The great tithes of St. Gluvias have been commuted for £262, and the small for £339; there is a vicarial glebe of 15 acres. The church is a venerable structure, with a tower of more ancient date, and beautifully enveloped with foliage overhanging the lake, on the border of which it is situated; it contains several handsome monuments. At Cosawes was formerly a chapel, supposed to have been a chantry chapel connected with Glaseney College, in the parish of Budock. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

GLYMPTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Woodstock; containing 119 inhabitants. The parish derives its name from the small river Glyme, which has its source in the hills near Chipping-Norton. It comprises 1231a. 2r., whereof 899 acres are arable, 138 meadow and pasture, and 115 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Mrs. Elizabeth Way: the tithes have been commuted for £250. 1. 6., and the glebe comprises 51 acres. The church is a small edifice, in the later English style.

GLYNDE, a parish, in the union of WEST FIRLE, hundred of RINGMER, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Lewes; containing 270 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the old road from Lewes to Eastbourne, comprises about 1370 acres; the surface is varied, and from the summit of Mount Caburn, the highest point of elevation, is a beautiful view of the Weald. Glynde Place is a handsome mansion, in the ancient English style of domestic architecture, situated in a tastefully-disposed demesne; and in the vicinity is Glyndbourn, another pleasing residence. The village is at the foot of Mount Caburn; a branch of the Ouse is navigable for barges within a small distance of it, and here is a station of the Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings railway. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 3.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor: the great tithes have been commuted for £140, and the vicarial for £120; the glebe comprises 10 acres, with a house. The church is a very neat edifice with a campanile turret, erected in 1763, at the expense of Dr. Trevor, Bishop of Durham, who is buried here; the chancel is embellished with scriptural subjects in stained glass. About 16 children are educated for the interest of £100, bequeathed by Mary Trevor; and the dividends on £2000 Bank stock, left by Miss Hay, are distributed among the aged poor. Mount Caburn is a circular earthwork strongly intrenched, and to the west of it are the remains of a large square encampment; in the ravines of the downs, also, are numerous vestiges of antiquity. William Hay, the writer, was born at Glyndbourn, and was buried in the church in 1755.

GNOSALL (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, W. division of the hundred of CUTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Stafford; containing 2424 inhabitants. The parish is about seven miles in length, and comprises 10,027 acres, of which 106 are waste or common. The soil is various, but the uplands have commonly a strong loam; there are several valleys with rivulets, and the meadows on their banks are generally very productive. Fairs for cattle, &c., are held on May 7th and September 23rd. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income,

£114; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield: the tithes have been commuted for £1540, and the incumbent has a glebe of 45 acres. The church is a large edifice in the form of a cross, with a tower rising from the centre; the building was repaired in 1820, and enlarged in 1826 by the erection of galleries. It was given by King Stephen to the church of Lichfield; but afterwards became a royal free chapel, and had an establishment of secular canons: in the reign of Henry VIII., the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry was titular dean, but with no profits attached to the office, and there were four prebendaries, namely, of Chiltrenhall, Baverley-Hall, Mordhall, and Suckerhall; the first valued at £14. 6. 8., and the others at £11 each, per annum. At the hamlet of Moreton is a chapel, forming a separate incumbency. Edward Cartwright, in 1653, endowed a school, of which the income is £23; and another is endowed with £5 per annum.

GOADBY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Market-Harborough; containing 122 inhabitants. It lies to the south of the Uppingham and Leicester road, and comprises an area of 944*a.* 3*r.* of land, mostly in pasturage; the soil is a red marl, and the surface hilly. The manor belongs to Joseph Sebley, Esq., but the principal part of the soil to Lord Berners, Sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, Bart., and John Dunmore, Esq.: Mrs. Elizabeth Dunmore has a neat residence here. The chapel, which is subordinate to the living of Billesdon, is a small edifice of ancient date, without a tower. The township appears to have been formerly called *Goltebi*, and sometimes *Gundebby*.

GOADBY-MARWOOD (*St. DENIS*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 202 inhabitants. It comprises 1669*a.* 1*r.* 10*p.*; the surface, though generally flat, rises towards the south into a ridge of considerable elevation. The greater portion of the land is a good red soil, and the remainder a strong clay; there are pits of excellent marl, and some quarries of brown stone which is used for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Edward Manners, who is also lord of the manor, and whose seat, Goadby Hall, is in the parish: the tithes have been commuted for £420. 7. 6., and the glebe comprises 34 acres. The church, which is partly in the decorated English style, contains, among several interesting monuments, a flat stone with an inscription in Latin to the memory of the celebrated antiquary, the Rev. Francis Peck, rector, who died in 1743, and was buried here. The sum of £24, arising from land given to the poor, is annually distributed among them. Many vases and Roman coins have been discovered at various times in the park; and in a field called the Dane Field from its having been the scene of a battle with the Danes, and in the neighbourhood, human bones are frequently found in great profusion, sometimes within ten inches of the surface.

GOADLAND, or GOATHLAND, a chapelry, in the parish and lythe of PICKERING, union of WHITBY, N. riding of YORK, 13½ miles (N. by E.) from Pickering; containing 381 inhabitants. In the dale of Goadland,

within the ancient honour of Pickering Forest, the tenants were bound, by the tenure of their lands, to promote the breed of a large species of hawk that resorted to a cliff called Killing-Nab Scar, and to secure them for the king: these birds continue to haunt the same place, but it is remarkable that there is seldom more than one brood produced in a year. The township comprises by computation 11,030 acres, chiefly high moorland hills, and mostly waste: the lower vale, which at the northern end unites with the vale of Esk, is very picturesque; and the two moorland rivulets that meet at the upper end of it form the powerful stream of Goadland beck, abounding in romantic scenery, with occasional waterfalls of no mean beauty. The Whitby and Pickering railway passes near the school-house in the chapelry, and at a small distance attains its summit level, which is 520 feet above the Whitby terminus. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean of York, with a net income of £58; impropiator, G. Herbert, Esq. The chapel, a very ancient foundation, was rebuilt in 1821; the old font, supposed to be of Saxon origin, was lately discovered by Dr. Hibbert Wear in a farmyard, and is now set up in the church of St. Matthew at Grosmont. Here was a cell annexed to Whitby Abbey, and a farmhouse which is thought to occupy its site, goes by the name of Abbot House. Some British and Roman antiquities may be traced in the chapelry.

GOAT, a hamlet, in the township of PAPCASTLE, parish of BRIDEKIRK, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND; containing 172 inhabitants. The village is connected with the town of Cockermouth by a handsome stone bridge across the Derwent.

GOATHILL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of SHERBORNE, hundred of HORETHORNE, E. division of SOMERSET, 2¼ miles (E.) from Sherborne; containing 37 inhabitants, and comprising 232 acres. There are some quarries of stone for rough building. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 11. 10½., and in the gift of Earl Digby: the tithes have been commuted for £60, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style.

GOATHURST (*St. EDWARD*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of ANDERSFIELD, W. division of SOMERSET, 3½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Bridgwater; containing 341 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the verge of the Quantock hills, about 7 miles from the Bristol Channel, and comprises 1437*a.* 2*r.* 21*p.*, of which 571 acres are arable, 372 meadow, 321 pasture, and 87 woodland; the soil is gravelly. The surface is pleasingly undulated, the prevailing timber chiefly oak and elm, and the scenery in many parts picturesque. Halswell House, the seat of Charles Kemeys Tynte, Esq., is a handsome mansion, forming, with its park and richly-planted demesnes, a prominent feature in the landscape. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 7½.; net income, £378; patron, Mr. Tynte. The church, a small structure, contains a monument to the memory of Sir N. Haswell, who sat as knight of the shire in five successive parliaments. The ancient mansion of the Bolton branch of the Powlett family, who held estates here, is still remaining, and is ornamented in several places with the family arms.



Corporation Seal.

GODALMING (*St. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), an incorporated market-town and parish, in the union of GUILDFORD, First division of the hundred of GODALMING, W. division of SURREY, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Guildford, and 34 (S. W.) from London; containing 4328 inhabitants, of whom 2183 are in the town. This place is supposed by Aubrey

to have been called *Goda's Alming*, from Goda, Countess of Mercia, to whom it belonged, and from the circumstance of her having bestowed it in alms upon a neighbouring monastery; but with greater probability, perhaps, Manning derives the name from its Saxon possessor, Godhelm, and from its situation at the extremity of an *ing* or meadow; which latter supposition is in some degree strengthened by the designation *Godelm-inge*, applied to it in several ancient documents. The lordship was given by King Alfred to his nephew Ethelbald, upon whose rebellion against Edward the Elder it was confiscated to the crown; and was bestowed by Henry II. upon the see of Salisbury, from which, with the exception of the advowson of the living, it reverted to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth.

The town is pleasantly situated on the road to Portsmouth, by Guildford, and in a richly-wooded vale on the banks of the river Wey, over which a handsome bridge was erected in 1782, at the expense of the county, on the site of a former one belonging to the lord of the manor. It consists principally of one spacious street, from which several smaller streets diverge, and is paved, and lighted with gas; the houses are in general small, but there are many respectable residences of modern erection, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water. The chief articles of manufacture are fleecy hosiery, worsted and cotton stockings, shirts, and drawers, silk, paper, and tanned and oiled leather; and a considerable trade is carried on in corn, timber, bark, and hoops, of which great quantities are sent to London. The river Wey, at an expense of £8000, subscribed in shares, was in 1780 made navigable to the town, where is a spacious wharf. Acts were passed in 1846, for a railway from Godalming to Guildford, and another from Epsom, by Godalming, to Portsmouth. The market is on Wednesday, for corn, and on Saturday, also for poultry and vegetables; the fairs are on Feb. 13th and July 10th, at the former of which many hoops are sold. The inhabitants received a charter of incorporation, in 1575, from Queen Elizabeth; it was confirmed by Charles II., and the government was vested in a warden, eight assistants, and a bailiff. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV. cap. 76, the corporation now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; the mayor and ex-mayor are justices of the peace, but the county magistrates have a concurrent jurisdiction. Courts leet and baron are held in October, at the former of which constables, tything-men, and other officers, are appointed. The powers of the county debt-court of Godalming, established in 1847, extend over the parish of Godalming, and the greater part of the registration-district of Hambledon. The town-hall was erected in 1814.

The **LIVING** is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £23. 17. 11., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The tithes have been commuted for £1700, whereof £600 are payable to the vicar; there are two acres of glebe. The church, an ancient cruciform structure in the early English style, with a central tower surmounted by a spire, was greatly enlarged and improved in 1840 at an expense of £3800, raised by subscription, under the auspices of the Rev. John G. Bull, the vicar, aided by grants of £500 and £400 from the Incorporated and Diocesan Societies. The nave was extended towards the west, the galleries over the north and south aisles were enlarged, and galleries erected in the north and south transepts; by which the number of sittings was increased to 1880, whereof 1150 are free. A district church was built at Ferncomb in 1846, and dedicated to St. John the Apostle and Evangelist; the cost of erection was £2600, including £1000 endowment. There are places of worship for General Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. The buildings formerly used as a workhouse have been purchased by the vicar, and fitted up for national schools on an extensive scale, at an expense of £900, of which £750 were defrayed by subscription and grants from the National and Diocesan Societies. Almshouses for ten men were founded in 1618, by Richard Wyat, who bequeathed £500 for the erection, and lands producing, with subsequent benefactions, more than £150 per annum for their endowment; and part of an estate yielding nearly £140 per annum, left by Henry Smith for the relief of the poor, is appropriated to the clothing and apprenticing of children. In Bridge-street is an old house, said to have been a hunting-box of Henry VII. Within the boundary of the borough is Westbrook, formerly the seat of Gen. Oglethorpe, who is supposed to have had the Pretender concealed in it for some time in 1745. The Rev. Owen Manning, F.R.S., author of the *History and Antiquities of Surrey*, and 37 years vicar of the parish, was buried here.

GODDINGTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Bicester; containing 117 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 9.; net income, £334; patrons, the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in the year 1816. The church was erected in 1792.

GODLEY, a township, in the parish of MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE, union of ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Manchester; containing 1399 inhabitants. *Godley* is a corruption of *Godelegh*, the name of the possessors of the place in the reign of John: the manor was afterwards held by the Baguleys, who purchased of the Godleys in 1319, and by the Massey and Newton families successively. The township comprises 604 acres, the soil of which is clay: the manufacture of cotton is carried on, as is also that of hats. This place, and part of Newton, likewise in the parish, were formed into a church district, in 1847, under the provisions of the 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37: the living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Chester, alternately.



Seal.

GODMANCHESTER (*St. Mary*), an incorporated market-town and parish, in the hundred of **TOSLAND**, union and county of **HUNTINGDON**, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (S. E. by S.) from Huntingdon; containing 2152 inhabitants. This ancient town is situated on the bank of the Ouse, over which is a bridge leading to Huntingdon. It is probably of British origin, and occu-

The surface is hilly, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Stour; the well-wooded grounds of Godmersham Park form an interesting feature in the landscape. The living is a vicarage, with that of Challock annexed, valued in the king's books at £9. 3. 9.; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter: the great tithes have been commuted for £330, and the vicarial for £195. The church, which contains eight stalls, was appropriated to the monks of Canterbury, and had a chantry. The prior resided in a house near it, which still retains somewhat of its ancient appearance; he had liberty of free warren, and obtained the privilege of a weekly market, which has been long disused.

GODNEY, a chapelry, in the parish of **MEARE**, union of **WELLS**, hundred of **GLASTON-TWELVE-HIDES**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Glastonbury; containing 280 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £55; patrons and impropiators, the Heirs of Peter Davis, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, stands upon the site of a more ancient edifice; it was restored in 1737, by Peter Davis, Esq., Recorder of Wells, and was rebuilt in 1838.

GODOLPHIN, a church district, in the parish of **BREAGE**, union of **HELSTON**, hundred of **KERRIER**, W. division of **CORNWALL**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Helston. This place, anciently called Godolcan, has been long celebrated for its tin-mines. It gave name to the family of Godolphin, who were its lords in the time of William the Conqueror, and of whom Sir Francis Godolphin, by his perseverance and success in mining, increased the customs more than £10,000 per annum in the reign of Elizabeth. Sidney, son of Sir William Godolphin, Bart., a distinguished statesman, was in 1689 created Baron Godolphin, of Rialton, which title, having become extinct, was revived in 1832. The place was made a church district in 1846, under the provisions of the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37: the living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Exeter, alternately. The district is about three miles in length, and varies from half a mile to a mile in breadth; the surface is hilly, and rises gradually to the summit of Tregonning and Godolphin hills, the former being the loftiest elevation in the western part of Cornwall. There are two tin-mines, the "Wheal Vor" and "Great Work;" the Wheal Vor mine was formerly very rich, but is now rapidly declining, and it is expected will be relinquished in the course of two or three years. The village is situated about a mile north of the turnpike-road from Helston to Penzance. An old mansion on the Godolphin estate, belonging to the Duke of Leeds, is now occupied by a farmer. A schoolroom is licensed for the celebration of divine worship, until the erection of a church; and there are three or four small places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The school was founded in 1827 by the late George Simon Borlase, Esq., for the children of the miners; it is supported by the endowment of the founder, the subscriptions of landowners, and payments from the children.

GODSFIELD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of **BOUNTISBOROUGH**, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Alresford; containing 2 inhabitants. It comprises 490 acres of land.

pies the site of the Roman station *Durolipons*; subsequently, in the time of Alfred, it was a Danish encampment (*Gormancastria*), and derived its name from Gormon or Guthrum, a Danish chief, to whom the kingdom of the East Angles, which was separated from the kingdom of Mercia by the river Ouse, was assigned by Alfred. The manor was first granted in fee-farm to the "Men of Gumcester" by King John, for £120 a year, and, the grant being in perpetuity, is still held by the same tenure and rent. The charter of John was confirmed and enlarged by succeeding monarchs, and in 1605 a new one was granted by James I., incorporating the inhabitants by the title of the "Bailiffs, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Borough of Gumcester, alias Godmanchester," and vesting the control in two bailiffs and 12 assistants, with a recorder, high steward, and town-clerk. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the borough is now governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, the mayor and late mayor being justices of the peace concurrently with the county magistrates. The inhabitant householders of £10 qualification are entitled to vote in the election of members of parliament for the borough of Huntingdon. A court of pleas, for the recovery of debts under 40s., is held every three weeks; and a court leet half yearly. A fair, chiefly for horses, is held by charter on Easter-Tuesday, and is well attended. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 0. 5.; income, about £400; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is a noble edifice, in the later English style. A free school was founded by charter of Elizabeth in 1561, and endowed with land now producing a rental of £300, by Richard Robins, in 1576; but the only fund at present belonging to it is £20 per annum, from Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Several charities are supported, and the benefactions for apprenticing children amount to a considerable sum.

GODMANSTONE (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of **CERNE**, hundred of **CERNE**, **TOTCOMBE**, and **MODBURY**, Cerne division of **DORSET**, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Dorchester; containing 153 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of the family of Goodenough: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe comprises $24\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In 1836 an inclosure act was passed.

GODMERSHAM (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of **EAST ASHFORD**, hundred of **FELBOROUGH**, lathe of **SHEPWAY**, E. division of **KENT**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Ashford; containing 450 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3078a. 28p., of which 953 acres are arable, 927 pasture, 937 woodland, and about 230 down; the soil is chiefly chalk, alternated with loam and gravel.

GODSHILL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the liberty of **EAST MEDINA**, Isle of Wight division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Newport; containing 1435 inhabitants. The village is one of the neatest in the island, and is surrounded with interesting scenery. About a mile to the south-east is Appuldurcombe, the splendid seat of the Earl of Yarborough, situated in an extensive park, encircled by hills of varied beauty, and very near the site of a priory founded in the reign of Henry III., as a cell to the abbey of Montsburch, in Normandy. It is an elegant structure of freestone, with four fronts of the Corinthian order, containing many superb apartments, begun by Sir Robert Worsley, and completed by his descendant, Sir Richard; in the hall are some beautiful Ionic columns of porphyry, and a good collection of ancient sculptures and paintings. The hill at the entrance to the park is richly clothed with wood, and embellished with an artificial ruin called Cook's Castle; and on the summit of the principal eminence within the grounds is an obelisk of Cornish granite, nearly 70 feet high, to the memory of Sir Robert Worsley. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed, with the chapelry of Whitwell, to the rectory of Niton, and valued in the king's books at £37. 17. 6. The church, an ancient cruciform structure, contains some handsome and interesting monuments to the families of Leigh and Worsley. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free school, now held in a building erected by Lord Yarborough in 1804, was founded in 1593 by Philip Andrews and others, who endowed it with an annuity of £5, afterwards augmented by the Worsley family. There is also a school conducted on the national system, which has an endowment of £10 per annum.

GODSHILL, a tything, in the parish, poor-law union and hundred of **FORDINGBRIDGE**, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 109 inhabitants.

GODSHILL-WOOD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union and hundred of **FORDINGBRIDGE**, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Fordingbridge; containing, with New-Grounds and Ashley-Lodge, 265 inhabitants.

GODSTONE (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the First division of the hundred of **TANDRIDGE**, E. division of **SURREY**, 19 miles (S.) from London; containing 1896 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Croydon to East Grinstead, and comprises by computation 6380 acres. The soil is various, comprising chalk, sandy loam, and a stiffish clay; the surface is elevated, consisting, for the greater part, of a ridge extending from the chain of the Surrey hills. On the Chalk Hill, so called from its substratum, is a quarry of very durable stone, which is raised for building; and from another portion of the ridge, called Tilbuster Hill, is obtained gravel of excellent quality for the roads. The village of Godstone-Green is of considerable extent, and a large brewery is carried on there. The Godstone station of the South-Eastern railway is six miles from the Reigate station, and 27 from the London terminus. A weekly market, and an annual fair of three days' continuance were granted by Henry III. to John St. John; the latter only now exists as a pleasure-fair, and takes place on July 22nd and 23rd. The petty-sessions for the division are held here monthly. The living is a vicarage, styled, in the time of Henry VIII.,

Walkensted *alias* Godstone; patron and incumbent, the Venerable Archdeacon Hoare; impropiators, the Earl of Liverpool and Sir W. R. Clayton, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £540 payable to the vicar, and £412 to the impropiators; the vicar has a glebe of 11 acres. The church is a neat structure combining various styles, and in the middle of the south aisle has a low tower surmounted by a spire; it was enlarged in 1824. In a small chapel on the north side of the chancel, is a marble altar-tomb, on which are beautiful effigies of Sir John and Lady Evelyn; also another of white marble, to the memory of Jacob Evelyn. James Evelyn, Esq., of Fellbridge House, erected a chapel in 1787, and endowed it with £30 per annum; and in the populous district of Blindley Heath a neat church was erected by subscription in 1842, at a cost of £1800: it is in the early English style, is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar, with a net income of £100. David Maynard in 1709 gave £200, producing £10 per annum, for instructing children; and James Evelyn, in 1783, endowed a school at Fellbridge. The poor law union of Godstone comprises 14 parishes, with a population of 11,459. Here is a mineral spring, now little used. At Leigh Place, where is a hill with an intrenchment on its summit, were formerly extensive powder-mills.

GODWICK, an ancient parish, in the union of **MITFORD** and **LAUNDITCH**, hundred of **LAUNDITCH**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 11 miles (N. N. E.) from Swaffham. The living is united to that of Tittleshall. Of the church, only the tower remains; it stands near the Hall, now a farmhouse, but formerly the residence of the celebrated Judge Coke, and also remarkable as the birthplace of Admiral Sir William Hoste.

GOITREY, county of **MONMOUTH**.—See **GOYTREY**.

GOLBORN-BELLOW, a township, in the parish of **TATTENHALL**, union of **GREAT BOUGHTON**, Lower division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 7 miles (S. E.) from Chester; containing 129 inhabitants, and 504 acres of land. The soil is clay.

GOLBORN-DAVID, a township, in the parish of **HANDLEY**, union of **GREAT BOUGHTON**, Lower division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Chester; containing 84 inhabitants. It comprises 643 acres of land, of a clayey soil.

GOLBORNE, a township, in the parish of **LOWTON**, union of **LEIGH**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of **LANCASHIRE**, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Newton-in-Makerfield; containing 1657 inhabitants. A family of the local name possessed lands here in the reign of Henry III., and subsequently the manor was held by various families, among whom were the Fleetwoods and Leghs: Thomas Legh, Esq., is now the principal landowner. The township comprises 1570 acres, of which 325 are arable, and nearly all the remainder pasture; the surface is gently undulated, and the soil half clay and half clay-loam. Coal exists; and there is a large and a smaller cotton-mill, affording employment to many of the population. Golborne Hall is occupied by Nathan Newbould, Esq. By a private act passed in 1845 to amend a private act in 1841, it is provided that if a church be built in Golborne, the place is to become a separate parish and rectory. The tithes

have been commuted for a rent-charge of £158, payable to the rector of Winwick. The Independents have a place of worship. A school, with a house for the master, was built in 1791, by William Street and others, who endowed it with the interest of £120, for which six children of the township are taught.—See LOWTON.

GOLCAR, a chapelry, in the parish and union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Huddersfield; containing 3598 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1560 acres, of which the surface is boldly undulated, rising in steep acclivities from the banks of the river Colne: here are several quarries of excellent stone. The manufacture of coarse woollen-cloths and padding has long been established, and that of articles of the finest texture has since been introduced; the machinery of the numerous mills is propelled by 12 water-wheels and 12 steam-engines. The Huddersfield and Manchester canal skirts the township, which contains various hamlets scattered on the sides and summit of Golcar Hill. Commodious baths have been erected at a mineral spring on the course of the Colne, the waters having been found useful in rheumatism and other disorders. The chapel, now a district church, dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1829, at an expense of £2865, defrayed by the Parliamentary Commissioners, with the exception of £500 raised by subscription; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and contains 950 sittings, of which 430 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Huddersfield; net income, £150. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. Upon the high ground at the western extremity of the township was formerly a rocking-stone, so celebrated as to have been marked in old maps; and it is said there were other Druidical remains.

GOLDCLIFF (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, division of CHRISTCHURCH, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Newport; containing 282 inhabitants. The parish is bounded by the Bristol Channel on the south, where the cliff whence its name is derived rises abruptly from the extremity of a marshy flat to a height of about 100 feet above the level of the sea; it is a single rock, consisting of a horizontal stratum of limestone, under which is a body of hard brown grit, full of yellow mica. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 6.; patrons and impropiators, the Provost and Fellows of Eton College: the great tithes have been commuted for £18, and the vicarial for £17. 5. 6. The church was founded and liberally endowed in 1113, by Robert de Chandos, who, by the desire of Henry I., gave it to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, upon which a prior and twelve Black monks were placed here. In 1442, after the suppression of alien priories, the establishment was made a cell to the abbey of Tewkesbury; and at the Dissolution it possessed a revenue of £144. 18. 1.: some slight remains still exist.

GOLDEN-HILL, a village, in the township of OLD-COTT, parish of WOLSTANTON, union of WOLSTANTON and BURSLEM, hundred of PIREHILL, county of STAFFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Burslem. This place is situated at the northern extremity of the Potteries, on

the main road to Manchester and Liverpool; and the population is chiefly employed in the coal and iron mines which abound in the district. A church was consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield in 1841; it stands on elevated ground, and is built of blue brick, in the Norman style, with a spire: patron of the living, Smith Child, Esq., of Rownall Hall, by whom it is endowed. A national school accommodates 300 children.

GOLDHANGER (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of THURSTABLE, N. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Maldon; containing 520 inhabitants. This place is pleasantly situated on the road from Maldon to Colchester, and is bounded on the south by the river Blackwater, creeks of which come up to some of the farms; it consists chiefly of low marshy ground, having a light gravelly soil, but producing good crops, especially of barley. A small pleasure-fair is held on the Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun-week. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 19. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Rev. Thomas Leigh: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 27 acres, with a house. The church is a small ancient building of stone, with a handsome tower, and the western window has some interesting details. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The Romans are supposed to have effected a landing from the river Blackwater; and some mounds in the parish show that they encamped here.

GOLDINGTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of BARFORD, union and county of BEDFORD, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. E. by E.) from Bedford; containing 509 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road to Cambridge, and is bounded on the south by the river Ouse, comprises about 2700 acres. The surface is varied, rising in one part to a considerable elevation; the soil is generally rich, and in the lower grounds of remarkable fertility. The village is situated round an open green of about 20 acres in extent. The living is a vicarage valued in the king's books at £8. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £186; patron, the Duke of Bedford; impropiator, W. S. Addington, Esq. The church is a plain ancient structure. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. In the reign of Henry II., Simon Beauchamp founded a monastery in honour of St. Paul, and removed hither the Black canons of the priory of St. Paul's, Bedford: at the Dissolution its revenue was estimated at £343. 15. 5. The remains are still in a tolerable state of preservation.

GOLDSBOROUGH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Coneythorpe and Flaxby, 459 inhabitants, of whom 239 are in the township of Goldsborough, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Knaresborough. The parish comprises by computation 3230 acres; the surface is level, but the scenery, especially by the side of the Nidd, is very picturesque: the village is situated north of the river. Goldsborough Hall, built in the reign of James I., is the property of the Earl of Harewood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. $0\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of his Lordship; net income, £291. The church, an ancient structure with a tower, is supposed to have been in connexion with the lodge of the Knights Templars of Ribston, and contains two remarkable monuments of

members of that order. Elizabeth Byerley, in 1763, bequeathed the dividends of £562, three per cents., for distribution among poor widows. There are a spring efficacious for scorbutic disorders, and a petrifying well.

GOLDSHAW-BOOTH, a township, in the chapelry of **NEWCHURCH-IN-PENDLE**, parish of **WHALLEY**, union of **BURNLEY**, Higher division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Colne; containing 748 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Gouldesshey*, *Over* and *Nether*, comprises 1165 acres, and is the central township of Pendle Forest. The common appellation of "Booth" seems to point to the sheds of the cowherds in the respective vaccaries. A court baron is held at Higham twice a year for the whole forest, which is a copyhold fee of the honour of Clitheroe. The chapel of Newchurch is situated in the township.—See **NEWCHURCH**.

GOLSBY, county of **LINCOLN**.—See **GOULSBY**.

GOLTHO, a parish, in the W. division of the wapentake of **WRAGGOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, union and county of **LINCOLN**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. by S.) from Wragby; containing, with the chapelry of Bullington, 159 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Lincoln to Horncastle and Louth, and comprises 1355*a.* 7*p.* The living is a donative curacy, the stipend of which is voluntary; patron and impropriator, C. Mainwaring, Esq. The church is a small neat edifice of brick, erected on the site of the original structure; the chancel, which is the sepulchral chapel of the Granthams, formerly proprietors, is ornamented with their armorial bearings in stained glass. There is a chapel of ease at Bullington.

GOMERSAL, a township, in the parish of **BIRSTAL**, union of **DEWSBURY**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, 7 miles (S. W.) from Leeds; containing 8030 inhabitants. This township, which includes the hamlets of Spen, Great and Little Gomersal, Birstal, and Birkenshaw, lies on the roads from Leeds to Huddersfield and Halifax, and comprises 3200*a.* 33*p.*; the soil is fertile, and the substratum abounds with coal, of which there are several extensive mines in operation. The surface is varied, and the scenery of pleasing character. The population is chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen-cloth, blankets, and worsted pieces; and a considerable number in the spinning of worsted-yarn. The parish church of Birstal is situated in the township; and a church has been also erected at Birkenshaw, which is noticed under that head. A church district named Gomersal was endowed in 1846 by the Ecclesiastical Commission: the extent is about 900 acres, embracing a population of 3000; and the living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Ripon, alternately. There are places of worship for Independents, Moravians, and Wesleyans.

GOMERSHAY, a tything, in the parish of **STALBRIDGE**, union of **STURMINSTER**, hundred of **BROWNSHALL**, Sturminster division of **DORSET**, 1 mile (W.) from Stalbridge; containing 65 inhabitants.

GONALSTON (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **SOUTHWELL**, S. division of the wapentake of **THURGARTON** and of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Southwell; containing 113 inhabitants. The family of Heris were owners of the place for many generations. Of this family was Sir John de Heris, who in 1235 made an agreement with the prior of Thurgarton, to allow him common pasture for fifty

head of cattle, and fifty swine, without pannage; or, in a fertile year of acorns in Thurgarton wood, the number was to extend to sixty. William de Heris, in the reign of Henry III., founded an hospital here called the Spital, "to the honour of St. Mary Magdalene;" the successive rectors of the parish were masters, and formerly preached their induction sermon upon its ruins. Gonalston comprises 1250 acres of arable and pasture land in about equal portions, interspersed with 106 acres of wood and plantations. The Dover beck separates it from Lowdham. Gonalston Cottage is a handsome mansion, the seat of John Francklin, Esq., sole proprietor of the soil. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 19. 2.; net income, £324; patron, Mr. Francklin. The church is a small structure, with a tower; it contained some effigies of crusaders, but they were either destroyed or removed when the edifice was diminished in size. There is a small endowed school.

GONERBY, a hamlet, in the parish of **HATCLIFFE**, poor-law union of **CAISTOR**, wapentake of **BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**; containing 27 inhabitants.

GONERBY, GREAT (*ST. SEBASTIAN*), a parish, in the union of **GRANTHAM**, wapentake of **LOVEDEN**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. W.) from Grantham; containing 1049 inhabitants, and comprising 2850 acres. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the gift of the Vicar of Grantham, with a net income of £100: the church is an ancient structure, and has an embattled tower surmounted by a spire. Here is a school endowed with £22 per annum, chiefly bequeathed by R. Kellam, Esq., and Earl Brownlow. Some land is let in small lots of garden-ground at low rents to the poor, and £10 per annum are distributed in bread and money.

GONERBY, LITTLE, a suburb of Grantham, in the union and borough of **GRANTHAM**, wapentake of **LOVEDEN**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N. W.) from Grantham; containing 1968 inhabitants. This place and Manthorp form a township, comprising 1209*a.* 1*r.* 16*p.* of land, mostly the property of Earl Brownlow. It, with Grantham and Spittlegate, was first lighted with gas in 1833, by a company established with a capital of £6000.

GOOD-EASTER, **ESSEX**.—See **EASTER**, **GOOD**.

GOODERSTONE (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of **SWAFFHAM**, hundred of **SOUTH GREENHOE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Stoke-Ferry; containing 500 inhabitants. It comprises 2781*a.* 1*r.* 20*p.*, of which 1313 acres are arable, 1360 pasture, meadow, and heath, and 71 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 12.: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £133, and the impropriate, which belong to A. H. R. Micklefield, Esq., who is also patron, for £250; the glebe comprises 23 acres. The church exhibits various stages of the English style, and has a square embattled tower; the nave is divided from the chancel by the remains of a beautifully carved screen, and on the south side of the chancel is a double piscina. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and the poor have 56 acres of land, which were allotted for fuel at the inclosure.

GOODLEIGH (*ST. GREGORY*), a parish, in the union of **BARNSTAPLE**, hundred of **BRAUNTON**, Braunton and

N. divisions of DEVON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Barnstaple; containing 335 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Yeo, and comprises about 1000 acres, of which 100 are common: stone of a soft texture is found, but not applied to any useful purpose. There are several cherry-orchards, the soil being peculiarly favourable for cherries. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 19. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. John Harding, whose tithes have been commuted for £190, and whose glebe comprises 35 acres. The church, an ancient structure in the early English style, contains two monuments to the Acland family. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

GOODMANHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. E. by N.) from Market-Weighton; containing 316 inhabitants. This place is of very remote antiquity, and is supposed to have derived its name from the great Pagan temple of Northumbria, in the immediate vicinity of which, the high priest Coifi, being converted to Christianity, was baptized by Paulinus, who in 630 founded the church, which was built with the materials of the British temple. The site and extent of the latter seem clearly marked out by numerous artificial mounds called the Howes. Goodmanham is supposed by some antiquaries to have been the site of the Roman station *Delgovitia*, but this is disputed by others. The parish comprises by computation 3000 acres, of which 2500 are arable, 300 meadow and pasture, and about 200 plantation; the soil is a light loam resting upon chalk, the surface is undulated, and the scenery very picturesque. Stone is quarried for the roads. The village is pleasantly situated on one of the acclivities on the western side of the Wolds, upon the road leading from Market-Weighton to Driffield. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 11. 8.; net income, £477; patron, J. Clark, Esq. The tithes were commuted in 1775, for 721 acres of land, and there are 25 acres of glebe at Middleton; a handsome glebe-house was erected by the Rev. William Blow, in 1824. The church is a venerable structure in the early Norman style, with a square tower, and has four fine arches, and a curious and very celebrated font. At Eastrop was formerly a chapel of ease. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Over a chalybeate spring, much esteemed for its virtues, a house has been erected.

GOODNESTON (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FAVERSHAM, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 2 miles (E.) from Faversham; containing 60 inhabitants. It consists of 334 acres. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Graveney united, valued in the king's books at £5. 2. 6.; patrons and impropiators, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and J. Pryce Lade, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £160, and the glebe comprises 3 acres.

GOODNESTONE (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of WINGHAM, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Wingham; containing 424 inhabitants. It comprises 1864 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £200; patron and impropiator, Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart. The church, principally in the early English style, and partly erected by the ancestors of Sir John Boys,

the gallant defender of Donnington Castle, who died in 1664, and was buried here, has, with the exception of the tower, been rebuilt under the superintendence of Rickman and Company, of Birmingham, architects, the original character being carefully preserved; the tower is a very handsome structure, and the whole forms an interesting specimen of its style. Almshouses for four persons were endowed by Gabriel Richards in 1671. A fair for pedlery is held on the anniversary of the Holy Cross.

GOODRICH, or GODERICH (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of ROSS, Lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD; containing, with the townships of Glewstone and Huntisham, 738 inhabitants, of whom 490 are in the township of Goodrich, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Ross. Richard Talbot, lord of Goderich Castle, founded and endowed, in 1347, a small priory of Black canons in honour of St. John the Baptist, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was valued at £15. 8. 9. The parish is beautifully situated on the river Wye, and traversed by the road from Ross to Monmouth. It comprises 2421a. 3r. 30p., whereof about 100 acres are wood, 348 waste land or common, and the remainder arable and pasture in nearly equal portions; the surface is undulated, the scenery picturesque, and the soil sandy. There is a great number of cider-mills. Sandstone exists in every part of the parish, and limestone is quarried for burning into lime, and for the repair of the roads; the conglomerate called "pudding-stone" is also found. A bridge has been lately built across the Wye, at an expense of £8000, by which there is a free communication with the Forest of Dean. On a lofty and beautifully-wooded hill are the majestic remains of the old castle of the Talbots, which was destroyed by order of Oliver Cromwell; and upon an opposite eminence, is Goodrich Court, erected by Sir S. R. Meyrick, in the baronial style, and forming a prominent and interesting object in the general beauty of the scene: it contains a splendid collection of ancient armour, in the knowledge of which the learned proprietor is eminently skilled. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Hereford: the great tithes have been commuted for £155, and the vicarial for £370; the glebe comprises $35\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The Right Hon. F. J. Robinson, now Earl of Ripon, was elevated to the peerage in 1827 by the title of Viscount Goderich, an honour formerly enjoyed by his maternal ancestor, De Grey, Duke of Kent, who was proprietor of Goodrich Castle and manor after the Talbots.

GOODSHAW-BOOTH, in ROSSENDALE, county of LANCASTER.—See BOOTHS, HIGHER.

GOODWORTH, a tithing, in the parish of GOODWORTH-CLATFORD, union of ANDOVER, hundred of WHERWELL, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 66 inhabitants.

GOOLE, a sea-port and market-town, and the head of a union, in the parish of SNAITH, Lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Howden, 25 (W.) from Hull, and 175 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 2850 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the river Ouse, near its confluence with the Dutch river, which communicates with the Don, has within the last thirty years risen from an inconsiderable and undistinguished hamlet into a

town of commercial importance. The town and port owe their origin to the construction of the Knottingley and Goole canal, for which the Aire and Calder Navigation Company obtained an act of parliament in 1820. This canal, which communicates with the river Aire at Ferry-Bridge, and thereby completes the most important line of inland navigation in the kingdom, was opened to the public on the 20th of July, 1826; and in the year following, by commission from the court of exchequer, the town was constituted a port for foreign trade. On the 6th of April, 1828, a brig laden with merchandise cleared out of the dock for Hamburg, in the presence of a vast concourse of people, assembled from various parts to celebrate the event; and on the same day, a market for corn and provisions of all kinds, to be continued weekly, was opened in a commodious market-place. In the course of this year, the company obtained another act for further improvement in the navigation, and for the construction of additional docks for the accommodation of large steam-ships, then recently introduced; these works were commenced in 1835, and completed in 1838.

The HARBOUR is situated near the confluence of the Dutch river with the Ouse, over the former of which is an ancient wooden bridge of three arches, connecting the town with Old Goole. It has an entrance basin 250 feet long and 200 wide, communicating with the Ouse, here 500 feet wide, by two locks, one of which will admit vessels of more than 300 tons' burthen; and, by gates, with a ship-dock 600 feet long and 200 wide, having an average depth of 18 feet, and with a dock for barges 900 feet in length and 150 in width, having a mean depth of 8 feet. These docks communicate with each other by means of gates and swivel-bridges; and the barge-dock has a communication also with the Goole and Knottingley canal, over which is a handsome stone bridge of one arch. The new works consist of a spacious wet-dock and a large dry-dock, the former communicating with the ship-dock, which has been lengthened for the purpose, and opening into the Ouse by a lock 210 feet long and 58 wide; and towards the river a stone frontage has been erected, connecting the entrance into the lock with the entrance harbour. The quays are commodious, and there are extensive ranges of warehouses for bonding merchandise of every description, one of which is approved as a warehouse of special security; yards for timber, iron, slate, and other articles; and a timber-pond capacious enough for floating 3000 loads. A patent-slip for repairing vessels was formed in 1830; and every requisite accommodation has been provided for facilitating the general business of the port. Between the docks and the entrance harbour are the custom-house and excise-office, forming a handsome structure, of which part is also appropriated as merchants' counting-houses, and offices for the Aire and Calder Company; and between the entrance harbour and the river Ouse, coal-sheds have been erected for the supply of steamers frequenting the port. In the construction of the various works and buildings connected with the navigation, the company have expended more than £1,000,000, at this place, and on their line of navigation to Leeds and Wakefield, since the year 1820. An act was passed in 1845, authorizing the construction of a railway to Snaith, Pontefract, and Wakefield, 27 miles long; and in 1846, another act

was obtained empowering the railway company to construct a station, a jetty, coal-staiths, and other conveniences at Goole. The trade of the port consists chiefly in the exportation of coal, lime, the woollen and cotton manufactures of Barnsley, Wakefield, Leeds, and Manchester, and the iron and cutlery wares of Birmingham and Sheffield; and in the importation of corn, timber, wool, and other goods. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house, in a recent year, was £61,599; the number of vessels of above 50 tons' burthen registered as belonging to the port, was 163, and their aggregate tonnage 14,640, exclusive of small craft for the inland trade, and six steam-vessels employed in carrying passengers and merchandise to Hull, and towing vessels into and out of the harbour.

The town, which is situated to the north of the docks, consists of several spacious and regularly formed streets, containing numerous well-built houses; and, from the uniformity of its style, has a very pleasing aspect as seen from the river. A subscription library was established in 1836; and rooms have been erected by a proprietary, in which assemblies and concerts take place, and public meetings are held. The market is on Wednesday, and is numerously attended. The powers of the county debt-court of Goole, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Goole. The township comprises by computation 4280 acres, of which upwards of 3500 are in cultivation, more than 500 peat-moss, and the remainder water; the soil has been greatly improved by warping: formerly the staple produce was the celebrated Yorkshire kidney-potatoes, so much esteemed in the London market, but these may be said to be now almost entirely superseded by the Scotch red-potato. The old village of Goole extends southward along the banks of the Ouse, and consists of houses irregularly built. A temporary place was fitted up for divine worship by the Aire and Calder Company in 1830, accommodating about 300 persons; and a handsome church, for which the company gave the site, besides supplying the stone, and other materials to a great extent, has been since completed: it is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and contains 1000 sittings. The first stone was laid on the 28th of June, 1843, by T. H. S. Sotheron, Esq., who subscribed £500 towards the building. The living is in the gift of Trustees. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Independents; and a free school with an endowment in land producing £21 per annum. The poor law union of Goole comprises 18 parishes or places, 16 being in Yorkshire, and 2 in the county of Lincoln; and contains a population of 12,535.

GOOSEY, a chapelry, in the parish of STANFORD-IN-THE-VALE, union of WANTAGE, hundred of OCK, county of BERKS, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Wantage; containing 179 inhabitants, and comprising 907*a.* 13*p.* The chapel is dedicated to All Saints.

GOOSNARGH, a township, and an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of PRESTON, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCA-SHIRE, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Preston; the township containing, with Newsham hamlet, 1621 inhabitants. The first lords of this district bore the name of Goosnargh: Robert de Goosnargh left an heiress, married to Hugh de Mytton, who was living in the reign of John; and an heiress of the latter family brought the

estate by marriage to the Cateralls. Subsequently, the Cliftons, Middletons, and Botillers held lands in Goosnargh. The parish, which was formed in 1846, consists of the lower end of Goosnargh, the hamlet of Newsham, and township of Whittingham, and comprises many thousand acres of arable and pasture land, with some moorland and wood; the surface is elevated, the soil mostly clay, and the scenery from the higher parts most extensive. Inglewhite, in the parish, is traditionally said to have been a market-town, and there is still a market-cross in the centre of the green. A fair for cattle is held on the Tuesday in Rogation-week, a fair for sheep on April 25th, and one for calves on October 5th.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford; net income, £150, with a house. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is of great antiquity: the present edifice is deemed a restoration of the reign of Henry VIII., and was repaired in 1778; it has a square tower, and in the north aisle is a choir called Middleton chapel. The Independents have a place of worship; and there is a Roman Catholic chapel, built about a century ago by the Franciscans, and transferred to the Benedictines in 1834, when the building was enlarged; it stands on an eminence, and has an endowment of 30 acres of land, with a house attached: the Rev. Edward Dinmore is the priest. A school possesses an endowment of land in Whittingham, producing £32. 10. per annum; another school is endowed with £25 per annum, left originally by Henry Colborne, but now paid by the Drapers' Company, London, who appoint the master. A girls' school was founded by Richard Oliverson, Esq., of London, who in 1840, at a cost of £1000, built premises in which all the schools are now held: Mr. Oliverson allows the mistress £30 per annum. An hospital for decayed gentry was founded, and richly endowed with land, under the will of William Bushell, Esq., M.D., who died in 1735: the building is in the village, near the church, and is a large and handsome structure of freestone, with accommodation for about thirty persons. The benefits of the charity are limited to the townships of Goosnargh, Whittingham, Elston, Fulwood, Preston, and Euxton, the recipients to be Protestants: the number at present maintained is 26, eight males and eighteen females. The income, which in 1809 was £902, is now about £1500 per annum; and on the expiration of a lease of part of the property in the hands of the Earl of Derby, the income of the hospital will be increased many hundreds more.

GOOSTREY, with BARNSHAW, a township and a chapelry, in the parish of SANDBACH, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of CHESHIRE, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Church-Hulme, or Holmes-Chapel; the township containing 325 inhabitants. The manors of Goostrey and Barnshaw (the latter anciently written *Bernulps* and *Bernilshawe*) were given by Hugh Fitz-Norman to the convent of St. Werburgh, in Chester: the monks had a chapel here. After the Dissolution the manors were given to the Dean and Chapter of Chester; and subsequently passed to the Cottons and Mainwarings. The township comprises 1697a. 3r. 8p., of which the soil is sand and clay. A railroad, leading from Manchester to Crewe, passes for about four miles through. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120;

patron, the Vicar of Sandbach. The income arises from two farms, one of which is situated in the township of Cranage, and consists of 65 acres, and the other in the township of Timperley, parish of Bowdon, containing 39 acres. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £123, and the impropriate for £56. 10. A school is supported by the interest of £200 left by Mrs. Haslehurst in 1682.

GOPSALL-HALL, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Market-Bosworth. This place comprises 724 acres, nearly all park; and is the property of Earl Howe, whose large and elegant mansion, on a gentle eminence nearly in the centre of the Park, was built by Charles Jennens, Esq., about the year 1750, at a cost of more than £100,000. The principal front looks towards the south, and on each side is a wing projecting 27 feet, the whole length being 180 feet; the grounds are adorned with temples, are finely wooded, and well stocked with deer. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal passes close to the north-east side of the Park, and on its western side is the Ashby and Atherstone road. Here was a cell to the abbey of Merevale, in the county of Warwick.

GOREFIELDS, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (N. W.) from Newport-Pagnell. It comprises 60 acres of land. Here was a monastery, but it was early destroyed.

GORING (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of BRADFIELD, hundred of LANGTREE, county of OXFORD, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Wallingford; containing 971 inhabitants. A priory of nuns of the order of St. Augustine was founded in the reign of Henry II., and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary; the revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £60. 5. 6. The village stands pleasantly on the east bank of the Thames, and commands some fine views of that river: in 1837 an act was passed for building a bridge, which has been completed; and a station on the Great Western railway is situated in the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £146; patron and impropriator, C. W. Gardener, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1809. The church, anciently the church of the priory, is in the Norman style, with a massive tower; the roof of the belfry is finely groined: a north aisle, in the later English style, has been added to the original building. There is a small chapel attached to the Alnutt almshouses at Goring heath, to which a chaplain is appointed by the trustees of the charity, by whom it was endowed. The Independents have a place of worship. In 1724 Mr. Alnutt bequeathed an estate, among other purposes, for apprenticing children of the parishes of Goring, Cassington, Checkendon, Ipstone, and South Stoke; the income is about £450 a year, for which they are educated, partly clothed, and apprenticed. The Ikeneld-street here crosses the Thames into Berkshire.

GORING (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of POLING, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Worthing; containing 503 inhabitants. This place at the time of the Domesday survey belonged, as part of the earldom of Arundel, to the Albini family. The parish comprises about 2000 acres, of which the far greater portion is good arable land, about 400 acres pasture and down, and 180 wood. Here is a station of

the Brighton and Chichester railway, about midway between those towns. Goring Castle is a handsome mansion, containing many stately apartments, and pleasingly situated in a richly-wooded demesne. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 10., and in the gift of David Lyon, Esq.; impropiator, W. W. Richardson, Esq., lord of the manor. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £163, and the glebe comprises $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres; the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £376. The church, an ancient structure in the early English style, with several Norman details, and containing numerous monuments, was taken down, and rebuilt on the old site, in 1837, at an expense of £6000, defrayed by Mr. Lyon; the present structure is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by a lofty spire of wood covered with copper, painted to resemble stone.

GORLESTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, E. division of SUFFOLK; containing 3779 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the North Sea and the river Yare, and on the north by South-Town, or Little Yarmouth, with which it now forms one parish, comprising 2300 acres, and reaching about three miles from its southern point to Yarmouth bridge over the Yare. A wooden pier (one of the finest in the kingdom) forms a breakwater towards the south, and the entrance to the Yare leading to the port of Yarmouth. Numerous pilots reside here, for vessels coming in and going out of the river; and there are lodging-houses for visitors, commanding a fine view of the pier, river, and sea, with accommodation for sea-bathing. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectories of South-Town and West-Town consolidated in 1520, valued in the king's books at £11; patron and incumbent, the Rev. F. Upjohn; impropiators, the landholders. The great tithes have been commuted for £243. 17., and the vicarial for £214. 15. The church is a large and ancient structure, consisting of a nave and north and south aisles, having separate roofs, all thatched; the old steeple, which had long been a landmark for vessels passing through the Yarmouth roads, was blown down in 1835. At South-Town (*which see*) is a chapel dedicated to St. Mary. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A priory of Augustine friars was founded in the reign of Edward I. by William Woodrove, and his wife Margaret; and an hospital for lepers was in existence at Gorleston in 1372.

GORNALL, LOWER, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of SEDGLEY, union of DUDLEY, N. division of the hundred of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (W.) from Dudley; containing 5000 inhabitants. The surface is much undulated; the district abounds with coal-works, and chains and nails are made to a great extent. The church, dedicated to St. James, was built at a cost of £1500, raised by subscription, aided by Queen Anne's Bounty, on a site given by the late Lord Dudley and Ward, by whom, also, the living was endowed with £15 per annum; it was consecrated in 1823, and enlarged in 1837. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lord Ward; total income, £150. There are places of worship for Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans; and attached to the church is a national school.

GORNALL, UPPER, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of SEDGLEY, union of DUDLEY, N. division of the hundred of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (N. W.) from Dudley; containing 2775 inhabitants. This place is remarkable for the extent of its stone-quarries, and for its fine brick-clay. As in Lower Gornall, the manufacture of chains and nails is carried on here extensively. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was consecrated in July, 1843, and is a plain structure in the later English style, with turrets, built at a cost of £2389, raised by subscription, and a grant from the Incorporated Society: of 921 sittings, 645 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Sedgley; net income, £150, with a parsonage-house. The Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans have places of worship. In connexion with the church is a national school.

GORRAN (*St. GORRAN*), a parish, in the union of ST. AUSTELL, E. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Tregouney; containing 1232 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south-east by the English Channel, and comprises the small haven called Port East, where an extensive pilchard-fishery is carried on. It consists of 3836 acres, of which 158 are waste land or common: the surface is hilly, and from many points the views are extensive; the lands are chiefly arable. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £258; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Exeter. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In the centre of the village are considerable remains of an ancient chapel with a tower: on the high grounds above Dodman's Point are remains of a circular intrenchment; and in a field on the estate of Trevennen, called Chapel Close, was formerly a chapel.

GORSTELLA, a hamlet, in the township and parish of DODDLESTON, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing 52 inhabitants.

GORTON, a chapelry, in the parish of MANCHESTER, union of CHORLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Manchester; containing 2422 inhabitants, and comprising 1500 acres. This place is situated on the road to Mottram and Sheffield, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture and in the making of hats. A sort of lime made here, called Ardwick lime, grows hard under water. The Manchester, Ashton, and Stockport canal, and the Manchester and Sheffield, and Manchester and Birmingham railways, pass through the chapelry. In the vale of Gorton is a reservoir 44 acres in extent, excavated by the Manchester Water-works' Company for the partial supply of that town. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150, with a glebe-house; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Manchester. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, was rebuilt about 1756: it contains several old volumes, the gift of Humphrey Chetham, each volume fastened by a chain. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Unitarians; and a school in union with the National Society.

GOSBECK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Needham-Market; containing 316 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasure-

ment 1467 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. 5.; net income, £316; patron, the Rev. W. Attwood. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower; it was repewed in 1840.

GOSBERTON (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of SPALDING, wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Spalding; containing 2120 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage; net income, £130; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln; impropiator, S. Everard, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1799. A chapel of ease has been built by subscription in a distant part of the parish, on a plot of ground given by Earl Brownlow, lord of the manor. A school, endowed with £18 a year, is conducted on the national plan. £130, the amount of various benefactions, are annually distributed in coal and bread to the poor; and the interest of £100 three per cents. left by Mrs. Banks, in 1835, is distributed in clothing to widows.

GOSEBRADON (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (N.) from Ilminster. The living is a sinecure rectory, valued in the king's books at £1. 2. 6.; the church has been demolished, and there is not even a house in the parish.

GOSFIELD (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the union of HALSTEAD, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Halstead; containing 653 inhabitants. The surface is generally elevated, rising in almost every direction; the soil is a good loam, mixed in different degrees with sand and gravel. The ancient Hall is situated in an extensive park, abounding with stately trees. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; patron and impropiator, E. G. Barnard, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £161. 16. 3., and the vicarial for £257. 16. The church is in the park, and attached to it is a small sepulchral chapel, formerly a chantry; in the chancel, and also in the chapel, are some elegant monuments.

GOSFORD-BRIDGE, a township, in the parish of KIDLINGTON, union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Oxford; containing 39 inhabitants. According to Tanner, here was a house of sisters of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, who removed about 1180 to Buckland, in Somersetshire: the estate, which was given to them by Robert D'Oily and his son, continued in the possession of the Hospitallers, who built an oratory or chapel here about the year 1234, until the period of the Dissolution.

GOSFORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Egremont; containing 1113 inhabitants. The parish comprises a large tract of moorland, affording indifferent pasture, and there are several peat-mosses; it is intersected by numerous small streams, which unite with the Bleng, and fall into the river Irt. Freestone of excellent quality is extensively quarried. Fairs, chiefly for cattle and horses, are held on Bornwood common, on the 25th of April and the 18th of October. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 14. 7., and in the patronage of the family of Senhouse, with a net income of £85: the tithes were commuted for land in 1810. In the churchyard is an ancient stone pillar,

which was formerly surmounted by a cross. A copper battle-axe has been dug up at Bolton wood; and at Seascals are the remains of a Druidical temple.

GOSFORTH (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union, and partly in the E. and partly in the W. division, of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; comprising the townships of North and South Gosforth in the former, and of East and West Brunton, Coxlodge, Fawdon, and East and West Kenton, in the latter, division; and containing 3020 inhabitants, of whom 132 are in North Gosforth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.), and 224 in South Gosforth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.), from Newcastle. The former township, which contains 737 acres, was held of the crown by the Surtees family from 1100 to 1509, when it passed by marriage to Robert Brandling, who was knighted at the battle of Musselburgh: the latter township, consisting of 420 acres, anciently belonged to the family of Lisle. The parish is of considerable extent, and rich in mineral produce; the surface, though generally level, has a gradual rise towards the north and west, and the soil is clayey. A colliery was commenced in 1825, and the coal was reached in February, 1829; nearly 450 persons are employed upon the works. Gosforth House, erected in 1760, after a design by Payne, is a large and elegant structure of white freestone, and from its situation has a commanding appearance: a fine fish-pond, covering 53 acres, is the resort of innumerable flocks of water-fowl. The living is annexed to the vicarage of St. Nicholas, Newcastle: the church, which is in South Gosforth, was rebuilt in 1798, and enlarged in 1819, and is a neat edifice, with a square tower surmounted by an octagonal spire. The tithes of North and South Gosforth have been commuted for £107 payable to the Bishop of Carlisle, £107 to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, and £44 to the incumbent. A chapel at North Gosforth has been demolished.

GOSPORT, a sea-port and market-town, in the parish of ALVERSTOKE, hundred of EAST MEON, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Southampton, and 78 (S. W.) from London; containing 8862 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have been originally written *God's Port*, which name, it is said, was given to it by King Stephen, who landed here after having been shipwrecked: that monarch, also, granted the manor and all rights belonging thereto to his brother, Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester. It is styled a borough, in a decree of the court of exchequer, passed in the 44th of Elizabeth, by which it was decided that the inhabitants were entitled to the exclusive right of the ferry between it and Portsmouth; but this right was in a great degree abandoned in 1809, when an act was obtained for the regulation of the ferry, and for granting to proper persons licences to ply. Gosport, mentioned by Leland, in the reign of Henry VIII., as a poor village inhabited by fishermen, has risen to consequence principally during the two last centuries, owing to its situation on one side of the harbour of Portsmouth, to which town and the queen's dock-yard it stands immediately opposite, occupying a projecting point of land forming the western shore of the harbour. About 50 years since, a line of regular fortifications for the protection of the town, but more especially for that of the shipping, naval arsenal, and stores, was constructed, extending from a lake on the northern

side of the town (flowing out of the harbour to the village of Forton) to Oyster Pool and Alverstoke Lake, on the southern side. Within the works are the queen's brewery and cooperage, with storehouses on a very large scale for wine, malt, hops, &c. The buildings were formerly called Weovil Brewhouse; but within the last few years, far more extensive buildings and storehouses have been erected, together with mills for grinding flour, and bake-houses for preparing biscuits, the whole comprising every thing necessary for providing a large portion of the food and clothing for the navy. The whole eastern front of the establishment, which contains within its walls several handsome houses for the principal officers, is bounded by convenient and extensive quays adjoining the harbour; and the place is now named, by authority, the Royal Clarence Victualling-Yard. Vessels of considerable burthen can take in their stores here, and many small sloops, belonging to the establishment, are employed in the conveyance of articles for the use of the ships in the harbour and at Spithead.

The approach to Gosport from the sea presents a noble prospect, including the forts, storehouses, and other buildings. The principal street, which extends from the harbour to the fortifications, was formerly interrupted by the market-house, but in 1811, a handsome new edifice was erected on a vacant site on the north side, at the eastern end of the street, fronting the water; along the shore are various ranges of buildings, consisting chiefly of neat and well-built houses. In 1763, the inhabitants procured an act of parliament for paving the streets and removing nuisances, which was confirmed and enlarged by an act in 1814, whereby provision was made for watching and lighting the town. Concerts and balls occasionally take place. In 1834, an act was obtained for building a bridge over Stoke or Haslar Lake, which separates Gosport from Haslar Hospital, and for making approaches thereto; and in 1842 an act was passed for erecting a pier at Gosport. A branch from the South-Western railway at Bishop's-Stoke, called the Gosport Branch railway, has been completed to this town; the line is $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length: the original capital was £300,000, afterwards extended to £400,000. From the terminus here, extends a line into the Royal Clarence Yard, executed at a cost of £8000, for Her Majesty's use when visiting the Isle of Wight; it is about 600 yards in length, and was opened in September, 1845. There are several breweries, and an extensive iron-foundry for the manufacture of various articles for the use of shipping, especially anchors. The markets are on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Gosport is a distinct liberty and manor, and appoints its own constables, ale-conners, and other officers, at the court leet of the Bishop of Winchester.

Stokes Bay, to the south-west of Gosport, is justly celebrated for the excellence of its anchorage, affording security to an unlimited number of vessels. On the shore forming this bay, and immediately opposite the fashionable town of Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, many good and handsome houses, besides an hotel, reading-rooms, and baths, have been erected within the last few years, and denominated Anglesey Ville. Near *Forton Lake*, about a mile north of Gosport, is the new barrack, belonging to the garrison of Portsmouth, and consisting of four ranges of building connected by an arcade, with offices, &c. Upon the north side of the lake, near its

entrance, on a spot called Priddys Hard, is the magazine, in which, and in a smaller building dependent on it, a considerable portion of the powder for the service of the port is stored: the larger stores of powder are on a peninsular point of land, called Tipners Hard, on the opposite side of the harbour. Near Priddys Hard, on what is an island at high water, are the ruins of a castle, built in the reign of Charles I. or II., and called *James' Fort*, to co-operate with another, the ruins of which may be seen on the north side of Gosport Beach, known as *Charles' Fort*. The *Royal Hospital at Haslar*, for the reception of sick and wounded seamen of the Royal Navy, built in 1762 through the influence of the Earl of Sandwich, is a very extensive edifice, situated near the extremity of the point of land which bounds the west side of the entrance to Portsmouth harbour. In 1818, the principal wing of the building was appropriated to seamen and marines labouring under lunacy, who had been previously placed in an asylum at Hoxton. The number of persons within the walls at present is about 400; the annual expenses of the establishment, during the time of war, amount to upwards of £5000. About three-quarters of a mile south-west of the hospital is *Fort Monkton*, a modern and regular fortification, exceedingly strong, on which are mounted 32 pieces of heavy ordnance: to the west, ranges a strong redoubt, which, together with the fort, secures this part of the coast. On the shore eastward, a high and massive stone wall has been erected, to preserve the land from the encroachments of the sea. Still further to the east, and near the extremity of the neck of land which bounds the entrance to the harbour on this side, is the *Block-house*, a very strong fort with a battery.

The *LIVING* is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Alverstoke; and is endowed with a freehold farm, comprising about 70 acres, rather more than four miles from Gosport, and which was purchased in 1743 for £940. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and situated on the south side of the town, was built by contributions, on a piece of waste ground granted by the bishop as lord of the manor, and was consecrated on September 27th, 1696. In consequence of the growth of the town, the length of the building was increased in 1745, and galleries were erected; and in 1830, owing to the dangerous state of the roof, the owners of pews determined to raise the side walls, put on a new roof, bring forward the galleries, and add 300 free sittings; which, with other improvements, were effected at an expense amounting to between £3000 and £4000. It is now a spacious, and, particularly as regards its internal appearance, a chaste and handsome edifice of the Ionic order, calculated to accommodate 3000 persons, and including upwards of 400 free sittings, besides seats for charity children. In this church is an organ which was formerly in the chapel of the magnificent mansion of Canons, belonging to the Duke of Chandos. In 1796, the incumbent having obtained from the bishop a site between Alverstoke Lake and the south side of the church, erected a large house and out-buildings for the use of himself and his successors, which cost above £6000, and are now rented by the board of ordnance: the present residence of the incumbent was built in 1806. The district parish of St. Matthew was constituted in Sept. 1845, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37, and the church was consecrated in May, 1846: the edi-

fice is in the early English style, and contains 840 sittings, all free; the cost of its erection, exceeding £4000, was defrayed chiefly by the exertions of Bishop Wilberforce. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the alternate patronage of the Bishop of Winchester and the Rector of Alverstoke; net income, £200. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics; and several charity schools.

GOSPORT, a tything, in the parish of BOSHAM, union of WEST BOURNE, hundred of BOSHAM, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX; containing 74 inhabitants.

GOSWICK, a township, in the parish of HOLY-ISLAND, union of BERWICK, ISLANDSHIRE, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; adjoining Berwick, and containing 172 inhabitants. This place, which is about 5 miles north-by-west from Holy-Island, lies contiguous to a small bay of the North Sea, and occupies the entrance to the fordable sands between the main land and Holy-Island, on which account it is supposed to have become connected with the parish. It comprises 1348 acres, of which 81 are waste land or common.

GOTHAN (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, S. division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Nottingham; containing 747 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2200 acres: the surface is varied with hill and dale; the soil in the valleys is a rich loam, well adapted for wheat. Limestone is quarried in the hills; and alabaster is found in considerable quantity, and, when burnt and reduced to powder, is formed into excellent plaster for flooring. The village is bounded on the west by the lofty hills of the Wold, and on the east by an extensive tract of marsh land, which is subject to frequent inundation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 8. $6\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Duke of Portland, Earl Howe, Lord St. John, and George Savile Foljambe, Esq., in rotation: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1804, when 427*a.* 3*r.* 11*p.* were allotted, in addition to 43 acres of Keyworth common allotted in the 38th of George III. The church has been repewed, and 477 free sittings provided. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school, and an infants' school, have been each endowed with £30 per annum by Countess Howe.

GOTHERINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of BISHOP'S-CLEEVE, union of WINCHCOMB, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Winchcomb; containing 381 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land in 1806.

GOUDHURST (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union, and partly in the hundred, of CRANBROOKE, but chiefly in the hundred of MARDEN, Lower division of the lathe of SCRAY, W. division of KENT, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Lamberhurst; containing 2711 inhabitants. This parish is intersected by the road from Lamberhurst to Cranbrooke, and comprises 9722*a.* 2*r.* 18*p.* The surface is principally hilly, and the soil of a sandy quality; the scenery is diversified by woods, chiefly of oak, and covering 2008 acres, and there are some hop plantations. The village had formerly a market on Wednesday, and a considerable business in the manufacture of cloth, both of which have now entirely ceased, but there is a fair for horses and for toys on August 26th and

27th, and for Welsh cattle on November 5th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £26. 19. 2.; net income, £400; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is a handsome structure, situated on the declivity of a lofty hill, commanding a fine view over the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex; its tower was formerly surmounted by a spire, which was destroyed by lightning in 1637. Christchurch, on Kilndown, now a district church, was erected in 1839, at a cost of £2500; it is in the later English style, with a tower and spire, and contains 413 sittings, of which 313 are free. The altar-piece, of stone, richly carved, was the gift of A. B. Hope, Esq.; a fine-toned organ was presented by Lady Beresford, and the communion-plate, which is a splendid service, by Viscount Beresford, of Bedgebury Park. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £213 per annum, and in the gift of his Lordship. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans. John Horsmonden, in 1670, bequeathed a rent-charge of £35, for the instruction of children; and Thomas Bathurst, in 1718, gave another of £6.

GOULSBY, or GOLCEBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HORNCASTLE, N. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Louth; containing 347 inhabitants. The parish comprises by estimation 1132 acres of land, chiefly the property of Matthew Bancroft Lister, Esq., lord of the manor: the village, which is of considerable size, is situated in a narrow dale, on one of the tributary streams of the Bain, and extends into Asterby parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 2., and in the gift of Mr. Lister, the impropiator, and incumbency of the Rev. Joseph Martin Lister, whose net income is £136. The tithes have been commuted for land; the glebe comprises 117*a.* 2*r.* 22*p.* The church is a neat modern structure. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

GOWDALL, a township, in the parish of SNAITH, union of GOOLE, Lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Snaith; containing 237 inhabitants. The township comprises by admeasurement 1151*a.* 2*r.* 5*p.*, of which the greater part was in open fields, and waste, until inclosed in 1772. The river Aire passes on the north of the village. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

GOWTHORPE, a chapelry, in the parish of SWARDESTON, union of HENSTEAD, hundred of HUMBLEYARD, E. division of the county of NORFOLK. The curacy is consolidated with the rectory of Intwood: the chapel is dedicated to St. James the Apostle.

GOWTHORPE, YORK.—See YOULTHORPE.

GOXHILL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, N. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Barrow-on-Humber; containing 892 inhabitants, and comprising 6000 acres. This place was distinguished for a priory, founded by William de Alta Ripa, for Cistercian nuns, about the year 1185, and the remains of which, called the Chapel, form the kitchen, dairy, &c., of a farmhouse. A pleasure-fair is held in May. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 18. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £116: the tithes were commuted for land in 1773. The church is a large

handsome structure, on an eminence. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A fund of £12 per annum, arising from an allotment of land, is distributed among the necessitous poor.

GOXHILL (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Hornsea; containing 64 inhabitants. This place at an early period gave name to a family, whose estate here passed by marriage to the Despensers; the Lellies afterwards possessed the property, and in the 15th century it came to the Constables, by marriage of Marmaduke Constable with the daughter and heiress of Robert Stokes, Esq. The parish comprises 812*a.* 3*r.* 7*p.*, the property of the Rev. Charles Constable; about one-third of the land is pasture, and the remainder, with the exception of 10 acres of wood, is arable. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the Rev. C. Constable: the tithes have been commuted for £175, and the glebe comprises 39 acres. The church, situated upon an eminence amidst lofty trees, has been rebuilt by the patron, at an expense of several hundred pounds, and is now a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower.

GOYTREY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and division of PONT-Y-POOL, hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 4 miles (N. E.) from Pont-y-Pool; containing 567 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north-east by the river Usk, and comprises 3332*a.* 1*r.* 4*p.*, of which about one-third is uncultivated; of the remaining two-thirds, 750 acres are underwood, and the rest is divided into arable, pasture, meadow, and water. The surface is considerably undulated; the soil in general is a sandy gravel. There are quarries of limestone and building-stone, and flagstones and pipe-clay are procured. The Brecon and Monmouth canal passes through the parish, which is also traversed by the road from Pont-y-Pool to Abergavenny and Monmouth. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 7. 6., and in the gift of the Earl of Abergavenny: the tithes have been commuted for £295, and the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, and has a font of Saxon construction. There are places of worship for Welsh Baptists and Calvinists.

GRABY, a hamlet, in the parish of ASLACKBY, union of BOURNE, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from the town of Falkingham; containing 18 inhabitants.

GRACE-DIEU.—See BELTON.

GRACE-DIEU PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Lower division of the hundred of RAGLAN, union and county of MONMOUTH, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Monmouth; containing 11 inhabitants. An abbey of the Cistercian order was founded here, in 1226, by John of Monmouth, Knt., in honour of the Blessed Virgin: at the Dissolution it contained two monks, whose revenue was £26. 1. 4.

GRADE (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of HELSTON, W. division of the hundred of KERRIER and of the county of CORNWALL, 10 miles (S. S. E.) from Helston; containing 333 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by Cadgith Cove, and the coast is defended by a lofty and interesting range of cliffs, rising

in the form of an amphitheatre, to the height of 200 feet, and indented with some curious caverns. The number of acres is 1946, of which 246 are waste land or common: the soil is principally rock and clay marl; the surface is partly hilly and partly flat, the whole having a considerable elevation above the sea. Stone is found, chiefly of the serpentine formation, and susceptible of a high polish. The living is a rectory, with that of Ruan Minor, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Rev. Canon Rogers, and P. V. Robinson, Esq.: the tithes of Grade have been commuted for £295, and the glebe comprises four acres. The church contains some ancient monuments to the family of Erisey. About half a mile from it is a well, arched over, called St. Grade's Well.

GRAFFHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Kimbolton; containing, with East Perry, 307 inhabitants, and comprising about 1800 acres. A pleasure-fair is held at Midsummer. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 14. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Lady O. B. Sparrow, with a net income of £199: the tithes were commuted for 330 acres of land, at the inclosure of the parish, in 1780. The church is ancient.

GRAFFHAM (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of EASEBOURNE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (S. W.) from Petworth; containing 390 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the northern acclivity of the Downs, which are here beautifully ornamented with shrubs and underwood; the views over the Weald abound with variety. It comprises 1658*a.* 23*p.*, of which 513 acres are arable, 470 meadow and pasture, 427 woodland, and 233 furze and open common. A pleasure-fair is held on the 16th of June. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 5., and in the patronage of Bishop Wilberforce: the tithes have been commuted for £183, and the glebe consists of 10 acres. The church, partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire, was nearly rebuilt in 1838, at the expense of the Rev. H. E. Manning, the rector.

GRAFTON, a township, in the parish of TILSTON, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of CHESHIRE, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Malpas; containing 14 inhabitants. It comprises 376 acres of land, of a clayey soil.

GRAFTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BECKFORD, union of WINCHCOMB, hundred of TIBALDSTONE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Tewkesbury. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1773. In 1764, in consequence, it is supposed, of incessant rain, a tract of 16 acres of land fell from the side of Breedon hill, and covered the fields at the base.

GRAFTON, a township, in the parish of ALL SAINTS, HEREFORD, hundred of WEBTREE, union and county of HEREFORD; containing 75 inhabitants, and comprising an area of 428 acres.

GRAFTON, a township, in the parish of LANGFORD, union of FARRINGDON, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Lechlade; containing 73 inhabitants. It comprises 615 acres, of which 219 are or were common: an act for inclosing lands was

passed in the year 1843. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £144, of which £115 are payable to the vicar of the parish.

GRAFTON, with MARTON.—See MARTON.

GRAFTON, EAST and WEST, a tything, in the parish of GREAT BEDWIN, union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of WILTS, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Ludgershall; containing 419 inhabitants. Here was anciently a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas; and a district church, to the same saint, was consecrated in April, 1844. It is a substantial edifice in the Norman style, of Bath stone, and was erected chiefly through the munificence of the Marquess of Ailesbury, who also largely contributed to the endowment fund. The living is in the gift of the Vicar.

GRAFTON, FLYFORD.—See FLYFORD-GRAFTON.

GRAFTON-MANOR, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Droitwich and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Bromsgrove; containing 55 inhabitants. This was originally a chapelry within the parish of Bromsgrove, and remained such until the reign of Henry III., when it was annexed to the cathedral of Worcester, and consequently became extra-parochial. It comprises 1353a. 1r. 24p., of which 786 acres are arable, 522 meadow, 41 wood, and nearly three water; the surface is rather undulated, and the soil generally heavy. The road from Birmingham to Worcester passes through, and at Bromsgrove is a station of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. The ancient mansion of the earls of Shrewsbury, here, was nearly destroyed by fire in 1710; the only part now remaining entire is the banqueting-room, which is alone sufficient to attest its former splendour. A chapel shared the fate of the mansion-house, and continued a roofless ruin until 1808, when the late Earl of Shrewsbury restored it for Roman Catholic worship; the restoration, however, having been executed in a very inefficient manner, the edifice again underwent a thorough repair in 1819, at the joint expense of the earl, the incumbent, and the congregation. Benjamin Collett, Esq., has a lease of the mansion and manorial rights for a considerable time.

GRAFTON-REGIS (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of POTTERS-PURY, hundred of CLELEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Towcester; containing 266 inhabitants, and comprising 1351 acres. This place was erected into an honour in the 23rd of Henry VIII., with jurisdiction, confirmed by act of parliament, over an extensive tract partly in this county and partly in Buckinghamshire. Edward IV. was here privately married to Elizabeth, relict of Sir John Grey, of Groby, and daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, of whose family mansion at Grafton there are still remains: Lady Crane resided in it during the parliamentary war, when it was garrisoned for the king. The making of lace has been introduced of late years, and is carried on to some extent. The parish lies on the right bank of the river Tow; and the Grand Junction canal, and the Stony-Stratford and Northampton road, pass through it. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Alderton annexed, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £277. Grafton gives the title of Duke to the Fitzroy family.

GRAFTON, TEMPLE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Stratford division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Alcester; containing, with the hamlet of Arden, 401 inhabitants. This place was given at the Conquest by William to one of his adherents, and was possessed in the reign of Henry III. by the Knights Templars; hence the prefix "Temple" to the name. The property was purchased at the Dissolution by the Sheldon family. The parish comprises 1985 acres; the surface is hilly, the soil clay, and there are quarries of excellent limestone, producing also marble. At its eastern extremity it is intersected by the road from Stratford to Alcester. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £93; patron, F. F. Bullock, Esq.

GRAFTON-UNDERWOOD (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of KETTERING, hundred of HUXLOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Kettering; containing 281 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the small river Ise, and comprises by estimation 1746a. 1r. 31p. The females are employed in making pillow-lace. There are some quarries of limestone, which is used for building and for repairing the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 3., and in the patronage of the Fitzpatrick family; net income, £241. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1777; there are 10 acres of glebe, and a house.

GRAIG, a hamlet, in the parish of BASSALEG, union and division of NEWPORT, hundred of WENTLLOOG, county of MONMOUTH; containing 589 inhabitants. A school was endowed in 1676, and is further supported by small payments from the children.

GRAIN, ISLE OF (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Hoo, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W. by W.) from Sheerness; containing 337 inhabitants. This island, which is about three miles and a half long, and two and a half broad, is formed by the Thames on the north, the Medway on the south, the junction of those two rivers on the east, and Yantlet creek on the west. It comprises 3105 acres, whereof 513 are common or waste land. There are salt pans on that side bordering upon the Medway. In the reign of Edward III., Yantlet creek, though now almost choked up, was the usual passage for vessels trading to and from London, which thus avoided a circuitous and dangerous route; at present it is navigable, at spring tides only, for barges. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 8.; net income, £298; patron, the Rev. George Davies; impropiators, the family of Tonge. There is a place of worship for Independents.

GRAINSBY (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (S.) from Great Grimsby; containing 103 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1120 acres, of which 55 are waste land or common. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 4., and in the gift of T. Sands, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £254. 10., and the glebe comprises nearly 58 acres.

GRAINTHORPE (*St. CLEMENT*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,

8 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Louth; containing, with the hamlets of Ludney and Wragholme, 556 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3961*a.* 2*r.* 35*p.*: the surface is flat, and the soil a rich strong clay; a large portion of the land was formerly a marshy waste, but it has been well drained and is under cultivation. The Louth canal passes along the western boundary of the parish, and joins the river Humber at Tetney Lock. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £115; patrons and impropriators, the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower, ornamented with eight pinnacles. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. A school was founded by Mr. George Lill, who in 1818 endowed it with the interest of £500.

GRAISLEY-GREEN, a tything, in the parish of SULHAMSTEAD-ABBOTT'S, union of BRADFIELD, hundred of READING, county of BERKS, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Reading; containing 75 inhabitants.

GRAIZELOUND, a hamlet, in the parish of HAXEY, union of GAINSBOROUGH, W. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 210 inhabitants.

GRAMPOUND, or GRAND-PONT, a tything, in the parish of ST. ALDATE, OXFORD, hundred of HORMER, union of ABINGDON, county of BERKS; containing 374 inhabitants, and comprising 208 acres. In the time of Edward I., the Crouched friars had a house here, given to them by Richard Cary, sometime mayor of Oxford, and which, about 1348, they quitted for a house and chapel near the church of St. Peter's in the East.



Seal and Arms.

GRAMPOUND, an incorporated market-town, partly in the parish of PROBUS, but chiefly in that of CREED, union of ST. AUSTELL, W. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 40 miles (S. W.) from Launceston, and 247 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 607 inhabitants. This place is situated on the great road from London through Plymouth, to the Land's End, and on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Fal. John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, and brother of Edward III., in 1332 granted a guild-merchant to the burgesses, which included, besides other privileges, the right of holding a market and two fairs. The market, now inconsiderable, is on Saturday; and fairs are held on January 18th, June 11th, and the Tuesdays next after Lady-day and Michaelmas. The corporation, which exists by prescription, consisted until 1824 of a mayor, eight aldermen, a recorder, and town-clerk. The mayor was elected on the Sunday before Michaelmas, and he nominated two aldermen, styled *Elizers*, who had the power to choose eleven freemen, forming a jury, who made presentments, appointed persons to municipal offices, and possessed the right of introducing new freemen, whose number was indefinite. The manor is held by the corporation under the duchy of Cornwall, at a fee-farm rent of £12. 11. 4. per annum. Grampound sent two members to parlia-

ment from the reign of Edward VI. till 1824, when, in consequence of the discovery of corrupt practices among the electors, an act of parliament was passed for disfranchising it. The chapel, dedicated to St. Nunn, having fallen into ruins, was removed a few years since. In 1705, John Buller gave a sum of money, directing the interest to be applied in teaching boys.

GRANBOROUGH (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 miles (S.) from Dunchurch; containing, with the hamlet of Woolscott, 532 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the left bank of the river Leam, equidistant from Rugby, Daventry, and Southam, and comprises by computation 4389 acres; the surface is varied, the scenery generally of pleasing character, and the soil productive. Its south-eastern extremity is skirted by the Oxford canal. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £185; patron, Mrs. Halse; incumbent, the Rev. W. J. Wise. The tithes were commuted for land in 1765; there is a glebe of 65 acres, with a new glebe-house, in the Elizabethan style, built in 1844. The church is an ancient structure, in the decorated style.

GRANBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Bingham; containing 516 inhabitants. This parish, including the hamlet of Sutton, comprises about 2000 acres; the soil is generally a strong clay, and the surface is hilly in some parts, and in others flat. There are quarries of gypsum, of which plaster for flooring is made for the use of the district; also abundance of clay for bricks and tiles. The Grantham and Nottingham canal passes within a mile of the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £123; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Rutland: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1793; the glebe comprises 75 acres. The church is an ancient structure of various periods, and contains some interesting details in the early and later English styles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Granby gives the title of Marquess to the Duke of Rutland.

GRANDBOROUGH (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of WINSLOW, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S.) from Winslow; containing 345 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the Crown, with a net income of £191: the tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent in 1796. The church was formerly a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Winslow; it was pulled down in the civil war, by Cornelius Holland, the regicide, but rebuilt after the Restoration: a gallery was added in 1834.

GRANGE, with CLAUGHTON.—See CLAUGHTON.

GRANGE, with ADFORTON.—See ADFORTON.

GRANGE, or GRENC, a hamlet, and a member of the port of HASTINGS, in the parish of GILLINGHAM, union of MEDWAY, locally in the hundred of CHATHAM and GILLINGHAM, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Chatham; containing 157 inhabitants. Here was anciently a chapel.

GRANSDEN, GREAT (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred

of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from St. Neot's; containing 622 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3360 acres, of which 515 are common, and the remainder arable; the soil in the lower lands is loam, resting on gravel or sand, and in other places clayey. Ironstone is found in some parts; and throughout the parish are scattered many diluvial remains, consisting of primitive and secondary rocks, numerous fossils, mineralized wood and vegetables, and the vertebræ of the ichthyosaurus. An inclosure act was passed in 1843. The village is situated on the declivity of a hill at the southern extremity of the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £200; patrons and improprators, the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A school was built by subscription in 1664, and endowed under the will of the Rev. B. Oley, then vicar, with £20 per annum.

GRANSDEN, LITTLE (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of LONGSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 3 miles (S. W.) from Caxton; containing 273 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely, valued in the king's books at £18. 15. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £201: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1813. The church has been lately rebuilt. A school in union with the National Society is endowed with £11 per annum.

GRANSMOOR, a township, in the parish of BURTON-AGNES, union of BRIDLINGTON, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Driffeld; containing 90 inhabitants. It comprises about 1400 acres, the property of W. D. Thornton Duesbery, Esq., of Skelton, near York, who is lord of the manor. The tithes have been commuted for £171 payable to the vicar, and £190 to the Archbishop of York. A school-room has been built at Mr. Duesbery's expense, in which the service of the Church of England is performed every Sunday.

GRANTCHESTER (*St. Mary and St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of WETHERLEY, county of CAMBRIDGE, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Cambridge; containing 606 inhabitants. This is said to have been the *Camboritum* of Antonine, situated on the banks of the Granta, now the river Cam; the present Saxon name confirming the opinion of its having been the site of a Roman station. About the year 700, according to Bede, "Grantchester was a desolate little city, near the walls of which was found a beautiful coffin of white marble." Dr. Cay supposes the station to have extended not only as far as Cambridge, but northward, beyond the castle; and foundations of buildings have been frequently discovered between the village of Grantchester and the town of Cambridge, which latter is thought to have risen out of the ruins of the station. The parish comprises by measurement 1498 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 14. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £291; patrons, the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1799; the glebe comprises 105 acres. The church was erected early in the 15th century; a portion of the interior is remarkably light and elegant. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

GRANTHAM (*St. Wulfran*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN; containing, with the three townships of Manthorpe with Little Gonerby, Harrowby, and Spittlegate with Houghton and Walton, 8691 inhabitants, of whom 4683 are in the town, 24 miles

(S. by W.) from Lincoln, and 111 (N. by W.) from London. This place, from its situation on the Ermin-street, is supposed to have been a Roman station, but there is no evidence of its having ever been occupied by that people; and of the origin of an ancient castle to the east of the church, and near the river Witham, of which the foundations are said to have been dug up, no authentic information is recorded. The manor was held by Editha, queen of Edward the Confessor, and continued in the crown till the reign of Henry III. About the year 1290, a house of Franciscan or Grey friars was founded on the west side of the town, the site of which was granted by Henry VIII. to Robert Bocher and David Vincent: this place, called the Grange, is extra-parochial, is now used as a garden, and comprises many acres adjoining the market-place. There was also a commandery of Knights Hospitallers in the town, the remains of which form part of the Angel inn. During the civil war of the 17th century, Grantham was an object of interest with the contending parties; and the neighbourhood was the scene of the first advantage gained over the royalists by Cromwell.

The town is pleasantly situated on the river Witham, near the vale of Belvoir, and on the great road to York. It consists principally of four spacious streets, and is well paved; it was first lighted with gas in 1833, by a company established with a capital of £6000, and is amply supplied with water. The houses are in general of respectable appearance, and in the town and the several approaches to it many substantial houses have been recently erected, among which is a savings' bank, a handsome structure of stone, in the Elizabethan style, forming a conspicuous ornament. The theatre, a neat brick building, is opened during the winter season; and assemblies are held at the guildhall. The environs abound with pleasing scenery, and are ornamented with several seats and villas. The trade is chiefly in corn, malt, and coal, of which large quantities are sent to the adjoining counties. A navigable canal, commencing within a quarter of a mile of the town, and joining the Trent at Nottingham, was constructed under an act of parliament passed in 1793. The great railway from London to York will run by the town; and an act was obtained in 1846 for a railway from Ambergate and Nottingham, by Grantham, to Boston and Spalding. The market, which is extensively supplied with corn, is on Saturday, and every alternate week there is a large mart for live-stock; the fairs are on the fifth Monday in Lent, Holy-Thursday, July 10th, October 26th, and December 17th, for horses and cattle.

Charters were granted to the town by Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Philip and Mary,



Seal and Arms.

Elizabeth, James I., Charles I. and II., and James II. Under these the CORPORATION consisted of an alderman, recorder, deputy-recorder, 13 com-burgesses (including the alderman), and 12 second burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, coroner, and other officers: the jurisdiction extended over the borough and liberties, which latter comprised certain parishes or townships called the Soke. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the government is now vested in four aldermen and twelve councillors, one of whom is mayor; the justices of the peace consist of the mayor, late mayor, and 4 others nominated by the crown. The freedom is inherited by birth, and acquired by servitude. The elective franchise was conferred in the 7th of Edward IV., since which time the borough has returned two members to parliament: the right of election was formerly in the freemen not receiving alms, whether resident or not, in number upwards of 800; but by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the non-resident freemen, except within seven miles, were disfranchised, and the privilege was extended to the £10 householders, of an enlarged district. The ancient borough comprised 408 acres; the present electoral limits comprehend 5310. The borough magistrates hold petty-sessions in the guildhall weekly, or oftener if required; and under the charter of James I. there is a court of record for debts not exceeding £40. The justices for the parts of Kesteven, although otherwise unconnected with the town, hold petty-sessions in it by virtue of an act of parliament: the powers of the county debt-court of Grantham, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Grantham, and part of that of Newark. The guildhall, a neat and commodious edifice, was built in 1787, and, in addition to the rooms for the transaction of public business, contains a spacious assembly-room. The common gaol and house of correction is adapted to the classification of prisoners.

The LIVING comprises the united vicarages of North and South Grantham; the former, with the vicarage of Londonthorpe, valued in the king's books at £19. 4. 7.; and the latter, with the vicarage of Braceby, at £17. 15. 7½.; net income, £1006; patrons, alternately, the Prebendaries of North and South Grantham in the Cathedral of Salisbury. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1795. The church is a magnificent structure, partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a lofty tower engaged in the lower stages, and surmounted by a richly crocketed spire. The tower communicates with the nave and aisles by three finely pointed arches, and the interior of the church displays great variety in the piers and arches which support the roof; the chancel has a range of small clerestory windows, and a stone screen of exquisite design. Among the numerous monuments, the most elegant are those to Sir Thomas Bury, chief baron of the exchequer in the reign of George I.; Sir Dudley Ryder, chief justice of the court of king's bench; and Captain Cust, R.N., who fell in the action at Port Louis, in 1747. A lecture in the church on Wednesday morning is endowed with a stipend of £90 per annum; the right of presentation belongs to the Drapers' Company, London. A district church, dedicated to St. John, has been completed at Spittlegate. There are places of worship for Huntingdonians, Independents, and Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

The free grammar school was founded in 1528, by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, who endowed it with £6. 13. 4. per annum for the master, which sum, and others for repairs of the house, are charged upon estates belonging to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. It was further endowed by charter of Edward VI., with the revenues of two dissolved charities, called the Holy Trinity and the Blessed Mary, and certain obits, and was ordered to be called the "Free Grammar School of King Edward VI." The annual income now exceeds £700, the surplus of which is appropriated to the foundation of exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge. Sir Isaac Newton, who was born at Woolsthorpe, about eight miles from Grantham, received the rudiments of his education in this school. Various charitable bequests have been left for the poor. The union of Grantham comprises 52 parishes or places, of which 46 are in the county of Lincoln, and 6 in that of Leicester; and contains 25,619 inhabitants. Near the town is a chalybeate spring, but the water is not much used. Bishop Fox and Dr. John Still, Bishop of Bath and Wells in the reign of Elizabeth, the supposed author of *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, the earliest comedy extant in the English language, were natives of the town. Grantham gives the inferior title of Baron to Earl de Grey.

GRANTLEY, a township, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, W. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (W. by S.) from Ripon; containing 246 inhabitants. The township includes the hamlets of Redmires and Low Grantley, and comprises about 900 acres, mostly the property of Lord Grantley. Grantley Hall, a seat of his lordship's, is a handsome mansion in pleasant grounds. A school is endowed with land producing £10 per annum.

GRAPPENHALL (ST. WILFRID), a parish, in the union of WARRINGTON, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the chapelry of Latchford, 2948 inhabitants, of whom 587 are in the township of Grappenhall, 2¾ miles (S. E.) from Warrington. This parish is bounded on the north by the river Mersey. The township comprises 1548a. 2r. 31p., whereof about two-thirds are arable, and one-third pasture, with a very small portion of woodland; the soil is various, in some parts a stiff clay, and in others a light sandy loam, and the surface is generally level. There are three tan-yards, and the cotton manufacture is carried on at Latchford. The Duke of Bridgewater's and the Old Quay Company's canals pass through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 10½.; net income, £542; patron, Thomas Greenall, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, in the Norman and early English styles, with additions; it is a handsome erection of stone, and consists of a nave, chancel, aisles, and a tower. At Latchford is a district church. A school was built at the expense of the parish in 1712, and is endowed with land producing £10 per annum.

GRASMERE (ST. OSWALD), a parish, in KENDAL ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND; comprising the townships of Grasmere, and Rydal with Loughrigg, the chapelry of Langdale, and part of Ambleside; and containing 1681 inhabitants, of whom 345 are in the township of Grasmere, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Ambleside. This place anciently formed part of the extensive parish of Kendal, in which it was a chapelry; it is beautifully situated on the road from Kendal to

Whitehaven, and is watered by the small stream Rothay, which unites the lakes of Grasmere and Windermere. The lake of Grasmere, which elicited the praise of Gray at a time when the lake-district was almost unknown, is of an oval shape, about a mile in length, and something less than half a mile in breadth, and is wholly surrounded by mountains. The parish comprises 6900 acres, of which 5000 are waste land or common. Slate is quarried in several parts, and also the stone provincially called *ragstone*, which is used for all kinds of buildings: lead-mines were formerly worked. At the back of the village is Helm Crag, composed of huge and lofty masses of rock. There are three bobbin-mills in the parish, employing about 150 hands; and in the chapelry of Langdale are powder-works. A fair for sheep is held on the first Tuesday in September. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £28. 11. 5½., and in the gift of the family of Le Fleming: the tithes have been commuted for £160, and the glebe contains 6 acres. The church, a very ancient edifice, lately repaired by subscription at an expense of £330, belonged to the Abbey of St. Mary, York; near it is a well which never freezes, consecrated to Oswald, who was Bishop of York in the twelfth century. There are chapels at Ambleside, Langdale, and Rydal; also a place of worship for Independents; and a grammar school, founded in 1723 by John Kelswick, and endowed by him with lands now producing about £160 per annum.

GRASSBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Caistor; containing 374 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the slope of a range of hills, forming a portion of the North Wolds, comprises about 1200 acres; the soil is generally chalky, in some parts of a clayey nature. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 17. 8½.; patron, S. Turner, Esq.; impropiator, M. Barkinshaw, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1815; the glebe comprises 151*a.* 2*r.* 4*p.*, valued at £256 per annum. The church is an ancient structure. A place of worship for Wesleyans was built in 1840.

GRASSINGTON, a township, in the parish of LINTON, union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 10 miles (N.) from Skipton; containing 1056 inhabitants. This township, which is on the eastern side of Wharfedale, comprises by computation 4960 acres, chiefly a high moor affording tolerable pasturage: the population is partly employed in mines, worsted-mills, and other works. The lead-mines and smelting-works are scattered over a district nearly three miles in extent, and are drained by a level which was commenced in 1796, and completed in 1830, at an expense of more than £35,000; the mines produce annually about 900 tons of lead, and afford constant occupation to about 300 persons. The village is situated on the acclivities of the valley; fairs are held in it on the 4th of March, 24th of April, 29th of June, and 26th of September. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans.

GRASSTHORPE, a township, in the parish of MARNHAM, union of SOUTHWELL, N. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of

NOTTINGHAM, 4½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Tuxford; containing 94 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1799. An ancient chapel, dedicated to St. James, has been converted into a dwelling-house.

GRATELY (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 6½ miles (W. S. W.) from Andover; containing 141 inhabitants. This place was of some importance at an early period, and the residence of Athelstan, King of the West Saxons, who held his court here, at which time it had five churches. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. 2., and in the gift of the Rev. J. Constable: the tithes have been commuted for £263. 5., and the glebe comprises 40 acres. Benson Earle in 1790 bequeathed £5 per annum for a schoolmistress, and the interest of £200 to the poor.

GRATTON, a hamlet, in the parish of YOULGRAVE, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from Bakewell; containing 35 inhabitants.

GRATWICH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of UTTOXETER, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 4¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Uttoxeter; containing 119 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Blythe, and comprises 852*a.* 2*r.* 1*p.*, of which 230 acres are arable, 568 pasture, and the remainder woodland; the surface is undulated, the scenery picturesque, and the soil of fertile quality. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 7. 6., and in the gift of Earl Talbot: the tithes have been commuted for £100. 3., and the glebe comprises 23 acres, with a house. The church is a small brick edifice, with a tower of wood.

GRAVELEY (*ST. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of PAPWORTH, county of CAMBRIDGE, 6 miles (S.) from Huntingdon; containing 294 inhabitants, and comprising 1558*a.* 1*r.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 3. 4.; net income, £312; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1802; the land comprises 577 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the decorated English style. A school was founded in 1763, by the Rev. Henry Trotter, then rector.

GRAVELEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD, 2 miles (N.) from Stevenage; containing, with the merged parish of Chivesfield, 403 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1817*a.* 1*r.* 13*p.*; the soil is a black loam, resting on chalk. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 0. 10., and in the gift of the Rev. T. Fordham Green: the tithes have been commuted for £430, and the glebe comprises 32 acres, with a house. The church has a square embattled tower at the west end, surmounted by a spire covered with lead. There are some remains of Chivesfield church. The Roman road from Verulam to Chesterfield passes through the parish.

GRAVENEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of FAVERSHAM, hundred of BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Faversham; containing 214 inhabitants. It comprises 2002 acres, of which

19 are in wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Goodneston, and valued in the king's books at £12. The church is principally in the early English style, and contains several ancient memorials, including two to Judge Martyn and his wife.

GRAVENHANGER, a township, in the parish of MUCKLESTON, union of DRAYTON, Drayton division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from the town of Drayton; containing 148 inhabitants.

GRAVENHURST, LOWER (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of AMPHILL, hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD, 3 miles (E.) from Silsoe; containing 50 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1200 acres, of which 800 are arable, 300 pasture, and 100 meadow, all in one freehold farm; about 100 acres are a rich alluvial soil, and the remainder a fertile clay. A few of the inhabitants are employed in the straw-plat manufacture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 11.; net income, £243; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1820; the land consists of about 40 acres, and a good glebe-house has been lately built. The Countess de Grey, and Trinity College, Cambridge, are entitled to a portion of the tithes. The church was erected by Robert de Bilhemore, whose armorial bearings are displayed on the porch, and to whose memory there is a tomb.

GRAVENHURST, UPPER (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of AMPHILL, hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Silsoe; containing 373 inhabitants. The manufacture of straw-plat is carried on to a considerable extent. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patrons, the Parishioners; impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1820. There are 4 acres of glebe in the parish, and 5 at Wootton.



Seal and Arms.

GRAVESEND (*St. George*), a market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, in the union of GRAVESEND and MILTON, locally in the hundred of TOLTINGTROUGH, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Maidstone, and $22\frac{1}{2}$ (E. by S.) from London; containing, with the parish of Milton, 15,670 inhabit-

ants, of whom 6414 are in Gravesend. This place, called in Domesday book *Graves-ham*, and in the Textus Roffensis *Græves-and*, appears to have derived those names from the Saxon *gerefa*, a greeve or reeve; implying either the habitation of the portreeve, or the limit of his jurisdiction: by some antiquaries the name is derived from *græf*, a coppice, denoting the situation of the place at the extremity of a wood towards the sea. In the reign of Richard II., the French laid waste many of the adjacent villages, plundered and burnt the town, and carried off several of the inhabitants prisoners. It was soon afterwards rebuilt, and to indemnify the inhabitants for the loss they sustained upon that occasion, Richard II. granted them the exclusive privilege of con-

veying passengers to and from London, which right is still exercised under regulations adapted to the present times. In the reign of Henry VIII., two platforms were raised for the protection of the town, and a blockhouse was erected at Tilbury, on the opposite bank of the Thames, for the defence of the river. In 1727 the greater part of the town was destroyed by a fire that broke out near the church, which edifice, with more than 100 houses, was burnt down. George I. landed here on his first arrival from Germany, and Gravesend has been frequently distinguished by crowned heads landing and embarking at the pier.

The town is in the two parishes of Gravesend and Milton, which are separated by the High-street. It is pleasantly situated on an acclivity rising from the south bank of the Thames, and is paved and lighted under the provisions of an act which was extended by another passed in 1840; in 1846 an act was obtained for better supplying the town with water. It has been much improved within the last few years, principally owing to the introduction of steam navigation on the river; and there are now several piers or landing-places, one of which, erected under an act obtained in 1833, was opened on July 29th, 1834: it is composed of iron and timber, is 160 feet in length, and has two flights of stairs for landing. The Terrace pier, situated in front of the Terrace gardens, and in a line with Harmer-street, is wholly of cast-iron, and was completed in the spring of 1845, from the designs of Mr. Redman; it is 250 feet in length, and supported on Doric columns. The salubrity of the air, the beauty of the surrounding scenery, the short distance from the metropolis, and the facility of conveyance by steam-boats, have, within the last few years, greatly contributed to render Gravesend a place of resort; and in proportion to the increase of visitors, preparations have been made for their accommodation. At the east and west ends of the town are convenient bathing-houses, fitted up with warm, cold, vapour, and shower baths; and bathing-machines are kept at the water-side. Adjoining the bathing-house at the west end, Mr. Palliser, the proprietor of the Falcon tavern, has built a splendid hotel, called the Clifton, at a cost of upwards of £10,000. An elegant building, erected for a literary institution and as assembly-rooms, was opened in March, 1842, at the north end of Harmer-street; it is in the Grecian style, with a portico supported by columns of the Ionic order, and contains a fine organ presented by Mr. Harmer. A theatre is occasionally used. In the 35th of Henry VIII., a blockhouse was erected at Milton, upon ground conveyed to that monarch by William Burston: it remained in the possession of the crown till 1835, when the board of ordnance sold the land adjoining it to four of the inhabitants, who afterwards disposed of the same to a company; and some gardens, called the Terrace Gardens, have been laid out there under the able direction of Mr. Loudon. Milton, within the last few years, has undergone great changes, and is now the best part of the town; the new street called Harmer-street opens an approach to the Terrace Gardens from the new London road. At the eastern extremity is the parsonage-house of Milton; and near it New-Tavern Fort, mounting 16 pieces of ordnance, with accommodations for a commandant and some veterans of the artillery: of late, however, the commandant's house has been leased to the town-clerk

of Gravesend, under a covenant that he shall quit in the event of a war. A company was formed some years ago, with a capital of £30,000, and took about 17 acres of ground in the vicinity, which they laid out at a great expense, as botanic and zoological gardens, and in which they erected a handsome banqueting-room, capable of accommodating 600 persons; the place is called the Rosherville Gardens, and is now only resorted to for purposes of amusement.

Gravesend being within the jurisdiction of the port of London, all outward-bound ships, until recently, were here obliged to undergo a second clearing; but this practice has been disused. Outward-bound vessels take in their pilots at Gravesend, and also all vessels entering the port of London, for the navigation of the river. The outward-bound Indiamen, likewise, receive their supplies of fresh provisions, vegetables, liquors, ammunition, and stores, at the place. A considerable number of vessels is employed in the cod and turbot fisheries; and fine shrimps are caught here in great abundance. There are extensive lime and brick works, and a manufactory for ropes and twine; and ship-building has been carried on largely in a yard to the north-west of the town, where several men-of-war and frigates, exclusively of smaller vessels, have been built. The principal trade arises from the supply of the numerous ships which, on their passage outward, stop to take in stores, &c., and from the number of seamen who furnish themselves with slops, for the sale of which there are numerous shops in the town. A considerable quantity of ground in the neighbourhood is appropriated to the cultivation of vegetables for the use of the shipping, and of asparagus of superior quality for the London market, for the conveyance of which, and for the promotion of the general trade, great advantages are afforded by the Thames. The Gravesend and Rochester single-track railway, formed for the most part along the bank of the Thames and Medway canal, was opened in February, 1845; it was subsequently sold to the South-Eastern Company, who filled up the canal, and laid down a second line of rails. This latter company obtained an act in 1846 for a railway from Gravesend to Greenwich, $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the former for corn; the fairs are on May 4th and October 24th, for horses, cloth, and various sorts of merchandise. Between Gravesend and Tilbury Fort, is a ferry.

The inhabitants, with those of the parish of Milton, were incorporated by CHARTER of Queen Elizabeth, under the designation of the "Portreeve, Jurats, and Inhabitants of Gravesend and Milton;" and this charter was ratified and extended by Charles I., who enjoined that the mayor and jurats should attend all foreign ambassadors, and other illustrious visitors who landed at the place, and conduct them in their barges to London; or, if they preferred proceeding by land, escort them to Blackheath. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the corporation now consists of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, and the borough is divided into two wards; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is eight. The corporation hold a court of record, under the charter of Charles, every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts to any amount, the mayor and three of the aldermen presiding; and petty-sessions

are held three times a week. The powers of the county debt-court of Gravesend, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Gravesend, and part of the districts of North Aylesford and Orsett. The corporation of London, as conservators of the rivers Thames and Medway, hold courts for the county of Kent twice in the year. The town-hall, rebuilt by the corporation in 1836, is a handsome edifice, supported on four columns in front, and having underneath it, and at the back, a spacious and convenient market.

The rural district of the parish comprises by computation 496 acres, of which about 300 are arable, 100 pasture, and 80 garden-ground. The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £284. 10. 6., and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church, built under an act passed in the 4th of George II., by which the sum of £5000 was granted to defray the expense, is a neat and spacious structure of brick, with quoins and cornices of stone. A proprietary chapel for Gravesend and Milton, erected at a cost of £7500, was completed in 1834; it is dedicated to St. John, and is a handsome edifice of grey brick. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a cemetery has been formed by a company, under an act of the 1st of Victoria, for the convenience of all denominations, at a short distance from the town: it comprises six acres of land ornamentally laid out, and substantially walled in, with catacombs, chapels, a board-room for the directors, and other buildings. The free school was founded by the corporation, and in 1703 Mr. David Varchell, one of the body, endowed it with tenements producing at present about £70 per annum: the endowment, in 1710, was augmented by Mr. James Fry, with a rent-charge of £14. 10. On the enlargement of the market-place, provision was made for the erection of a more commodious free school, which was completed in 1835, and is now united with a national school. The almshouses of the charity estate of Henry Pinnock and James Fry, also, have been rebuilt in the Elizabethan style, corresponding with the free school opposite, by aid of the Commissioners of Pavements, and by subscription. The poor law union of Gravesend and Milton is limited to these two parishes, and is superintended by eight guardians.

GRAVESHIP, NETHER, a township, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 1 mile (S.) from Kendal; containing 334 inhabitants. Collinfield House, in the township, exhibits some beautiful geometrical windows, fine specimens of the style prevailing in the reign of Elizabeth. At a place called Stone-Cross Barn, an ancient cross has been standing from time immemorial.

GRAYINGHAM (*St. RADEGUND*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of COTTINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Kirton; containing 157 inhabitants, and comprising 1642a. 2r. 37p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 17. 6.; net income, £450; patron, Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart. The glebe comprises 18a. 2r. 8p.; the glebe-house was lately built by the Rev. W. Verelst, rector. The church, originally in the early English style, has been much disfigured by additions and alterations; in the lower portions of the tower are some of the most perfect of the original details.

GRAYRIGG, a chapelry, in the parish and union of KENDAL, partly in LONSDALE ward, but chiefly in KENDAL ward, county of WESTMORLAND, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Kendal; comprising the townships of Dillicar, Docker, Grayrigg, Lambrigg, Whinfell, and part of Patton; and containing 801 inhabitants, of whom 264 are in Grayrigg township. The chapelry consists by computation of 17,000 acres, of which one-third is arable, one-third pasture, and the remainder common and waste; the surface is undulated and partly mountainous, and the soil generally productive. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway intersects the chapelry, passing amidst scenery of the most romantic character. Between the townships of Docker and Lambrigg it is carried over a deep gill by a noble viaduct, justly admired for its proportions, and light yet substantial appearance; near this viaduct is the Grayrigg station, and there is another station at a place called Low Gill, in Dillicar. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £100; patron, the Vicar of Kendal. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, was rebuilt at the expense of the inhabitants, in 1708, and again, on an enlarged plan, in 1837, at a cost of £1017, raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £100 from the Incorporated Society; it is a neat edifice, in the later English style. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house (which has not been used, however, for the last few years), with a burial-ground attached. A boys' school has an endowment of £30 per annum; and a girls' school has been lately built. At Grayrigg are the remains of a Roman camp.

GRAYSOUTHEN, a township, in the parish of BRIGHAM, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Cocker mouth; containing 584 inhabitants. There are two collieries, a sickle-manufactory, and a flax-mill in which linen-thread is spun. The tithes were commuted for land under several inclosure acts, the last of which was in 1819. A school is endowed with £15 per annum.

GREASBOROUGH, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of ROTHERHAM, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Rotherham; containing 1623 inhabitants. This district comprises by computation 2270 acres, the whole of which, with the exception of about 280 acres, is the property of the Earl Fitzwilliam. The surface is finely varied, rising into eminences of considerable elevation, and diversified by extensive woods; the substratum is rich in mineral produce, coal of excellent quality is extensively worked, and a productive ironstone-mine is in operation. The village is situated on a delightful eminence near Wentworth Park, part of which is in the township: the Greasborough canal and Midland railway pass through the township, and there is a branch line from the Sheffield and Rotherham railway to this place, opened in 1839. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built in 1828, at an expense of £6000, towards which the Parliamentary Commissioners granted £2000, and the Earl Fitzwilliam the remainder, together with the site; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains 1000 sittings, of which 400 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Earl Fitzwilliam, with a

net income of £182; impropiator, the Earl of Effingham. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship. In various parts of the township the remains of a Roman road are distinctly visible; it crosses the village, and passes along the head of a fine piece of water intersected with islands, and covering 20 acres of land.

GREASBY, a township, in the parishes of WEST KIRBY and THURSTASTON, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Birkenhead; containing 175 inhabitants. The manor was given to the convent of Chester by Robert de Rullos; not long after the Dissolution it was obtained by Sir Richard Cotton, and by him or his son was alienated to the Harpurs, subject to a fee-farm rent payable to the Dean and Chapter of Chester. The township contains 816 acres, whereof one-half now belongs to John Ralph Shaw, Esq., of Arrowe Hall, the lord of the manor: the soil is clay. The old manor-house is occupied by a farmer of the name of Riley, whose family have resided in it for three centuries.

GREASLEY, a parish, in the union of BASFORD, S. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 7 miles (N. W.) from Nottingham; containing, with the hamlets of Brinsley, Kimberley, Moorgreen, Newthorpe, Watnall-Cantelupe, and Watnall-Chaworth, 5184 inhabitants, many of whom are engaged in the stocking and lace manufactures. The parish is intersected in the south-west part by the Nottingham canal, on the banks of which are several coal-wharfs. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 5.; net income, £134; patron and impropiator, Viscount Melbourne: the tithes were commuted for land in 1775. The church is a handsome edifice, with a lofty embattled tower. At Brinsley, a chapel has been lately built. There are some remains of an embattled mansion called Greysley Castle, northward of which are slight fragments of the Carthusian priory of Beauvale, founded in the reign of Edward III. by Nicholas de Cantelupe, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, for a prior and twelve monks, which number was subsequently increased to nineteen, whose revenue at the Dissolution was estimated at £227. 8.

GREAT ABINGTON. — See ABINGTON, GREAT. *And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

GREATFORD (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, wapentake of NESS, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Market-Deeping; containing, with the chapelry of Wilsthorpe, 264 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 10.; and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £525: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1797. The sum of £9 per annum is distributed among the poor; and land, producing £8 per annum, has been bequeathed to the church.

GREATHAM, a parish, in the union of STOCKTON, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Stockton; containing 687 inhabitants, of whom 635 are in the township of Greatham. This parish, which is about two miles from the mouth of the Tees, includes the township of Claxton, and comprises by measurement 3399 acres of arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions; the surface is varied, and the views from the

higher grounds are pleasingly diversified. Near the Tees are some extensive salt-marshes, on which were salt-works on a large scale, that have for many years been discontinued; great quantities of shrimps, muscles, and cockles are found in the bed of the river, and sent into the interior for sale. The Stockton and Hartlepool railway, diverging from the Clarence line at Billingham, in the vicinity, passes for two miles through the parish, and is carried over the meadows here by a viaduct 700 yards in length, supported on 92 arches of brick, 30 feet in height. From the softness of the ground the arches are built upon piles driven into the soil, in some parts for more than 60 feet; and in forming an appropriate foundation, more than 30,000 cubic feet of timber were used. The village is pleasantly seated on the acclivity of a hill, on the north side of a tributary to the Tees; and at no great distance is Greatham Hall, an elegant mansion beautifully situated, and commanding a fine view of the Cleveland hills.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 8.; net income, £179; patrons, the Master and Brethren of Greatham Hospital, who are also impropriators. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £160, and the vicarial for £32; the glebe comprises 30 acres in the township of Greatham, and a moiety of 50 acres in the parish of Stranton. The church, erected on the site of a more ancient structure, which, with the exception of the nave, was taken down in 1792, is a plain neat edifice. The HOSPITAL was founded in 1272, by Robert de Stichell, Bishop of Durham, who endowed it with the manor of Greatham, which formed part of the forfeited lands of Peter de Montfort, granted by the crown to the see; it was established for the maintenance of a master, five priests, two clerks, and forty poor brethren, to be selected from the episcopal manors. The original endowment was augmented by Bishop Anthony Beck, who added a chaplain and clerk; and Edward IV. granted to the master a weekly market and two annual fairs. The hospital was governed under Bishop Stichell's foundation till the reign of James I., who, by a new charter in 1610, restricted the number of pensioners to a master, bailiff, and twelve poor aged bachelors, of whom six were inmates, and six out-pensioners, who received each 40s. per annum. In 1785, John William Egerton, Esq., LL.B., eldest son of the Bishop of Durham, and who had been collated to the mastership, rebuilt the chapel of the hospital, which had fallen into decay; and, succeeding in 1803 to the Earldom of Bridgewater, he devoted all the revenues of the hospital to its augmentation and improvement, rebuilding the whole for the more comfortable accommodation of the inmates. In 1819, also, he enlarged the buildings, for the reception of thirteen additional persons. Parkhurst's hospital was founded in 1762, by Dormer Parkhurst, Esq., master of Greatham hospital, who endowed it with lands in Stockton producing about £100 per annum, for six poor widows, or unmarried women, of 50 years of age and upwards, of the township of Greatham; the government is in trustees, and the master of Greatham hospital is patron.

GREATHAM (ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST), a parish, in the union of PETERSFIELD, hundred of ALTON, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Petersfield, on the road to Farnham; containing 205 inhabitants. It comprises 979

acres, of which 69 are waste or common. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 5. 10., and in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Agar Holland, the incumbent, whose tithes have been commuted for £247. 6. 8., and who has a glebe of 53½ acres. The church is a handsome structure in the early English style; in the chancel is an altar-tomb to Lady Caryll, on which is her effigy in a recumbent posture.

GREATHAM, a parish, in the union of SUTTON, hundred of WEST EASWRITH, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 7¼ miles (N. by E.) from Arundel; containing 64 inhabitants. The river Arun runs through, and the Wey and Arun canal passes by, the parish. The living is a rectory, consolidated with that of Wiggonholt: the tithes have been commuted for £158. 18., and the glebe comprises 21 acres. The church is in the early English style.

GREAT-HAMLET, a hamlet, in the township of HAYFIELD, parish and union of GLOSSOP, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from the town of Chapel-en-le-Frith; containing 929 inhabitants.

GREATWORTH, or GRETWORTH (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of CHIPPING-WARDEN, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Brackley; containing 184 inhabitants. It comprises 808 acres of land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 0. 5., and in the patronage of Mrs. Dyke; net income, £291: the glebe consists of 46 acres, with a house. The church is a neat edifice, with a square tower: the nave is newly built; the chancel is of the 13th century, with a window of rude work: there are several monuments, among which is one to Charles Howe, Esq., author of *Pious Meditations*, a work noticed by Dr. Young. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

GREBBY, a hamlet, in the parish of SCREMBY, poor law union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 57 inhabitants.

GREENALGH, with THISTLETON, a township, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 3¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Kirkham; containing 371 inhabitants. This place gave name to a local family; and was afterwards a possession of the Walters, whose lineal descendant held the manor of Greenalgh-cum-Thistleton in the reign of Charles I. The township comprises 1874 acres, in equal portions of arable and meadow, and is of rather flat surface and various soil. Greenalgh is separated by the Thistleton brook from Elswick. The first earl of Derby erected a castle near the village, of which some slight remains are still visible. Mr. Robert Thompson has a neat newly-built residence at Thistleton, with a large farm attached. These places have been brought under the operation of the Tithe act: the rent-charges for Greenalgh amount to £254. 14., of which £165. 8. are payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, and £88. 3. to the vicar of Kirkham; and those for Thistleton amount to £121. 13., of which £99 are payable to the Dean and Chapter, and £22. 1. to the vicar. A school is endowed with about £24 per annum.

GREENCROFT, a township, in the parish and union of LANCHESTER, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. divi-

sion of the county of DURHAM, 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from Durham; containing 392 inhabitants. Property has been held here by the families of Kellaw, Rugheved, Claxton, Forster, Hall, and Clavering. The Hall, a spacious and handsome mansion, built by the Claverings after 1670, stands on the southern slope of a hill, surrounded by luxuriant plantations of lofty forest-trees, and commanding a prospect over the village and vale of Lanchester. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £130.

GREEN-END, a hamlet, in the parish of LITTLE MUNDEN, union of WARE, hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD; containing 113 inhabitants.

GREENFIELD, a hamlet, in the parish of ABY, union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (N. W.) from Alford; containing 27 inhabitants. A priory was founded in honour of St. Mary, before 1153, by Eudo de Greines and Ralph his son, for nuns of the Cistercian order; the revenue at the Dissolution was £79. 15. 1.

GREENFORD, GREAT (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of BRENTFORD, hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Hounslow; containing 588 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of King's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £600, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is built of flints, with a low wooden spire at the west end. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The Rev. Edward Terry, chaplain to Sir Thomas Roe, in the embassy to the Great Mogul, of which he published an account, was rector of this parish, where in 1660 he died and was buried.

GREENFORD, LITTLE.—See PERRIVALE.

GREENHAM, a chapelry, in the parish of THATCHAM, union of NEWBURY, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from Newbury; containing 1228 inhabitants. It comprises 2551a. 24p., of which 887 acres are waste or common. The chapel was given, with Thatcham, to Reading Abbey by Henry I., from which period it has been considered a chapel of ease: it was enlarged in 1825, by 120 sittings. The Knights Hospitallers had a commandery here before the time of Henry VI. Tithe rent-charges have been awarded, of which £422 are payable to an impropiator, and £130 to the vicar of the parish.

GREENHAM, a tything, in the parish of ASHBITTLE, union of WELLINGTON, hundred of MILVERTON, W. division of the county of SOMERSET; containing 143 inhabitants.

GREEN-HAMMERTON.—See HAMMERTON.

GREENHEAD, a village, in the township of BLENKINSOPP, parish and union of HALTWHISTLE, W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Haltwhistle. This village is situated on the west side of the Tippal burn, at the junction of the military road with the high road from Newcastle to Carlisle, and is intersected by the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, which attains its summit level about a mile and a half to the north-west. A chapel was completed in 1828, chiefly through the exertions of the late Bishops Barrington and Van Mildert, the Earl of Carlisle, and Colonel Coulson, of Blenkinsopp Hall, who contributed £50 each, and the late Rev. Mr.

Hollingsworth, vicar of Haltwhistle, who gave £200. It is a neat structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains 300 sittings, of which the greater number are free; the east window is embellished with the armorial bearings of Bishop Barrington, Lord Carlisle, and Col. Coulson. The living is in the patronage of the vicar of Haltwhistle; net income, £50.

GREENHILL, or GREENHOUGH, an extra-parochial liberty, in the wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (N.) from Gainsborough; containing 24 inhabitants. It comprises an area of about 400 acres, laid out in two farms. The lands of the township were sold in the year 1801, for the purpose of raising money towards the drainage and inclosure of the surrounding cars.

GREENHILL, a hamlet, in the parish of HARROW, union of HENDON, hundred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX, 1 mile (N. by E.) from the town of Harrow; containing 151 inhabitants.

GREENHILL-LANE, a ville, in the parish of ALFRETON, union of BELPER, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Alfreton; containing 899 inhabitants. This place was anciently called Greenhagh. Like all other parts of the parish of Alfreton, it abounds in coal, the working of which gives employment to the population. Large quantities of stockings, also, are made in the hamlet. An urn, containing about 800 Roman coins, was discovered in 1749.

GREENHOW, a township, in the parish of INGLEBY-GREENHOW, union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Stokesley; containing 101 inhabitants. The Meinells, of Whorlton, appear to have been the earliest proprietors of whom there is any record, and from them the estate descended to the D'Arcys, with whom it remained till the time of Henry VIII., when it came to the crown, to which it was annexed up to the reign of James I., when it was bestowed upon the family of Foulis. The township comprises by computation 3050 acres, of which 338 are woods and plantations, and about 700 open moor, and is situated in one of the wildest parts of the district of Cleveland; that portion called Greenhow Bottom, is a narrow secluded vale, deeply intrenched with mountains.

GREENHYTHE, a hamlet, in the parish of SWANSCOMBE, union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Dartford; containing 1056 inhabitants. This is a retired place, pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Thames, across which is a ferry to West Thurrock: a small pier was opened July 29th, 1834, and by a late regulation of the mayor of London's, this reach has been made a temporary station for vessels laden with coal, previous to entering the Pool. Great quantities of lime and flints, obtained in the neighbourhood, are conveyed in barges to London and other places. A preventive ship is anchored here; and in time of peace several frigates usually lie in ordinary, off Ingress Park, which adjoins the village. A chapel, endowed with 30 acres of land in the reign of Edward III., was restored in 1802, by W. Colyer, Esq.; and there is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

GREENLEIGHTON, a township, in the parish of **HARTBURN**, union of **ROTHBURY**, N. E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Rothbury; containing 13 inhabitants. A part of the manor belonged to the abbot of Newminster, and among other proprietors the most conspicuous are the Fenwicks, who obtained lands here so early as 1412; the whole is now attached to the Wallington estate. The township occupies the north-eastern corner of the ward, and contains 1571 acres, of which several hundred acres are uninclosed: the village, anciently *Lithedun*, stands on an eminence, from which the fine dry arable land that adjoins it slopes gently towards the south. There is some good sheep pasture. Quarries of excellent limestone are wrought. A chapel formerly existed; and here is an oval camp surrounded with a fosse.

GREENS, with **GLANTLEES**, a township, in the parish of **FELTON**, union of **ALNWICK**, E. division of **COQUETDALE** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**; containing 79 inhabitants. The township comprises 1140 acres, and is situated about four miles north-west of Felton; the lands are set out in farms. The improper tithes have been commuted for £79.

GREENSHAW-HILL.—See **INGRAM**.

GREENS-NORTON (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of **TOWCESTER**, hundred of **GREENS-NORTON**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W. by W.) from Towcester; containing 822 inhabitants. This place in Domesday book is styled simply Norton: it had afterwards the name of Norton-Davy; and from the family of Green, who were possessors of it for many generations, it received the prefix which is still retained. Here was a manorial seat belonging to the Greens, now totally destroyed; and adjoining it was Norton Park, a tract of about 200 acres, long since divided into fields. The parish comprises $2255\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, resting upon limestone and red sandstone; the surface is gently undulated, and the soil of good average quality. The river Tow forms the southern boundary of the parish, dividing it from that of Towcester; and the Roman Watling-street passes on the east. The living is a rectory, with the livings of Silverstone and Whittlebury annexed, valued in the king's books at £38, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £771. A small endowed school has been incorporated with a national school. Here was a chantry, of which a barn and yard are the only remains. Near Kingthorne Wood is a mineral spring. This is the birthplace of Catherine Parr, the sixth queen of Henry VIII.

GREENSTEAD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and borough of **COLCHESTER**, locally in the Colchester division of the hundred of **LEXDEN**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 1 mile (E.) from Colchester; containing 601 inhabitants. The navigable river Colne bounds the parish on the west. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and there are 29 acres of glebe.

GREENSTEAD, or **GREENSTEAD-ONGAR** (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **ONGAR**, S. division of **ESSEX**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W. by S.) from Ongar; containing 159 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 674 acres, of which 291 are arable, 325 pasture, and 32 woodland; the scenery is pleasing, and

to the east of the church is the spacious and handsome mansion of Greenstead Hall. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patron, in trust, the Bishop of London: the tithes have been commuted for £292, and there are 3 acres of glebe. The body of the church, which is extremely curious, is composed of the half trunks of chesnut-trees, about a foot and a half in diameter, split through the centre and roughly hewn at each end, to let them into a sill at the bottom and into a plank at the top, where they are fastened by wooden pegs. It is 29 feet 9 inches long, by 14 feet wide, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high at the sides, which supported the primitive roof; and is supposed to have been erected about 1013, as a shrine for the reception of the corpse of St. Edmund, on being conveyed back from London to *Beodrics worthe*, or Bury, whence it had been carried away, in 1010, by Bishop Ailwin, in consequence of the invasion of the Danes under Turketil. The chancel is of brick, and the belfry of wood, both comparatively of recent date.

GREENWICH (*St. Alphege*), a market-town, borough, and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **BLACKHEATH**, lathe of **SUTTON-AT-HONE**, W. division of **KENT**, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from London; containing 29,755 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from the Saxon *Grenawic*, "green creek" or "bay," is first noticed in the reign of Ethelred, as being for three years the station of the Danish fleet, when in 1011 those northern invaders entered this part of Kent, and, encamping on Blackheath, made predatory incursions into the surrounding parts of the country. Having devastated the city of Canterbury, and brought away Alphege, archbishop of the province, they detained him prisoner in their camp for more than seven months, and at length put him to death for refusing to exact from his diocese an exorbitant sum of money, as the price of his ransom: after his martyrdom, he was canonized; and the church of Greenwich, which had been the scene of his sufferings, was dedicated to him. The establishment of a **ROYAL RESIDENCE** here may be traced as far back as the reign of *Edward I.*; and *Henry IV.* dates his will, in 1408, from his manor of Greenwich, which *Henry V.* granted for life to Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, who died here in the year 1417. It passed afterwards to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and uncle to the king; who in the year 1433 obtained a royal licence to fortify and embattle his manor-house, and to empark 200 acres of land adjoining it: he rebuilt the palace, and inclosed the park, within which he erected a tower, on the spot where the Royal Observatory now stands. On its reverting to the crown, after the death of the duke in 1447, *Edward IV.* expended considerable sums in enlarging and beautifying the palace, which in 1466 he granted with the manor to his queen, Elizabeth. The marriage of Richard, Duke of York, with Anne Mowbray was solemnized here with great pomp during this reign. *Henry VII.* resided frequently at Greenwich, where he founded a convent adjoining the palace, for a prior and twelve brethren of the order of St. Francis, which, after its dissolution in the reign of his successor, was re-founded by Mary, and finally suppressed by Elizabeth in 1559. This, also, was the birthplace of *Henry VIII.*, who was baptized in the parish church, and during whose reign it was one of the principal scenes of that splendour and festivity which distinguished his court.

Here his marriages with Catherine of Arragon in 1510, and Anne of Cleves in 1540, were celebrated. The princesses Mary and Elizabeth were born here, and *Edward VI.* kept the festival of Christmas, 1552-3, in the palace, where he died in the month of July following. The assizes for the county were held here in the first, fourth, and fifth years of the reign of Elizabeth, and in 1577 the town sent two burgesses to parliament. *Elizabeth* made Greenwich her favourite summer residence. Mary, daughter of James I., was baptized here with great solemnity in 1605.

Previously to the breaking out of the parliamentary war *Charles I.* occasionally resided here; and in 1642, the tower in the park, then called Greenwich Castle, and which had been used sometimes as a place of residence for the younger branches of the royal family, frequently as a place of confinement, and occasionally as a castle, was thought to be of so much importance, that the parliament issued immediate orders to secure it for their use. When the ordinance for the sale of lands belonging to the crown was passed, in 1649, Greenwich house and park were reserved, and subsequently assigned as a residence for the Lord Protector; but the exigences of the government induced the house of commons to order their sale. Several of the offices and premises adjoining now passed to different purchasers, but the palace and the park remaining unsold, in 1654, were again, by an ordinance of the house, settled upon the Protector and his heirs. After the Restoration, Greenwich came into the possession of the crown, and the palace being greatly decayed, *Charles II.* ordered it to be taken down, and commenced the erection of a magnificent palace of free-stone, one wing of which was completed at an expense of £36,000. Here that monarch occasionally resided, but no further progress was made in the work, either by himself or his successor. Greenwich has been the place of debarkation of many illustrious visitors, and of several royal personages: among the latter may be noticed the Princess Augusta, of Saxe Gotha, afterwards married to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and mother of George III.; and the Princess Caroline, of Brunswick, consort of George IV. The remains of Admiral Lord Nelson were landed here, after the memorable battle of Trafalgar, in 1806, and lay in state in the hall of the hospital for three days prior to their removal for interment in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Between the park and the river is GREENWICH HOSPITAL, the magnificent structure appropriated as an asylum for the decayed veterans and disabled seamen and marines of the British navy, and for the maintenance of the widows and children of such as have fallen in the service of their country. This noble institution was established in the early part of the reign of William and Mary; and upon the suggestion of Sir Christopher Wren, the unfinished palace of Charles II., afterwards enlarged under his gratuitous superintendence, was, by royal grant, appropriated to this patriotic purpose, in 1695. The king appointed nearly 200 commissioners, including the principal officers of the state and other distinguished persons, to frame statutes for the management of the royal hospital, and, by letters-patent, granted the annual sum of £2000 for completing the works, and carrying the plan into effect. By a commission issued in the reign of Anne, seven of the commissioners were constituted a general court, of which any two members of the

privy council, with the Lord High Admiral or the Lord Treasurer, should form a quorum. Similar commissions were issued by succeeding sovereigns, on their accession to the throne; and by an act passed in the 10th of George IV., to provide for the better management of the affairs of the hospital, it is now placed under the control of the Lord High Admiral, or the commissioners to whom that office is usually entrusted. The establishment includes a governor, lieutenant-governor, four captains, four commanders added to the establishment in 1840, eight lieutenants, and two chaplains, a secretary, cashier, steward, clerk of the cheque, and clerk of the works. The medical department consists of an inspector of the hospitals, a deputy inspector, surgeon, dispenser, and four assistant-surgeons. The civil department comprises five commissioners, two of whom, the paymaster-general and the first commissioner of woods and forests, are *ex officio* commissioners of the hospital, and three are resident commissioners, who have salaries. On the opening of the hospital, in 1705, fifty-two pensioners were admitted: the number in the three following years was increased to 300, and, progressively increasing with the augmentation of the funds, in 1738 amounted to 1000. Since that period the buildings have been considerably enlarged, and there are at present 2710 pensioners, who, in addition to lodging, clothing, and maintenance, receive a weekly allowance of pocket-money. There are three matrons; and 105 nurses, widows of seamen, besides their maintenance and clothing, receive a salary of £11 per annum, for attending the pensioners when sick, and keeping their apartments and linen in order. The number of persons resident within the walls of this splendid establishment, including inferior officers and servants, is not less than 3500.

The ample funds by which the institution is supported have arisen from numerous sources. Among these were a grant of £2000 per annum, by King William; a subscription of £8000 raised at the commencement of the work, by the original commissioners; a grant of £19,000, the amount of various fines paid by merchants for smuggling; the forfeited effects of Kid, a pirate, amounting to £6472, granted by Queen Anne in 1705; the moiety of an estate bequeathed by Robert Osbaldeston, Esq., in 1707, amounting to £20,000, with the profits of his unexpired grant of the Foreland-light dues, which have since been transferred to the corporation of the Trinity House; an estate devised by Mr. William Clapham, of Eltham; a benefaction in malt-tickets of £1000, by some person unknown; a legacy of £3381 by John de la Fontaine, Esq.; a bequest of £2000 by Mr. Evelyn; and fines for fishing with unlawful nets, and for other offences on the river Thames. With these several sums, and others not detailed, an investment has been made, producing £70,000 per annum; to which may be added £30,000 per annum, arising from estates in the counties of Cumberland and Durham, containing valuable mines of lead and other ores; the profits of the market of Greenwich, given by Henry, Earl Romney, in 1700; a per centage on freights; and other sums; with £20,000 per annum from the consolidated fund; forming in the aggregate an income of nearly £130,000.

The BUILDINGS are situated on a terrace fronting the Thames, 875 feet in length, and terminated at each extremity by an alcove. In the centre is a landing-place from the river, from which the view of this sumptuous

pile is strikingly magnificent, extending through a lengthened perspective of elegant building enriched by the stately domes of the hall and chapel, from each of which is continued a noble colonnade of the Doric order, 347 feet in length, terminating with the palace of Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I., now the Naval Asylum, above which is seen the Royal Observatory on an eminence in the park. On the west side of the principal quadrangle, which is 273 feet wide, and in the centre of which is a statue of George II. by Rysbrach, sculptured out of a single block of marble taken from the French by Admiral Sir George Rooke, is that part of the hospital called *King Charles' Building*. In the centre of the river front of this range is a handsome portal, leading into an inner quadrangle separating the wing of that monarch's unfinished palace from a range of building formerly of brick, but which, having fallen into decay, was rebuilt of Portland stone in 1814. On each side of the portal, which is ornamented with pilasters of the Corinthian order surmounted by an entablature of festoons and flowers, are four lofty Corinthian columns supporting an entablature and pediment; in the tympanum on the eastern side of the portal are the figures of Mars and Fame, finely sculptured. The east front of the range, facing the principal quadrangle, has in the centre a tetrastyle portico of the Corinthian order with an entablature and pediment, leading also into the inner quadrangle, and at each extremity, four pilasters of the same order, with an entablature surmounted by an attic and handsome balustrade. The west front is decorated with six lofty Corinthian columns in the centre, and on each side enriched with pilasters. This range contains the apartments of the governor and lieutenant-governor, the governor's hall, council-chamber, and other offices, with wards for 476 pensioners. On the east side of the principal quadrangle is that part of the hospital called *Queen Anne's Building*, corresponding, in every respect, with the exception of some of its minute details, with that of King Charles, and with it forming the entire front towards the river. This range, in addition to apartments for officers of the establishment, contains wards for 442 pensioners.

To the south of these buildings are those of *King William* on the west, and *Queen Mary* on the east, erected by Sir Christopher Wren, to which there is an ascent from the principal quadrangle by a double flight of six steps, forming a terrace on the southern side, from which is a fine view of the river. In the former of these ranges is the painted hall, and in the latter the chapel of the hospital, whose finely-proportioned domes, by a projection of the ranges contracting the area of the quadrangle, are brought into a prominent point of view, in which they display with full effect the gracefulness of their elevation. The entrance to the HALL is through a vestibule, in which are various emblematical paintings, and portraits of several of the British admirals and benefactors to the hospital: the internal view of the dome, which is finely embellished with paintings, and from which hang many of the colours taken from the enemy, is strikingly beautiful. A flight of steps leads from the vestibule, through a lofty portal, into the grand saloon, 106 feet in length, 56 in width, and 50 feet high, lighted on one side by a double range of windows, the jambs of which are empanelled and decorated with roses; corresponding with these windows on the oppo-

site side, are recesses containing emblematical figures painted in chiaro-oscuro. A range of Corinthian pilasters, supporting a rich entablature, surrounds the saloon, the ceiling of which is exquisitely painted in compartments by Sir James Thornhill; in the centre are the figures of King William and Queen Mary seated on a throne, attended by the cardinal virtues, and surrounded with representations of the seasons, the signs of the zodiac, and numerous allegorical devices from mythology and history. A series of portraits of the most distinguished admirals, and paintings of their principal naval engagements, decorate the walls; and over the great arch at the upper end of the hall, are the British arms, supported by Mars and Minerva. From the saloon a flight of steps leads into the Upper Hall, in which the funeral car of Lord Nelson was deposited. The ceiling is decorated with paintings of Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, with various emblematical figures; in the angles are the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, between which are represented the four quarters of the world, with their several emblems and productions. On the left of the entrance is a painting of the landing of the Prince of Orange, and over the mantel-piece, one of the landing at Greenwich of George I., of whom and of his family are portraits at the upper end of the hall. Here, also, is an elegant model on a large scale, of a design for the Nelson Monument by Mr. Bell, given by that gentleman to the hospital; and in a glass case is the coat worn by Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar. Adjoining the hall is the armoury.

To the south of the painted hall is a continuation of King William's buildings, the east front of which is of Portland stone, with a colonnade of the Doric order, 347 feet in length, consisting of double columns 20 feet high, with a return measuring 70 feet in length at the extremity of the range. In the centre is a handsome Doric portico, supporting a pediment, in the tympanum of which is an emblematical representation of the death of Admiral Nelson, in *alto relievo*. It leads into the quadrangle which separates the eastern from the western side erected by Sir John Vanbrugh; this part, which is of brick, is ornamented in the centre with four massive Doric columns, nearly six feet in diameter, with an entablature and triglyphs of Portland stone. The buildings forming King William's range, in addition to apartments for officers, contain wards for the accommodation of 559 pensioners.

Opposite to the entrance into the painted hall is the CHAPEL of the hospital, of which the interior and roof were destroyed by fire in 1779, and restored in the most elegant style of Grecian architecture, from a design by James Stuart, publisher of the *Antiquities of Athens*. In the vestibule are statues of Faith, Hope, Meekness, and Charity, after designs by West; a flight of fourteen steps leads through folding-doors of mahogany exquisitely carved, with an architrave, frieze, and cornice, of statuary marble, beautifully enriched, into the chapel, which is 111 feet in length, and 52 in breadth, with a lofty arched ceiling divided into compartments, and elegantly ornamented with foliage and other designs. The altar-piece of the chapel has a painting of the shipwreck of St. Paul, by West; and in the segment, between the cornice and the ceiling, is a painting in chiaro-oscuro of the Ascension, designed by West, and executed by Rebecca, terminating a series of subjects from the life of

Our Saviour, which is carried round the upper part of the chapel. To the south of the chapel is a continuation of Queen Mary's building, of Portland stone, similar in design, and, though less elaborately ornamented, corresponding in style with the continuation of King William's, having in front a Doric colonnade of equal length, with a return 70 feet long at the southern extremity. This range of building, which, like each of the three others, forms a detached quadrangle, altogether contains wards for the accommodation of 1170 pensioners. The extremities of the two ranges of William and Mary form the grand south front of the hospital, between which is a singularly beautiful perspective view of the river, and of the country on the opposite bank.

The west entrance to the hospital is formed by massive rusticated stone piers, supporting a terrestrial and a celestial globe, each 6 feet in diameter, on which are traced the great circles of the sphere, rectified for the latitude of Greenwich. Without the walls, on the west, is the infirmary, a modern quadrangular building of brick, 193 feet in length and 175 in breadth, containing apartments for the medical staff, a surgery, dispensary, and small chapel, and wards for the reception of 256 patients. Adjoining the infirmary is a building for the accommodation of 117 helpless pensioners and their nurses, with hot and cold baths, and a room containing a good medical library. The east entrance to the hospital is through iron gates handsomely decorated, opposite to which is a range of brick buildings, comprising the commissioners' board-room and the requisite offices for the secretary, cashier, steward, clerk of the cheque, and other civil officers.

To the south of the hospital are the schools of the ROYAL NAVAL ASYLUM, now incorporated with the hospital, for the clothing, maintenance, and education of the children of seamen. They comprise an upper and a lower school. The first consists of 100 sons of commissioned and ward-room warrant officers of the Royal Navy, and Marines, presented by the Board of Admiralty collectively, and of 300 sons of officers of the same or inferior rank, nominated in rotation by the lords and the first secretary of the Admiralty, and by the commissioners, governor, and lieutenant-governor of the hospital, individually. The scholars are admitted between the ages of eleven and twelve, and are instructed in writing, arithmetic, the mathematics, navigation, and the drawing of charts on geometrical principles; on leaving school they are bound apprentice to the sea-service for seven years. The lower school consists of 400 boys, children of inferior warrant and non-commissioned officers and seamen; they are admitted from nine till twelve years of age, on petition to the governor of the hospital, according to their father's claim for service, and when they are fourteen are apprenticed to the sea-service. There was formerly a school for 200 girls in connexion with the establishment, but it has been discontinued since April, 1841, on the recommendation of a commissioner appointed by the Admiralty, and the efficiency of the boys' schools much increased by the appointment of additional masters. The schools are supported from the general funds of the hospital. The present school-houses consist of two wings, each 146 feet in length and 42 in breadth, connected with the central building by a colonnade of the Tuscan order, 180 feet long and 20 wide, affording a sheltered area for recreation in wet

weather. The central building, formerly the palace of Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I., erected in 1635, and considerably enlarged for its present purpose, contains apartments for the superintending captain, the chaplain and head master, the assistant masters, the matron, nurses, and others connected with the schools. In the western wing are the chapel and the upper school-room, the latter 100 feet long and 39 wide, with a side recess 22 feet square; over which are two spacious dormitories, containing each 200 hammocks. The east wing comprises the lower schoolroom, of equal dimensions with the upper; two similar dormitories, each containing 200 hammocks; and a refectory 143 feet long and 39 wide, in which the scholars dine together; also a room for washing, in which are arranged in a circle 100 separate cisterns, and other apparatus for 100 boys to wash at once from a running stream. Connected with this part of the building are wash-houses, laundries, a kitchen, brewhouse, bakehouse, and other requisite offices. The grounds surrounding the building are pleasantly laid out; on the lawn in front of the central portion is a piece of heavy ordnance mounted. To the west of the asylum, in a detached situation, is the infirmary belonging to the institution.

The TOWN of GREENWICH is pleasantly situated at the base and on the western declivity of the commencement of a range of heights which form the southern boundary of the vale of the Thames. The streets in the lower part, towards the river, are narrow, and the houses mean and irregularly built; but in the higher situations, especially on the west side of the park, towards Blackheath, are many respectable houses. A spacious street, leading directly from the church towards the hospital, and forming the principal thoroughfare to Woolwich, was made some years ago; and Croom's-Hill Grove, a handsome range of houses, has been more recently completed. A new pier of brick, for the accommodation of the numerous visitors who resort hither in steam-boats from the metropolis, has been erected under an act of parliament obtained in 1836; it has a frontage of 360 feet towards the river, and is accessible to vessels of the largest class: the cost of its erection exceeded £35,000, and the number of passengers who landed on one Whit-Monday was estimated at 50,000. A convenient market-house has also been lately opened. The town is partially paved, is lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the Kent water-works at Deptford. A small theatre is opened occasionally during the winter, and a literary and scientific institution has been established.

The PARK, comprising nearly 200 acres, was walled round by James I., and planted and laid out in the reign of Charles II. The scenery is diversified with extensive lawns, and stately avenues of fine old elms and chesnut-trees; the views from many of the higher grounds are magnificent, especially those from the Observatory, and an abrupt eminence called One-Tree Hill, embracing the hospital, the winding Thames crowded with shipping, and a rich variety of other interesting objects. The *Royal Observatory* was erected in 1675, on the site and partly with the materials of the ancient tower built by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, which, with every requisite aid, was granted by Charles II.: it was completed under the superintendence of Flamsteed, who, on the recommendation of Sir Jonas Moor, was appointed astronomer-royal, and took possession of it in the fol-

lowing year. Since the time of Flamsteed, from whom it obtained the appellation of Flamsteed House, the institution has continued to improve, and at present it is replete with astronomical instruments of every description, and of the most accurate construction. It is under the superintendence of an astronomer-royal, appointed by the Queen, and six assistants, and is annually visited by a deputation from the Royal Society, under whose inspection the observations made by the astronomer-royal are annually published, pursuant to an order of George III. The longitudinal distances, in England, are invariably calculated from the meridian at Greenwich.

A portion of the population is occupied in manufactures. Near the water-side is an extensive iron-wharf, where several smiths are employed in preparing a supply of such articles as may be wanted for immediate use; and a few of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of combs and machinery. In that part of the parish called East Greenwich are lime-kilns, large foundries, and forges for the manufacture of steam-engines, all kinds of machinery, and engineering, the premises for which occupy a site of 200 square feet near the river. To the east of this are a ropery and canvass manufactory; and beyond are works for the distillation of naphtha, and oil from coal-tar, black varnish, and other produce; and the important establishment for engineering and all kinds of millwrights' work, belonging to Mr. Penn, and celebrated for the manufacture of the patent revolving cylinders for steam-engines. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs are held annually, commencing on the Mondays at Easter and Whitsuntide, which are numerously attended from the metropolis and the populous district surrounding the town. In 1833, an act was obtained for making a railway to London, which was completed in 1839, and is three miles and three-quarters in length: it commences at London-street, Greenwich, where is a station in the Grecian style, containing booking-offices, sheds, workshops, and every requisite for the use of the company. The shed for the carriages is 300 feet in length, lighted on each side by ranges of Venetian windows, and having four distinct lines of way; the whole supported on 9 segmental arches, each 26 feet in span. The cost of this station was estimated at £27,000. By the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 45, Greenwich was constituted a borough, returning two representatives to parliament, and comprising 5278 acres; the right of election is vested in the £10 householders, and the returning officer is appointed by the sheriff of the county. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty-session every Tuesday, and also of a metropolitan police court. The powers of the county debt-court of Greenwich, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Lewisham and part of that of Greenwich.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21, and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £1013; the impropriation belongs to Morden College, Blackheath. The ancient church having become dilapidated, the present structure was built under the act of parliament passed in the 9th of Queen Anne, for the erection of 50 churches within the city of London and its suburbs; it is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a square tower, above which is a cupola supported on pillars of the Corinthian order, and surmounted by a

small spire. The interior is ornamented with a painting on panel representing a monumental effigy of Queen Elizabeth, a painting of Charles I. at his devotions, and with portraits of Queen Anne and George I. A chapel of ease dedicated to *St. Mary*, was erected by means of a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners, in 1824, at an expense of £11,000, and contains 1700 sittings, of which 645 are free; it is a neat edifice of Suffolk white brick, in the Grecian style, with a square tower of stone, and a portico of the Ionic order. *Trinity* district church, on Blackheath Hill, was erected in 1839, at a cost of £7000, raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £500 from the Incorporated Society; it is of brick, after the Norman style, with two square towers at the west end surmounted by low octagonal spires, and contains 1240 sittings, half of which are free. The living is in the gift of the Vicar. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The *Grey-coat School* was founded in 1643, by John Roan, who endowed it with lands, on which whole streets are erected, producing about £700 per annum. The *Green-coat* school was founded in 1672, by Sir William Boreman, who endowed it with land now yielding a rent of about £700; the endowment was augmented with a bequest of £5000 by William Clovell, Esq., who was educated in the school, and the management is vested in the Drapers' Company, who have appropriated to it the sum of £300, given to that company for charitable uses. The *Blue-coat* charity school, for girls, was established in 1732, and is supported by the interest on various legacies, by an estate worth £212 per annum bequeathed by Mrs. Elizabeth Dry, by a recent bequest of £1000 from Mr. Moses, and by subscription. *Queen Elizabeth's College* was founded in 1576, by William Lambarde, author of the "*Perambulations of Kent*," who endowed it for 20 aged labourers no longer able to work. *Norfolk College* was founded in 1613, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, by Henry, Earl of Northampton, who endowed it with lands now producing about £1500 per annum, for the support of a warden and twenty pensioners, and vested the management in the Mercers' Company: the building forms a neat quadrangle of brick at the east end of the town, near the river, and comprises a chapel, in which are a fine window of painted glass, and a handsome monument to the memory of the founder, removed with his remains from the chapel at Dovor Castle, where he was interred. Eight almshouses were built in 1809, by subscriptions amounting to £1153, and called the *Jubilee Almshouses*, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of George III. to the throne: to these, four were added, by subscription among the Greenwich volunteer corps of infantry, in commemoration of the centenary anniversary of the accession of the house of Hanover; and seven more have been since built. The poor law union comprises Deptford, Greenwich, and Woolwich, containing a population of 80,876; a workhouse has been erected on the lower road to Woolwich. In 1784, several barrows were opened in the park, and various military weapons were discovered.

Among the eminent persons who have been interred in the parish are William Lambarde, the Kentish antiquary, who died at West Combe in 1601; Thomas Philpot, who published a survey of Kent from papers collected by his father, and died in 1628; Major-General

Wolfe, who fell gloriously in the arms of victory at Quebec, and was buried in the old church of St. Alphege, in 1759; and Lavinia, Duchess of Bolton, who died in 1760. The learned Dr. Squire, Bishop of St. David's, was instituted to the vicarage in 1751. Of the astronomers who have succeeded Flamsteed at the Observatory may be noticed Halley, who died in 1742, and was buried at Lee; Dr. Bradley, who died in 1762; and Dr. Maskelyne, who died in 1811.

GREET, a chapelry, in the parish and union of WINCHCOMB, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 1 mile (N.) from the town of Winchcomb.

GREET, a parish, in the union of TENBURY, hundred of OVERS, S. division of SALOP, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Tenbury; containing 112 inhabitants, and comprising about 700 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £160; patrons, the family of Hope.

GREETHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Horncastle; containing 177 inhabitants. This parish, which is part of the duchy of Lancaster, comprises 1180 acres. The village is pleasantly situated on a commanding eminence, a little north of the road from Horncastle to Spilsby. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 19. 4.; net income, £275; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The principal tithes were commuted for corn-rents, under an act of inclosure in 1793; and the remainder have since been commuted for a rent-charge of £44.

GREETHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, hundred of ALSTOE, county of RUTLAND, 6 miles (N. E.) from Oakham; containing 583 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. 9.; net income, £163; patron, G. Finch, Esq., who, with G. Heathcote, Esq., is impropriator: the tithes were commuted for land in 1763. Here is an endowed school, founded in the reign of William III.

GREETLAND, with ELLAND. —See ELLAND.

GREETWELL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Lincoln; containing 42 inhabitants. At the Domesday survey, the manor was held by Roger de Busli; the lands are now leased by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln to many persons. The parish comprises about 1300 acres, situated on the north bank of the Witham, and derives its name from a fine spring which sends forth a copious stream to that river. A branch of the Dallyson family was formerly seated here. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £52; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church is a small structure, anciently much larger than at present.

GREGORY, ST., an extra-parochial liberty, contiguous to the eastern part of the city of Canterbury, in the union of BLEAN, hundred of WESTGATE, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of the county of KENT; containing 1244 inhabitants.

GREINTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of WHITLEY, W. division of SOMERSET, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Glastonbury; containing 213 inhabitants, and comprising about 850 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the

king's books at £13. 0. 10.; net income, £165; patron, S. T. Kekewich, Esq. The church is a neat structure in the later English style.

GRENDON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of WYMMERSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Wellingborough; containing 595 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the river Nene, which bounds it on the north; and consists of 1649a. 2r. 18p. of a rich and fertile soil. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £135; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1780.

GRENDON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ATHERSTONE, Tamworth division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Atherstone; containing, with the hamlet of Whittington, 529 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the borders of Leicestershire, and comprises, partly by measurement and partly by computation, 2349 acres, of which two-thirds are arable; the soil is rich, and both the arable and pasture lands are luxuriantly fertile. The surface is generally flat, and some of the meadows are subject to occasional inundation from the small river Anker: this stream propels a flour-mill belonging to Mr. Mullaby. Coal is found in the immediate vicinity. The Coventry and Fazeley canal passes through the parish, and the rateable annual value of that species of property, here, is returned at £500; it is also intersected by the roads leading from Tamworth and Atherstone to Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Grendon Hall, the seat of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., is a handsome mansion. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 3. 4.; net income, £525; patron, Sir G. Chetwynd. The church, a very interesting structure, has been repaired and beautified at the expense of the patron, and contains several monuments to the Chetwynd family. A school is supported by Lady Chetwynd.

GRENDON, BISHOP (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Bromyard; containing 231 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Leominster to Bromyard, and consists of 1588 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £59; patron, the Vicar of Bromyard. Of the tithes a rent-charge of £11 is paid to the deacon of Bishop-Grendon, one of £6. 1. to the senior rector of the church of Bromyard, and another of £10 to the perpetual curate here. The church was rebuilt in 1788, at the expense of six individuals, the old edifice having fallen down in 1786. There are vestiges of an ancient intrenchment.

GRENDON-UNDERWOOD (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Aylesbury; containing 384 inhabitants. A portion of the female population is employed in the making of lace, which is carried on to a considerable extent. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8.; net income, £269; patron, Grenville Pigott, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1769. The church contains handsome monuments to Lord and Lady Saye and Sele, and to the Pigott family. Lady Saye and Sele

bequeathed property now producing £120 per annum, for apprenticing children; and £6. 10. per annum were bequeathed to the poor by Thomas Pigott, Esq.

GRENDON-WARREN, a chapelry, in the parish of PENCOMBE, union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Bromyard; containing 34 inhabitants, and comprising 630 acres.

GRESHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Cromer; containing 340 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1287*a.* 6*p.*, of which 998 acres are arable, 350 pasture, and about 40 woodland; the surface is hilly, the soil in the lower grounds a stiffish clay, and in the higher a light gravel. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 9., and in the gift of the Rev. John Spurgin: the tithes have been commuted for £321, and the glebe comprises 25 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a circular tower surmounted by an octagonal turret, and contains some monuments to the Spurgin family, and a curiously sculptured font. There are foundations of a large castellated building, which it is said Sir Edmund Bacon obtained a licence from Edward II. to embattle; it is of a quadrilateral form, with a semicircular projection at each angle, probably the remains of towers or turrets, and is surrounded by a deep fosse. Gresham gave name to the family of which Sir Thomas, the founder of the Royal Exchange and of Gresham College, was a member.

GRESLEY, CASTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of CHURCH-GRESLEY, union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Burton; containing 146 inhabitants. The manor belonged from the period of the Norman invasion to the family of De Gresley, who built a castle here, the site of which is now distinguished only by slight eminences and inequalities of the ground. An early member of this family was one of the Conqueror's ancestors. The hamlet comprises 563*a.* 3*r.* 24*p.* of fertile land, of which one-third is arable, and the remainder, including about four acres of woodland, chiefly pasture. The road from Burton to Tamworth passes through.

GRESLEY, CHURCH, a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, 5 miles (S. E.) from Burton; comprising the townships of Church-Gresley, Drakelow, Linton, and Swadlincote, the hamlet of Castle-Gresley, and part of the hamlets of Donisthorpe and Oakthorpe; and containing 2764 inhabitants. A priory of canons, of the order of St. Augustine, was founded here in the reign of Henry I. by one of the Gresley family, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. George; its revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £39. 13. 8. Henry VIII. granted the site in 1543 to Henry Criche. In 1556 Sir Christopher Aleyne, Knt., purchased the estate, with the manor of Church-Gresley, of the Seymours; and it was afterwards in the Meynells, of whom it was purchased, about 1775, by Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart. The parish is partly bounded on the north by the river Trent, and comprises 4712*a.* 2*r.* 13*p.*, in about equal portions of arable and pasture; the soil is generally a strong clay, and the scenery is of pleasing character, in some parts richly embellished with woods

and plantations. The substratum abounds with coal and various kinds of clay, of the former of which an extensive mine is in operation in the township of Church-Gresley, and four others are wrought in the hamlet of Swadlincote. A very extensive manufacture of earthenware is carried on, affording employment to more than 300 persons; a peculiar vein of clay is found, for making fire-bricks; and there is an abundance of common clay for bricks, in making which a great number of the population is engaged. Ironstone is raised for the roads; and there is a quarry of soft stone, which is used in the coal-mines, and, when pulverised, is substituted for sand. Tramways have been formed to the Ashby canal. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £108, with a good residence, built in 1837; patron, the Rev. George Wood Lloyd, D.D. The church is an ancient structure, of which the tower is in the Norman style, and the remainder of more modern date. At Donisthorpe, a church was built and endowed by three ladies of the name of Moore, in 1838; and another church has been built at Swadlincote. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and a national school supported by subscription.

GRESSENHALL (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from East Dereham; containing 957 inhabitants. This parish, with one-third of the ancient parish of Great Bittering, comprising 388 acres, which have merged into Gressenhall, contains 2616 acres, whereof 1799 are arable, 650 pasture, 140 woodland, and 27 in roads, &c. Fairs for cattle and horses are held on the Tuesday before Whit-Sunday, and on December 6th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 4.; net income, £687; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge: the glebe comprises about 50 acres, with a house. The church is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles, and is a large cruciform pile, having a tower rising from the intersection, which was surmounted by a spire, taken down in 1698. There was also a collegiate chapel, founded by William de Stuteville in the reign of Henry III., and dedicated to St. Nicholas; the remains have been converted into an infirmary to the house of industry, which was erected here in 1776, and is now the union workhouse for Mitford and Launditch. The college possessed a common seal, representing St. Nicholas in his pontificals; the last incumbent, who was living in 1503, had a pension of £4. 16. granted by the crown.

GRESSINGHAM, a chapelry, in the parish of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 8 miles (N. E.) from Lancaster; containing 185 inhabitants. A family of the same name was seated here at a very early period; and mention is made of several families who subsequently held lands within the township, amongst them the De Burghs, in the reign of Henry III., and Stanleys, in that of Elizabeth. The place is situated on the west side of the river Lune, and has some beautiful sites for building, with fine views of Hornby Castle, the vale of the Lune, Ingleborough, and other distant Yorkshire hills. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Lancaster; net income, £80, with a house; impropiator, Francis Pearson, Esq., of Kirkby-Lonsdale, in right of his ancient estate of Gressingham Hall. The church is

an old structure, with a square tower, and fine Saxon porch, and contains two small brasses.

GRETTY, with SHAVINGTON.—See SHAVINGTON.

GRETA-BRIDGE, a hamlet, in the parishes of BRIGNALL, ROKEBY, and WYCLIFFE, union of TEES-DALE, W. division of the wapentake of GILLING, N. riding of YORK, 54 miles (N. W. by N.) from York, and $24\frac{1}{2}$ (N. N. W.) from London. It takes its name from a lofty bridge of one arch, erected in the line of the Watling-street, upon the site of a more ancient structure, over the river Greta, a little above its junction with the Tees: at each extremity is a commodious inn, once much frequented by travellers on the great road from London to Glasgow. There are vestiges of a Roman camp in the neighbourhood, where an altar and several coins have been discovered; and here Mr. Ward places the *Maglove* of the Notitia.

GRETTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of WINCHCOMB, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTS-GATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from the town of Winchcomb. The tithes were commuted for land in 1814. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

GRETTON (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Rockingham, containing 859 inhabitants. The parish occupies the right bank of the river Welland, which separates it on the west from Rutlandshire; and comprises by admeasurement 4450 acres, of which a large extent is rich meadow, and about 1265 acres old forest-land. The surface is varied, and embellished with wood: the prevailing kind of timber is oak, and the agricultural produce wheat, with barley and beans; but grazing is the chief occupation of the farmers. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Duddington annexed, valued in the king's books at £19. 6. 8.; net income, £450; patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is an ancient structure. Here is a place of worship for Baptists; also a national school, supported by the Earl of Winchelsea. Kirby Hall, a spacious rectangular mansion erected by Sir Christopher Hatton, an ancestor of his lordship's, in the reign of Elizabeth, is in the parish, and is a fine specimen of the domestic architecture of that period.

GREWELL (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, hundred of ODIHAM, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W.) from Odiham; containing 280 inhabitants. The parish is on the river Whitewater; and comprises 843a. 10p., of which 417 acres are arable, 94 meadow and pasture, 28 woodland, and 254 open and uncultivated common. The Basingstoke canal passes along a tunnel nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, cut through Grewell Hill, in the parish. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Odiham: the church is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Whitewater.

GREWELTHORPE, or GRAVELTHORPE, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-MALZEARD, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Ripon; containing 582 inhabitants. The township comprises 3820 acres, of which 823 are waste land or common; the surface is strikingly varied. The village is beautifully situated in the valley of the river Ure; and about a mile distant is Hack Fall,

a sequestered and romantic spot, where the Ure, obstructed in its rapid course by two deep rocky dingles richly wooded, forms a succession of cascades, of which the largest falls from a height of forty feet; the grounds are ornamented with grottos, artificial ruins, temples, and pavilions, and attract numerous visitors from Harrogate and other places. Tithe rent-charges have been awarded, of which £46. 18. 8. are payable to the vicar, and £150. 19. to Trinity College, Cambridge. A separate incumbency has been founded here.

GREY-EASTON.—See EASTON, GREY.

GREY'S-FOREST, a township, in the parish of KIRK-NEWTON, union, and W. division of the ward, of GLENDALE, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Wooler; containing 56 inhabitants. It is situated about two miles to the west of Kirk-Newton, and is a wild township, comprising 8100 acres, of which very nearly all are waste or common.

GREYSTEAD, or GAYSTEAD, a parish, in the union of BELLINGHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 20 miles (N. W.) from Hexham; containing, with the townships of Chirdon and Smalesmouth, 219 inhabitants. This place, which is intersected by the river North Tyne, formed part of the extensive parish of Simonburn, which was divided in 1811, by act of parliament, into six distinct parishes. That of Greystead comprises by computation 16,010 acres, whereof 15,700 are pasture, 260 arable, and about 50 wood. The surface is varied; the soil in the valley here, which is narrow, is very fertile, but a considerable portion of the parish is unproductive moorland. The living is a rectory not in charge; patrons, the Governors of Greenwich Hospital: the tithes have been commuted for £150, and the glebe consists of 14 acres. The church was consecrated in 1818.

GREYSTOCK (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 11 miles (W. by N.) from Penrith; comprising the townships of Berrier with Murrah, Little Blencow, Bowscale, Greystock, Hutton-John, Hutton-Roof, Hutton-Soil, Johnby, Matterdale, Motherby with Gill, Mungrisdale, Threlkeld, and Water-Millock; and containing 2786 inhabitants, of whom 364 are in the township of Greystock. This place belonged soon after the Conquest to Lyolf, whose descendants assumed the name of the estate. Thomas de Greystock obtained from Henry III. the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair, both of which have been long since discontinued. During the war in the reign of Charles I., the ancient baronial castle was garrisoned for the king, but being besieged by a detachment of the army under General Lambert, surrendered, in 1648, and was soon afterwards demolished by order of the parliament: some of the ruined towers only are at present remaining, near the site of the modern castle, erected about the year 1670. The parish comprises a tract of rich and fertile land, extending ten miles in length and eight in average breadth, and abounding in richly diversified scenery. The soil is generally a red loam, alternated with gravel, and the substratum abounds with coal and limestone; there are also some quarries of good slate. The present castle, erected by the Hon. Charles Howard, and greatly improved by the late Duke of Norfolk, is a magnificent structure, containing several stately apartments, and a large collection of paintings; the grounds are beautifully

laid out, and embellished with artificial waterfalls. The village is situated near the source of the river Petterill, and the neighbourhood abounds with various kinds of game. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £40. 7. 8½.; patron, Adam Askew, Esq. The church was in 1382 made collegiate by Neville, Archbishop of York, for a prior and six canons, whose stalls are yet remaining, though their chantries have been demolished; it is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, and near the altar is a table-monument of alabaster, with effigies of two of the barons of Greystock, in armour, under highly-enriched canopies of alabaster. There are chapels at Matterdale, Mungrisdale, Water-Millock, and Threlkeld. In the parish are vestiges of a Roman intrenchment, called Redstone Camp, near which have been found urns, stone coffins, and human bones; leading from it in a direction towards Ambleside, are traces of an ancient road, and in the same tract lie three large cairns. In the vicinity of Motherby is a circle of stones, seventeen yards in diameter, within the area of which heaps of bones have been discovered.

GRIBTHORPE, a township, in the parish of BUBWITH, union of HOWDEN, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Howden; containing 61 inhabitants. It is east of the Derwent, and the road from Selby to Holme passes to the north. The tithes have been commuted for £138, of which £8 are payable to the vicar, and the remainder is equally divided between an impropiator and the Dean and Chapter of York.

GRIFF, a hamlet, in the parish of CHILVERS-COTON, union of NUNEATON, Atherstone division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK; containing 263 inhabitants. This place, in the reign of Elizabeth, was purchased by the Giffard family, from whom it passed to the Newdigates, of Arbury. It lies about two miles south of Nuneaton, on the road to Coventry, and west of the Coventry canal.

GRIFF-GRANGE, an extra-parochial liberty, adjoining the township of HOPTON, in the parish and hundred of WIRKSWORTH, union of BELPER, S. division of the county of DERBY, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from Wirksworth; containing 24 inhabitants. It is situated on a lofty mountain, on the western side of which the road from Wirksworth to Bakewell runs along a delightful vale, denominated the "Valley of the Lilies." The eastern side is inclosed by the high lands of Ible. A small stream overhung with copse and underwood, runs through, forming a romantic and sylvan walk.

GRIMBLETHORPE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5½ miles (W.) from Louth; containing 12 inhabitants. This place, which formerly belonged to a religious house, comprises 620 acres of land, and lies on the road from Louth to Wragby.

GRIMLEY (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of MARTLEY, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Worcester; containing 723 inhabitants. This parish, which includes the hamlets of Monkwood-Green and Sinton-Green, is bounded on the east by the river Severn, and extends along the Stourport road; it comprises 2458 acres.

Gravel of excellent quality is dug. The allotment system has been adopted, producing the most salutary effects on the labouring class. The mansion of Thorngrove stands on a gently rising eminence adjoining the road from Worcester to Ludlow; it is approached through a beautiful grove a mile long, and in front of the house is a fine lake: while sojourning in England, Lucien Bonaparte resided here for some time. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 0. 10., and having the curacy of Hallow annexed; net income, £541, with a house; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Worcester. The great tithes have been commuted for £280, and the vicarial for £170; the glebe comprises 25 acres, and there is other property belonging to the living, producing £50 per annum. The church is an ancient structure, which was enlarged, and the tower rebuilt, in 1846. Grimley was given, more than a thousand years ago, to the church of Worcester, by Burtwolf, King of the Mercians, before he was expelled his country by the Danes; and in the time of Pope Nicholas, the church of Grimley is mentioned with that of Hallow depending on it. Schools are supported partly by endowment. A stone celt of the ancient Britons was found in 1835 in a gravel bed, several feet below the surface, near Ball mill.

GRIMMER, a township, in the parish of WORTHEN, hundred of CHIRBURY, S. division of the county of SALOP; containing 44 inhabitants.

GRIMOLDBY (*St. Edith*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (E.) from Louth; containing 267 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10.; net income, £144; patron, G. F. Heneage, Esq. J. Byron, Esq., is entitled to a moiety of the tithes of the parish.

GRIMSARGH, with BROCKHOLES, a chapelry, in the parish and union of PRESTON, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 miles (N. E.) from Preston, on the road to Clitheroe; containing 331 inhabitants. Under the first duke of Lancaster, William de Eton held the town of "Grymesargh" by the service of three shillings per annum; and at the same time (reign of Henry III.) Roger de Etheleston was a tenant in the town by the like service of three shillings per annum. The manorial rights were long vested in the family of Hoghton, and were sold by Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart., to the late William Cross, Esq., of Red Scar. The township, of which the river Ribble forms the southern boundary, comprises 1912 acres of land. The Preston and Longridge and the Fleetwood railways pass through it. Mrs. Cross, of Red Scar (an elegant modern mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected by Mr. Cross); James Blanchard, Esq., of Grimsargh House; and John Frederick Chadwick, Esq., of the Hermitage, are the chief proprietors. The living is a perpetual curacy, net income, £77, with a house; patron, the Vicar of Preston. The tithes have been commuted for £50. 13. 3. payable to the impropiators, and £6. 10. to the vicar. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, was consecrated in 1726; and was restored, and coloured-glass windows inserted, in 1844, at the expense of Mr. John Cross. A school is supported by subscription. The Preston Water-works Company have a reservoir here of twenty acres.

GRIMSBURY, a hamlet, in the parish and union of BANBURY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON ; with 474 inhabitants.



Arms.

GRIMSBY, GREAT (ST. JAMES), a borough, sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 16 miles (S. E.) from Hull, 35 (N. E. by N.) from Lincoln, and 161 (N.) from London ; containing 3700 inhabitants. This place is advantageously situated near the mouth of

the Humber, and is supposed to have been the spot where the Danes landed on their first invasion of Britain towards the close of the eighth century. Camden treats as fabulous a tradition that the town was founded by a merchant named Gryme, who derived great riches from having brought up an exposed child, called Haveloc, that proved to be of the blood royal of Denmark, and after being scullion in the king's kitchen obtained the king's daughter in marriage. To this romantic story, whatever may have been its origin, there is a reference in the device of the ancient seal of the corporation. Gervase Hollis, in his folio MSS. in the Harleian collection, attributes the foundation of the town to Grimus, a Norwegian pirate, and a man of vast stature, who was slain in single combat by Haldanus, a Danish prince, in the reign of Frotho, King of Denmark. In the reign of Edward III., Grimsby was a considerable sea-port, and in 1346 supplied the king with eleven ships and 170 mariners towards his armament for the siege of Calais. The harbour was formerly defended by two block-houses, and the commerce of the port was very extensive, till the haven became obstructed by the accumulation of sand and mud deposited by the Humber, which prevented the access of any vessels larger than sloops ; in which state it continued till the beginning of the present century.

The town consists of several good streets ; the houses are well built, and great improvements have taken place within the last few years in its general appearance. It has also recovered somewhat of its commercial importance, chiefly through the spirited exertions of some of the proprietors of land in the neighbourhood, who raised a subscription for improving the harbour, and obtained an act by which they were incorporated under the title of "The Grimsby Haven Company." A very capacious and excellent dock was constructed at an expense of £70,000, and opened in December, 1800, since which time many warehouses, mills worked by steam for crushing bones and linseed, and other buildings, have been erected, chiefly in the vicinity of the haven. An act was passed in 1845 for making additional docks, and other works ; and in 1846 an act was obtained for lighting the town with gas. Grimsby is a warehousing port for all merchandise except East India goods and tobacco, and since 1800 has had a custom-house establishment. The foreign trade consists principally of timber, deals, tar, and other produce of the countries bordering on the Baltic, also of bones and corn ; and the home trade mostly of corn and coal. Two steam-

packets ply daily to and from Hull. In 1845 an act was passed for a railway hence to Gainsborough, there to join railways to Lincoln and to Sheffield ; and in 1846 an act was obtained for a railway to Louth and Boston. The market, which is very considerable for corn, is on Friday ; two fairs, held respectively on the 6th of June and the 15th of September, have been discontinued.

This place is a BOROUGH by prescription, and one of the most ancient in the kingdom ; and the number of charters, grants, and acts of regulation, still extant, prove that it was formerly a town of great trade. The corporation, previously to the passing of the Municipal act, consisted of a mayor, high steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, two cham-



Seal.

berlains, two coroners, twelve common-councilmen, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, and other officers ; the government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, the offices of high steward, bailiff, and town-clerk being continued. A commission has been issued by the crown, empowering ten gentlemen to act as justices of the peace. A court, styled the Foreign Court, is held weekly before the bailiff, the jurisdiction of which extends to controversies and actions between non-freemen. The mayor and bailiff, as lords of the manor, with the high steward or his deputy, hold a court leet and view of frankpledge, and a court baron at Michaelmas. The borough magistrates meet twice a week at the town-hall for the general administration of justice ; and the magistrates of Lindsey hold petty-sessions here for the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe on the first and third Tuesday in every month. The powers of the county debt-court of Grimsby, established in 1847, extend over the sub-registration-district of Grimsby and 4 adjacent parishes. A common gaol for debtors and offenders was granted by Edward II. The borough regularly returned two members to parliament from the 23rd of Edward I. to the 2nd of William IV., when it was deprived of one : the right of election was formerly vested in the freemen paying scot and lot, about 390 in number, but is now enjoyed by the £10 householders of several parishes, which for elective purposes, were made to constitute the new borough, containing 14,991 acres ; the mayor is returning officer.

The town formerly contained two churches, but in 1586 the parishes were united, and the church of St. Mary, then dilapidated, was suffered to fall to decay. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 18. 4. for the two parishes ; net income, £532 ; patron and impropiator, G. F. Heneage, Esq. : the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents, under an inclosure act of the 7th and 8th of Geo. IV. The church, which is dedicated to St. James, is a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, principally in the early English style, with a central tower, and a western entrance in the Norman style ; it was originally larger than at present, part of the choir having fallen about the year 1500, when, also, it became necessary to take down an adjoining chantry : the font is of large dimensions, and in the early English style, as is also a

mutilated cross in the churchyard. There are places of worship for Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded in 1547, by letters-patent of Edward VI., who endowed it with the revenue of an ancient chantry of small amount: it is chiefly supported by the corporation, who allow a salary of £150 to the head master, and £60 to the second master; also £100 a year to the master of a preparatory school, and £14 to the mistresses of two schools for girls.

There were several religious houses in the parish. Wellow Abbey was founded by Henry I. about the year 1110, for Black canons; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was, according to Dugdale, £95. 16. 1., and to Speed, £152. 7. 4., and the site was granted to Sir Thomas Heneage. Among the other houses, were, a Benedictine nunnery, founded prior to 1185, and which was valued at the Dissolution at £9. 14. 7., and granted to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and subsequently to Trinity College, Cambridge; a house of Augustine friars, founded about 1304, and granted on its dissolution to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and afterwards to Augustine Porter and John Bellow; and a convent of Franciscan or Grey friars, founded about the year 1307, and granted on its dissolution, first to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and afterwards to John Bellow and Robert Brokesby. Spittal Hill is supposed to have been the site of an establishment of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. In preparing the ground of a paddock belonging to Lord Yarborough, for the purpose of erecting stables, the foundation of an ancient stone wall was discovered, in which were some carved stones, fragments of pillars, and part of the span of an arch, thought to have been brought in the reign of Henry VIII. from the dilapidated church of St. Mary, the materials of which were used in the repair of private houses. Near this spot was a house anciently occupied by one of the priests of Rayner's chantry, founded in the time of Edward III., and endowed in the 19th of that reign by Edmund de Grimsby with two dwelling-houses, one of which occupied the site above mentioned, and the other that of the present free school. In the vicinity of Grimsby are several deep circular pits called Blow wells, the water of which rises even with the surface of the ground, but never overflows. Dr. John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born here in 1530; and Dr. Martin Fotherby, Bishop of Salisbury, and his brother John, Dean of Canterbury, in the reign of James I., were also natives of the place.

GRIMSBY, LITTLE (*St. EDITH*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, wapentake of LUDBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Louth; containing 61 inhabitants, and comprising about 1000 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8.; net income, £78; patron and impropiator, Lord Frederic Beauclerk, who is also lord of the manor.

GRIMSTEAD, EAST, a chapelry, in the parish of WEST DEAN, union and hundred of ALDERBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from the city of Salisbury; containing 134 inhabitants.

GRIMSTEAD, WEST, a parish, in the union and hundred of ALDERBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and

S. divisions of the county of WILTS, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Salisbury; containing 227 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1453 acres, of which nearly 200 are coppice-wood, and the remainder arable and pasture; the surface is undulated, and the soil various, consisting of chalk, clay, and sand. The ancient manor-house is still remaining, though much mutilated, and retaining little of its original character. The living is a rectory, with that of Plaitford annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Earl of Ilchester: the incumbent's tithes in West Grimstead have been commuted for £260, and there is also a rent-charge of £10 payable to the charity trustees of the parish; the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church is a very ancient structure of flint, with quoins of freestone, and has details of the Norman, and early and decorated English styles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

GRIMSTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of EDENHAM, union of BOURNE, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Corby; containing 135 inhabitants. Grimsthorpe House, the seat of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, is a spacious and handsome mansion, situated in a park of 2000 acres, richly wooded, and well stocked with deer. Within the grounds are the picturesque remains of the Cistercian abbey of De Vaudey or Valle Der, founded in the reign of Stephen, for an abbot and thirteen monks, and the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £124. 5. 11. The Earl of Lindsay, who was killed at the battle of Edge-Hill, resided at Grimsthorpe.

GRIMSTON, a township, in the parish of DUNNINGTON, wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, union and E. riding of YORK, 3 miles (E. by S.) from the city of York; containing 80 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from York to Pocklington, and comprises by computation 810 acres of land.

GRIMSTON, a township, in the parish of GILLING, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 6 miles (S.) from Helmsley; containing 53 inhabitants. It is a moorland township, east of the road from Easingwold to Gilling, and comprises 930 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £52.

GRIMSTON, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-WHARFE, Upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S.) from Tadcaster; containing 172 inhabitants. The township comprises nearly 1000 acres of rich and fertile land, and the surface is undulated. Grimston Park, the seat of Lord Howden, is an elegant mansion in the Grecian style, with a beautiful portico of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a triangular pediment; the park, which comprises 300 acres, is richly wooded.

GRIMSTON, NORTH (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish and village, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Malton; containing 175 inhabitants. The soil is various; and the scenery picturesque, particularly at the base of Grimston Hill, on the summit of which a flint stratum commences: stone is quarried for building and for burning into lime. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8.; net income, £160; patron, the Archbishop of York: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1792. The church has a fine Norman porch, and a curious font.

GRIMSTONE, a tything, in the parish of STRATTON, union of DORCHESTER, hundred of GEORGE, Dorchester division of DORSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Dorchester; containing 72 inhabitants.

GRIMSTONE (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 175 inhabitants. The parish comprises by survey 1015 acres, of which about one-third is arable, and the remainder pasture. The surface is hilly, and the high grounds command extensive views over the vale of the Wreke, Charnwood Forest, and Leicester; the prevailing timber is ash and oak, and the soil chiefly clay. The living is a donative curacy; net income, £43; patron, the Vicar of Rothley; impropiator, T. Babington, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1765. The church is an ancient structure.

GRIMSTONE (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Lynn; containing 1137 inhabitants. It comprises 3953*a. 3r. 7p.*, of which 460 acres are common appropriated to the use of the landed proprietors, 192 peat for providing the poor with turf, 100 wood, 350 pasture, 120 warren, and the remainder arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4., and in the gift of Queen's College, Cambridge, with a net income of £280: the tithes were commuted for about 600 acres of land in 1779: the parsonage-house, which is ancient, is nearly surrounded by a moat. The church is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles, with a lofty embattled tower surmounted by crocketed pinnacles: after extensive repairs, it was reopened for divine worship in April, 1846. Under the west wall of the churchyard are two remarkably fine springs, which chiefly supply the water-works at Lynn. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. A free school was founded and endowed in 1394 by John Telmon, and Sir John Thorogood afterwards bequeathed a house for the master, with 5 acres of land; the premises were rebuilt in 1830, at a cost of £1000.

GRIMTHORPE, a township, in the parish of GIVEN-DALE, union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Pocklington; containing 15 inhabitants. It comprises about 500 acres.

GRINDALL, a chapelry, in the parish and union of BRIDLINGTON, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. W.) from Bridlington; containing 116 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Bridlington to Malton. The village is neatly built; the township comprises 2268 acres, including 1047 common or waste land inclosed in 1843. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Yarburch Greame, Esq., the impropiator; with a net income of £75. The old chapel, a low and indifferent edifice with an open belfry-turret, was rebuilt in 1834. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Some fragments of tessellated pavement were found in 1839.

GRINDLETON, a chapelry, in the parish of MITTON, union of CLITHEROE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Clitheroe; containing 902 inhabitants. The name of the township, a corruption of "green dale

town," is naturally suggested by the almost constant verdure of the scenery. The area is 3760 acres; the lands consist of rich pasturage, and the population is employed partly in hand-loom weaving. The river Ribble flows on the south. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the vicar of Mitton, with a net income of £85, and a house. The chapel, or district church, a neat building with a square tower, and containing 300 sittings, was erected in 1802 at a cost of £700. A house and 12 acres of land, producing £28 per annum, and a rent-charge of £3, have been bequeathed for distribution among the poor.

GRINDLEY, CHESHIRE.—See TUSHINGHAM.

GRINDLEY, a township, in the parish of STOWE, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD, 2 miles (N. E.) from the village of Stowe; containing 101 inhabitants. The river Blyth passes on the east.

GRINDLOW, a township, in the parish of HOPE, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Tideswell; containing 110 inhabitants.

GRINDON, a township, in the parish of NORHAM, union of BERWICK, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 miles (S. W.) from Berwick; containing 143 inhabitants. It is situated on the border of Scotland; and in the year 1558 a party of about 1000 Scots, together with some French officers or servants, entered England and began to plunder and burn the country, when they were opposed at Grindon by a strong body of English horse under the Earl of Northumberland and his brother Sir Henry Percy, who obliged them to retire with loss: the Scots, however, afterwards recovered their ground. The township comprises 1213 acres of arable land, 331 of old grass, and 6 of plantation. There are four upright stones in memory of chieftains slain in the battle.

GRINDON (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of STOCKTON, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM; containing, with Whitton township, 337 inhabitants, of whom 285 are in the township of Grindon, or Thorpe, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Stockton, and 15 (S. S. E.) from Durham. The parish comprises 4100 acres, of which about one-half is pasture, and several hundred acres are woodland; the surface is undulated, the soil in general a strong clay, and the scenery, which is pleasingly interspersed with plantations, embraces beautiful views of the Cleveland hills. About two miles north-east of Thorpe, is Wynyard Park, the seat of the Marquess of Londonderry, who, by his marriage with the Lady Frances Ann Vane Tempest, only daughter of Sir Harry Vane Tempest, Bart., became possessed of the Vane and Tempest estates in this county. Nearly in the centre of the park, and delightfully situated on the margin of a large artificial lake, whose sloping banks are covered with a great variety of evergreens, stands the house, a splendid mansion built by the marquess on the site of an older edifice. It was almost wholly destroyed by an accidental fire on the 20th of February, 1841, but the noble owner immediately commenced its re-erection, and it has been partly restored; the portico, constructed of very large blocks of stone, is one of the finest in the kingdom. The village is on the Durham and Stockton road, and near the Durham and Stockton railway. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at

£4. 11. 5½.; net income, £190; patron and impropriator, the Master of Sherburn Hospital: the tithes have been commuted for £100, and there are 52 acres of glebe, with a vicarage-house, adjoining which are 12 acres. The church, with the vicarage, stands a mile and a half from the village; it is in the early English style, and was built in 1792.

GRINDON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 404 inhabitants, of whom 189 are in the township of Grindon, 7¼ miles (E. by S.) from Leek. This is an agricultural parish, divided into two nearly equal parts, called Grindon Town and Grindon Township, and comprises 3272 acres, of which 43 are uninclosed common, and the remainder good arable and pasture land: there are some quarries of good limestone. The village, which is indifferently built, occupies a high moorland situation, between the Hamps and Manyfold rivers, which unite their streams in a subterraneous channel about a mile to the east. The hamlets of Deep-dale, Ford, Hills-dale, and Martin's-Lowe are within the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 14. 2., and in the patronage of Mrs. Bradshaw: the tithes have been commuted for £372, and the glebe comprises 29 acres, with a rectory-house, built in 1834. The church, having become dilapidated, was restored and enlarged in 1846, at a cost of about £2000, defrayed by the incumbent, the Rev. S. Bradshaw, and his friends. A school is endowed with £24 per annum; and there are several bequests for distribution among the poor.

GRINGLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of CLAREBOROUGH, union of EAST RETFORD, North-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 160 inhabitants.

GRINGLEY, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of CLAREBOROUGH, union of EAST RETFORD, North-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 1½ mile (E.) of East Retford; containing 508 inhabitants. It consists of scattered houses generally of an humble description, occupying a pleasant situation on the declivity of a hill; the area of the hamlet is 650 acres. A good deal of underwood is grown in the neighbourhood, and cut up for making gates and fences. Plaster is also obtained, and prepared for making floors, &c. The great tithes have been commuted for £30, and the small for £48.

GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, North-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Bawtry; containing 790 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Bawtry to Gainsborough, and comprises 4139a. 1r. 10p., whereof about 2000 acres form the Carr, the drainage of which has been a work of great labour and expense. The village is neatly built, consisting of four streets of detached houses, and, from its situation on one of the highest promontories overlooking the carrs of Misson and Misterton, commands a most extensive prospect. The Chesterfield canal passes through the parish. A fair for cattle and for merchandise, especially boots and shoes, is held on the 12th of December. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 4.; net income, £158; patron, the Duke of Rutland: the vicarial tithes were

commuted for 179a. 1r. 19p. of land in 1800. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; in the churchyard is an old cross. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

GRINSDALE (*ST. KENTIGERN*), a parish, in the union of CARLISLE, CUMBERLAND ward, E. division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 2¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Carlisle; containing 115 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £108; the patronage and impropriation belong to the family of Dacre. The church, for many years in ruins, was rebuilt with freestone in 1739, at the expense of Joseph Dacre, Esq.; a strong wall, also, has been raised to protect the cemetery from the inundations of the Eden. The great Roman wall intersects the parish, in which are also two large square intrenchments.

GRINSHILL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WEM, liberty of the borough of SHREWSBURY, N. division of SALOP, 7½ miles (N. N. E.) from Shrewsbury; containing 255 inhabitants, and comprising 839a. 2r. 29p. White freestone of excellent quality, found here, is extensively applied to various purposes; and from the quarries has been raised the stone for the erection of churches, bridges, and other works in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron and impropriator, the Rev. John Wood, whose tithes have been commuted for £144. The church, an ancient structure in the later English style, was rebuilt in 1840; the present church, into which part of the original building has been incorporated, is a very neat edifice.

GRINSTED, EAST (*ST. SWITHIN*), a market-town and parish, the head of a union, and formerly a representative borough, in the hundred of EAST GRINSTED, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 19¾ miles (N.) from Lewes, and 30 (S. by E.) from London; containing 3586 inhabitants. This town, which was once of considerable importance,

and gave name to the hundred, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, near the northern border of the county, on the road from London to Brighton and Lewes; it is irregularly built, but contains several neat modern houses, is paved, and supplied with water from wells. The market, at which a great quantity of corn is sold, is on Thursday, and there is a market for cattle and live-stock on the last Thursday in every month: large cattle-fairs are held on April 21st and December 11th. The parish comprises 15,073 acres of land, of which 1265 are common or waste; the soil is generally poor, and the scenery open and wild: good building-stone is obtained. An act was passed in 1846 for the formation of a branch, 6¾ miles long, from the London and Brighton railway, to this place. A branch of the river Medway rises at Turner's Hill; and in the parish are several springs, similar to the spa at Tonbridge-Wells. East Grinstead is a borough by prescription, under a bailiff, who is chosen yearly by a jury of burgage-holders, at the court leet for the manor. It returned two mem-



Seal and Arms.

bers to parliament from the 1st of Edward II. to the 2nd of William IV., when it was disfranchised: the right of election was vested in the holders of 36 burghage tenements belonging to the Germain family, and the bailiff was returning officer. The Lent assizes for the county were formerly held at the place, but were discontinued in 1799. Petty-sessions are held on the fourth Tuesday in the month: the powers of the county debt-court of East Grinstead, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of East Grinstead.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of Earl Amherst; improPRIATORS, Earl Amherst, and R. Crawford, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £1300, and the vicarial for £500. The church having been burnt by lightning about 1684, and the greater part of it destroyed by the fall of the tower in 1785, the present handsome and spacious edifice was completed in 1789, in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower, conspicuous for many miles round; in the interior are several neat monuments, and it is the burial-place of the Neville family. A chapel of ease was erected in 1835, at Forest-Row. There is a place of worship for the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion. A free school was founded in 1708, by Robert Payne, who endowed it with land producing about £44 per annum. Sackville College was founded by Robert, Earl of Dorset, who by will dated February 10th, 1608, directed a college to be built, and endowed it with £330 per annum, for the support of a warden and 30 poor persons; it was completed by his son, about 1616, but, in consequence of various lawsuits, the endowment dwindled to £216 a year, and the number of inmates was reduced to a warden and 12 persons. The building is quadrangular, and substantially erected of stone, on an eminence at the eastern extremity of the town, commanding extensive views. The poor law union of East Grinstead contains a population of 12,619, and comprises seven parishes, six of which are in Sussex, and one in Surrey. Near Forest-Row are the interesting ruins of Brambletye House, the scene of the novel of that title by Horace Smith; and in the immediate vicinity is the site of the old manor-house of Brambletye. In 1838 a quantity of bones were dug up in the garden of the vicarage-house, supposed to be those of Thomas Dungate and two others, who were burnt here July 18th, 1556.

GRINSTED, WEST (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of HORSHAM, hundred of WEST GRINSTED, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 7 miles (S.) from Horsham; containing 1229 inhabitants. This place was anciently of considerable note, and gives name to the hundred. The parish comprises 5356 acres, of which nearly one-half is arable, and 100 acres common land or waste; the surface is undulated, in many parts richly wooded, and the soil is a rich stiffish loam. The canal from the river Adur passes through the parish, near the ancient castle of Knepp. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 17. 6., and in the gift of Col. Wyndham: the tithes have been commuted for £1067; the glebe comprises 100 acres, and there is also a rent-charge of £61. 8. 6. payable to the rector out of the tithes of Lancing. The church is a very neat edifice, containing some Norman details, of which the south doorway is a rich specimen, and consisting of two aisles, with a low tower surmounted by a

shingled spire; it contains the sepulchral chapel of the family of Burrell, in which are several highly interesting monuments. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, endowed by the Caryll family. The late Sir W. Burrell, of this place, collected materials for a history of Sussex, which, being unable to complete them from want of health, he bequeathed to the British Museum.

GRINTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of RICHMOND, partly in the wapentake of HANG-WEST, and partly in that of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Richmond; containing 4811 inhabitants, of whom 594 are in the township of Grinton. The parish includes the townships of Melbecks, Muker, and Reeth, and comprises by measurement 53,000 acres, of which 36,350 are moor and mountain (the former affording scanty pasturage), 16,000 meadow and grazing land, and 230 arable. A valley here forms the first twenty miles and upwards of the course of the river Swale, and hence is called Swaledale; the scenery in the neighbourhood of Keasdon Force, in the upper part of the parish, is peculiarly striking and romantic. The population is chiefly employed in the lead-mines, of which here are some of the most valuable in Great Britain; coal-pits are also in operation, and there is a factory for carpets. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 5. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; improPRIATORS, the landowners: the tithes have been commuted for £201. 7.; and on the glebe lands, which are among the high grounds above the church, is a commodious parsonage-house. The church is a very ancient and spacious structure in the early English style, and in excellent repair; the chancel is divided from two side chapels by a carved oak screen of very early date, and the windows present the remains of some choice specimens of stained glass. At Muker and at Melbecks are chapels, to which districts have been assigned; the former consecrated in 1580, and the latter in 1841. There are places of worship for Independents, Methodists, and Wesleyans; and endowed schools in the townships of Reeth and Muker. On an eminence near Healaugh, is a British encampment, approached from the east by an avenue about 120 yards long, formed of stones, at the commencement of which is a large barrow; and about 300 yards south-westward from the camp is another barrow, six yards high. There are vestiges of other intrenchments, and several cairns, in the neighbourhood.

GRISTHORPE, a township, in the parish of FILEY, union of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING lythe, N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Scarborough; containing 206 inhabitants. A tumulus was opened here in 1824, in which was a skeleton, the skull and teeth perfect, deposited under large stones rudely piled; and in another tumulus opened by the late Mr. Beswick, were found, in an oak-tree scooped and hollowed out, the skeleton of a man supposed to have been a chieftain of the Brigantes.

GRISTON (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WAYLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (S. E.) from Watton; containing 227 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1360a. 10p., of which 950 acres are arable, 315 meadow and pasture, and 30 woodland. The popular story of the "Children in the Wood" had its origin here; the house in which the infants (who were exposed

in the wood of Wailing) lived still exists, and until within the last few years, the hall was ornamented with carved oak and wax-work representing the various incidents of the metrical tale. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 8. 9.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely, who is lord of the rectory manor. Certain tithes were commuted for land in 1806; and under a recent commutation a rent-charge of £255 is paid to the bishop, and one of £168. 10. to the vicar. The glebe comprises 15 acres, with a small parsonage-house. The church was anciently dedicated to St. Margaret, and had four guilds; but in 1477 the nave and tower were rebuilt, and it was then dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, whose emblems, cross keys and swords, adorn the edifice; it is in the early, decorated, and later styles, and a fine carved screen separates the chancel from the nave. At the inclosure, in 1806, sixty acres were allotted to the poor for fuel. The Rev. Messrs. Borret, father and son, eminent antiquaries of the county, were successively vicars here.

GRITFORD, or GIRTORD, a hamlet, in the parish of SANDY, union and hundred of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from the town of Biggleswade; containing 607 inhabitants.

GRITTENHAM, a tything, in the parish of BRINKWORTH, union and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of the county of WILTS, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Wootton-Basset; containing 387 inhabitants.

GRITTLETON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPENHAM, N. division of the hundred of DAMERHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Chippenham; containing 351 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north-west by the Roman road from Bath to Cirencester, comprises 2000 acres by computation. The soil in some parts is shallow, and in others wet and clayey, but the greater portion is dry and fertile; the surface is considerably elevated. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. W. W. Burne, whose tithes have been commuted for £419, and whose glebe comprises four acres. The church has been enlarged by the erection of a south aisle, and considerably improved and beautified, at an expense of £1000, by the present rector. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

GROBY, a hamlet, in the parish of RATBY, union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Leicester; containing 42 inhabitants. There are some remains of a castle, which, together with Broadgate Park, where are the ruins of another mansion, was the ancient seat of the noble family of Grey. In 1337, Edward III. granted to Henry, Lord Ferrers, the privilege of a weekly market on Friday, and an annual fair on the eve of St. George and two following days, at the manor of Groby. The hamlet comprises 1778 acres; the soil is various, partly a strong clay, and partly gravel, and mostly good land. Groby Pool, one of the finest sheets of water in this part of the country, covers about 80 acres, is well stored with fish, and surrounded by woods. Extensive quarries of granite, or sienite, have been opened, communicating by a railway with the canals at Leicester: of this stone, which is very hard, great quantities have been sent for repairing the streets

of the metropolis; and slate is also found. A church was consecrated in August, 1841. The place gives the title of Lord Grey of Groby to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

GROOMBRIDGE, a chapelry, in the parish of SPELDHURST, union of TONBRIDGE, hundred of SOMERDEN, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Tonbridge-Wells; containing 178 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist and Evangelist, has been enlarged.

GROSMONT (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of DORE, division and hundred of SKENFRETH, county of MONMOUTH, 10 miles (N.) from Monmouth; containing 682 inhabitants. This place, though at present consisting only of scattered cottages, interspersed with a few respectable houses in the immediate vicinity of the church, and some handsome mansions in distant and detached situations, was formerly a town of great extent. Numerous remains of stone causeways, by which the adjoining meadows are intersected, are, with a high degree of probability, supposed to indicate the site of former streets; and the size and architecture of the church, unconnected with any monastic establishment of importance, tend to confirm that opinion. The castle was attacked in the reign of Henry III. by the Welsh under Prince Llewelyn, but the king, coming to its assistance with a powerful army, obliged them to raise the siege. In a subsequent expedition of that monarch against the Earl of Pembroke, who had placed himself under the protection of Llewelyn, the Welsh having cut off the supplies of the royal army, the king retreated to Grosmont Castle, and his forces encamped in the neighbourhood; while waiting for supplies, the troops were surprised by a party of Llewelyn's cavalry, who carried off a considerable booty. In the reign of Henry IV. a battle was fought here. The remains of the castle, which was afterwards the baronial residence of the earls of Lancaster, form an interesting and picturesque object, romantically situated on the summit of an eminence overlooking a beautiful vale watered by the river Munnow, and bounded by the lofty mountains of Graig, Saffrwni, and the Garway: the walls, which include an area 110 feet in length, and 70 in breadth, surrounded by a moat, are richly overspread with ivy; and the retired situation of the building, and the scenery of the adjacent country, combine to impart a powerful interest to the ruin. The market, on Tuesday, has been discontinued; but fairs are held on April 4th, August 10th, and October 18th, for the sale of cattle. The parish comprises about 6905 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, endowed with the small tithes only, with the exception of about two acres, which pay great tithes; it is valued in the king's books at £6. 5. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: net income, £118. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, in the decorated and early English styles, with an octagonal tower surmounted by a spire; the chancel and transepts only are now used: the font is Norman; on the south side of the chancel is a piscina, and on the south side of the vestry a rudely-sculptured stone, with the effigy of a Knight Templar. In the churchyard is a tombstone to the memory of John à Kent. At a place called Campston are the remains of an intrenchment. Grosmont gives the title of Viscount to the family of Somerset, dukes of Beaufort.

GROTON (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of COSFORD, hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, 1 mile (N. by W.) from Boxford; containing 624 inhabitants. This place was formerly a lordship of the abbot of Bury's, and at the Dissolution was granted to the Winthorp family, who possessed it till the reign of Charles I. The parish comprises by survey 1571 acres, of which 38 are waste land or common. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. Mr. Hallifax: the tithes have been commuted for £449, and the glebe comprises 36 acres.

GROVE (*St. James*), a district chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of WANTAGE, county of BERKS, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by E.) from Wantage; containing 485 inhabitants, and comprising 1683*a.* 3*r.* 13*p.* The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Vicar of Wantage. The present chapel, a small building, was consecrated in August 1832, and, with the parsonage-house, cost £1600, of which £800 were given by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, £150 by the Incorporated Society, and the remainder was raised by subscription. The old chapel has been repaired, and applied to the use of a national school.

GROVE, a parish, in the union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Leighton-Buzzard; containing 25 inhabitants. The Grand Junction canal and the London and Birmingham railway pass by. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; net income, £68; patron, the Earl of Chesterfield.

GROVE (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, South-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from East Retford; containing 91 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1288*a.* 1*r.* 19*p.*, a great portion of which is park and woodland, embracing much variety of scenery; the valleys contain luxuriant pasture, and the arable lands are in good cultivation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 14. 2., and in the gift of Granville Harcourt Vernon, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £144, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church, a small structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, is beautifully situated on an eminence, surrounded by trees of ancient growth.

GROVELY, an extra-parochial liberty, adjacent to the parish of BARFORD ST. MARTIN, in the union of WILTON, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS. It comprises 739 acres of land.

GRUNDISBURGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of CARLFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Woodbridge; containing 874 inhabitants. This place was formerly a possession of the Blois family, who resided in the old mansion of Grundisburgh Hall, and after whose removal to Yoxford, the estate became the property of the Gurdon family, its present owners. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1897 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 11. 3., and in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £527. 13. 4., and the glebe comprises 49 acres. The steeple of the church having fallen, a handsome new one was built about

1730, at the expense of the estate of Mr. Robert Thing. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Twenty-five acres of land have been left, of which the proceeds are applied to the repair of the church, and the relief of the poor.

GRUNTY-FEN-HOUSE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of SOUTH WITCHFORD, Isle of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE; containing 4 inhabitants.

GUELDBLE, a township, in the parish of LEAKE, union of NORTHALLERTON, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK; containing 142 inhabitants. It comprises about 500 acres of land: the houses form the south-eastern part of the village of Borrowby.

GUERNSEY, a bailiwick, and one of a cluster of islands dependent on Great Britain, lying in a part of the English Channel called Mount St. Michael's Bay, on the coasts of Normandy and Brittany, the port being situated in 49° 28' (N. Lat.), and 2° 33' (W. Lon.), $13\frac{1}{2}$ English miles (N. W.) from Jersey, 7 (W.) from Sark, and 15 (S. W. by S.) from



Seal and Arms.

Alderney. It is the most westward of these islands, and the furthest from Normandy, being 26 English miles (S. W.) from Cape La Hogue, and 36 (W. by S.) from Cherbourg. Together with Alderney, Sark, Herm, and Jethou, it contains 4528 inhabited houses, 244 uninhabited, and 30 in the course of erection; and the population of the whole amounts to 28,521, of which number 12,943 are males, and 15,578 females.

This island is supposed to be mentioned in Antoninus' Itinerary under the name *Sarnia*, but of its early history few authentic particulars have been recorded; its surface was in a state of nature covered with woods and overrun with briars, when, according to tradition, it was visited by the Romans, about seventeen years before the birth of Christ, and Octavius Augustus, then emperor, appointed a governor over it. About the year 520, Sampson, Bishop of Dol, in Brittany, is said to have landed at a place now called St. Sampson's harbour, where he built a chapel; and the work of converting the inhabitants to Christianity was also prosecuted by his successor in the bishopric, Maglorius, who built a chapel in the present parish of the Vale, on a spot still called *St. Magloire*, and by the peasantry, by corruption, *St. Maliere*. At this period the inhabitants subsisted entirely by fishing; and Guernsey, though the most distant from France, was reckoned the most considerable of the islands, on account of the safety and convenience of its harbours, and the quantity of fish on its coast: in progress of time, when the fishery was well established, most of the religious houses, and many of the great families, in Normandy and Brittany, were constantly supplied with fish from the isle. As Christianity advanced, and the population increased, chapels were built in different parts near the sea-shore, and the priests were allowed for their subsistence the tithe of all the fish caught.

Guernsey anciently formed part of the province of Neustria, under the government of the king of France, and was ceded with that province to the duchy of Normandy, on the establishment of the latter about the year

892. On the diminution of the ecclesiastical revenues in Normandy by Duke Richard, several monks, driven from the Abbey of Mount St. Michael, on the Norman coast, retired hither, and in 962 founded an abbey in that part of the island now called the Close of the Vale, which they dedicated to the same patron saint; and soon prevailed on the inhabitants (whose dwellings, for the convenience of their occupation, were situated close to the sea-shore) to clear the land and raise corn, by which means the greater part of the Vale was brought into cultivation. These ecclesiastics gaining a distinguished reputation for piety, Guernsey became the resort of devout persons from various parts, and acquired the name of Holy Island. The Danes having made a descent upon it, and committed great ravages, a strong castle was erected on an eminence in the Vale, originally called St. Michael's Castle, or the Castle of the Archangel, and now the Vale Castle, which is still well calculated to defend the mouth of St. Sampson's Harbour, where vessels of large burthen find secure shelter. About the year 1030, the fleet of Robert, Duke of Normandy, destined to support the claim of his cousins Alfred and Edward to the English crown, against Canute, being dispersed by a tempest, part of it was driven down the Channel as far as Guernsey, and would have been dashed upon the rocks, but for the alacrity of the fishermen, who piloted the vessels into a bay on the north side of the Vale, since called *L'Ancrese*, or the Anchoring-place, where they were moored in safety. The duke was conducted to the Abbey of St. Michael, where he remained for some time, owing to the continuance of stormy weather. At his departure, to reward the abbot for his hospitality, he gave to him and his successors, in fee, all the lands within the Close of the Vale, for ever, by the name of the fief of St. Michael, with leave to extend the same towards the north-western part of the island, whenever settlers should be found to clear and cultivate the land; and to recompense the islanders for the succour which they had afforded him, he left engineers and workmen to finish the castle of St. Michael, and to erect such other fortresses as might be thought necessary for protection from piratical invaders. By the exertions of these artificers, two other castles were erected or rebuilt, part of one of which, called from its marshy situation *Le Château des Marais*, still remains in the Town parish, and, from its walls being mantled with ivy, has acquired the name of Ivy Castle: the other, called the Castle of Jerbourg, was situated on a point of land on the south coast, now called St. Martin's Point; but there are no remains of the building. Mounds, likewise, were thrown up on the most elevated parts, to enable the inhabitants to descry the approach of vessels: one of these ancient alarm posts, called *La Hougue Hatenaïs*, remains in St. Martin's parish; and another, called *La Hougue Fouque*, in St. Saviour's. Divers grants of land in Guernsey were also made by Robert, to the priory of Lihou or Lihoumel, and the abbeys of Marmontier, Blanchelande, La Rue Frèrie, La Croix St. Leufroit, and Caën; the ecclesiastics holding immediately of the duke. About the middle of the eleventh century, Guernsey was infested by a new race of pirates, who built a castle in the centre of it called *Le Château des Sarrasins*, near the spot where the Catel church now stands; but they were either slain or dispersed by Sampson D'Anneville, whom Duke William

had despatched with a force to the aid of the inhabitants, and who was rewarded by the grant of a considerable tract of land in the island, by the title of the fief and seigneurie D'Anneville. Other tracts being bestowed by the same sovereign upon other Norman gentlemen, the greater part of Guernsey was soon brought under cultivation; and about this period it was divided into ten parishes. Each free fief had a manorial court for trying disputes among the tenants; and the abbot of St. Michael, and the Seigneur D'Anneville, had *droit de haute justice*, or the privilege of judging, condemning, and executing criminals; so that the civil polity of the island was completely settled before the Norman Conquest of England.

In the reign of Edward III., Guernsey was for a short time in the possession of the French, but was retaken by an English fleet under Reynold de Cobham and Jeffrey de Harcourt. In the same reign it was invaded by one Ivans, a descendant of the ancient Welsh princes, who, with a powerful land and sea force placed under his command by the king of France, obtained possession of the island after a spirited resistance; it is said to have been regained by the arrival of eighty ships from England, after a sanguinary conflict. According to an ancient legend, however, these invaders were Saragozans, which is not altogether devoid of probability, as Ivans or Ivan of Wales, an inveterate enemy of Edward III., had been in the Spanish service, and the king of Castile was at that time hostile to England. The share which the men of Guernsey had in capturing from the French Mont-Orgueil Castle in Jersey, by Sir Richard Harliston, vice-admiral of England in the reign of Edward IV., was honourably recorded in the preamble of the charter granted to these islands by Henry VII. In the seventeenth century, Guernsey was reduced by the parliament after the decapitation of the king. The bulk of the inhabitants are thought to have displayed less zeal for the royal cause than those of Jersey, since they deemed it prudent, at the Restoration, to petition for the royal clemency, and obtained a general pardon. In the reign of James II. a Roman Catholic governor was appointed, and other symptoms were manifested of a design to assert the supremacy of that religion; but no sooner was the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Orange in England made known here, than a plan was concerted to secure Castle Cornet, disarm the papists, and confine the lieutenant-governor, which was carried into effect with great dexterity. During the late war with France, the dread of an invasion rendered it expedient to enlarge and strengthen the ancient fortifications, and to erect a new fortress, called Fort George; which improvements, added to the natural precipitousness of the coast, render Guernsey, in the event of future hostilities, almost impregnable.

The ISLAND, which is nearly triangular in form, is about nine miles in extreme length from north-east to south-west, nearly six in breadth from north-west to south-east, and about thirty in circumference. Its situation in the Channel stream produces a variety of currents on its coasts, the intricacy and rapidity of which render the navigation difficult, except along the southern coast, where is good and safe anchorage in a sandy bottom, at the distance of a mile and a half from the shore. The dangerous rocks called the rock Dover are situated exactly in a south-west direction, at six leagues

distance, in lat. from $49^{\circ} 10'$ to $49^{\circ} 16'$. The outline of the island is indented with numerous small bays and harbours. The southern coast, from the Hanois to St. Martin's Point, and part of the eastern, from St. Martin's Point to the town, are skirted by a continued rock, rising almost perpendicularly from the sea to the height of about 270 feet; and irrespective of a few very narrow valleys, the parishes of St. Martin, the Forest, Torteval, St. Peter of the Wood, and a great part of St. Saviour's, St. Andrew's, the Catel parish, and St. Peter's Port, are level ground, at nearly that average height from high-water mark. The whole of the Vale and St. Sampson's parishes, except a few gentle elevations, are low lands, almost on a level with high water; but there is not much marshy ground, nor are they subject to inundation. The low part of the island is particularly fertile: the elevated portions, excepting nearly half of the parishes of Torteval and the Forest, are exceedingly good arable land; and even the steep rocky elevations on the east and south sides produce fine pasturage for sheep. The whole island is abundantly watered by rivulets. The general geological formation admits of a natural division into two parts; the more elevated to the south, consisting almost entirely of gneiss, and the low ground, or northern portion, of sienite or hornblende rock: the character of the gneiss is much varied by the intrusion of the strata which usually accompany that rock, but its general aspect is porphyritic, and, when newly washed by the gurge, it exhibits most beautiful specimens of that species of marble. There is neither a wood nor a coppice in any part of the island: the timber grown is chiefly elm, which in quality is probably equal to any in Europe; the female elm is much used in boat-building, being, when cut into thin planks, very tough, and yet so extremely pliable that it may be formed almost into any shape.

Most kinds of European *Fruit* grow in profusion; and so genial is the climate that myrtles and geraniums flourish in the open air, and the more hardy species of orange-tree, the Seville, will bear fruit in winter with little shelter. The orchards, chiefly composed of apple-trees, are very productive, and a great quantity of cider is made and drunk in the island. Several thousands of that beautiful flower, the Guernsey lily, are exported every year to England and France, but it will not blow a second time out of the island, not even in Jersey, although in a more southern latitude, and better shaded. There is no species of common game; woodcocks and snipes are tolerably plentiful. *Fish* are caught in great abundance and variety: among the most common are mackerel, the sea-pike or garpike, whittings, pollacks, bream, and rock-fish; there are also turbot, mullet, soles, plaice, and conger-eels, the two last sometimes weighing 30 or 40lb. Shell-fish are no less plentiful: among them is the ormer or sea-ear (*haliotis tuberculata*), commonly eaten by the poorer inhabitants. Crabs and lobsters of an enormous size are caught; the spider crab, which is much smaller, and in shape resembles the insect after which it is named, is almost peculiar to this coast, and is much esteemed by epicures. Lichens, in great variety, are found attached to the rocks, among which the *lichen roccella* abounds. The mole, snake, and toad are not found here, which is the more remarkable, as they abound in the adjacent island of Jersey.

The *Agriculture* of Guernsey has been greatly improved of late years, chiefly by means of an agricultural and a horticultural society; the former established in 1816, and the latter in 1832. The lands are clean, being cultivated with much diligence, and from the superior fertility of the soil, yield abundant crops: the subdivisions, however, are so minute that few of the cultivators are able to raise more than what is sufficient for their own consumption and the payment of their rents. The cows are highly celebrated, and the milk which they yield is so rich that it is not necessary to let it stand to produce cream, the whole being at once fit for the process of churning. Few sheep are either bred or fattened, fat sheep and oxen being generally brought from England or France. The island breed of horses is poor, the animals being ill-shaped and usually ill-fed. The hogs attain a great size, and are remarkable for the small proportions of their limbs and feet. The standard land-measure is in feet, yards, perches, vergees, bouves, and carvees:—twenty-one square feet make a perch, and, generally, forty perches a vergee; so that two vergees and a half are rather more than an English statute acre: four vergees make a Guernsey acre, which is equal in size to an Irish acre.

From time immemorial until the Revolution of 1688, the privilege of free TRADE, both in time of war and peace, with England and France, was enjoyed by the islanders, having been granted and confirmed by successive kings of England and dukes of Normandy, and even sanctioned by a bull of Pope Sixtus IV., dated in 1483, and published throughout the kingdom of France by order of Charles VIII. King William abolished this neutrality, and thereupon the inhabitants engaged actively in privateering, and were very successful in the wars of that and the following reign. During the whole of the last century, the trade of Guernsey progressively increased; a considerable portion of the commerce carried on being with persons engaged in the smuggling trade, until the years 1805 and 1807, when acts for the better prevention of smuggling were passed. Before the commencement of the bonding system, the island may be said to have served as a *dépôt* for storing foreign goods, particularly wines and spirits, in the same manner as they are now kept in the warehouses of the London docks and the bonding ports; and for this object it combines various advantages, having, in addition to its central situation, a temperate climate suitable for keeping wines in store, a good harbour at all times free from obstruction by ice, the best vaults in Europe, and a great number of spacious and substantial warehouses: the wharfage and dues on goods in transition are moderate. The trading-vessels belonging to the merchants amount to about 125 sail, the largest having a burthen of 288 tons; the chief exports are granite and cattle. All the British wool allowed by parliament for the manufactures in Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark, must be shipped at Southampton, with which port a constant trade in this and other articles is carried on in large and well-built cutters, which generally perform the voyage in about twenty hours; and when the general exportation of corn is prohibited in England, a certain quantity, sufficient, with the produce of the islands, for the general consumption, is allowed to be sent hither. The regular government steam-packets, conveying the mails, sail from Southampton to Jersey every Tuesday,

Thursday, and Saturday, taking Guernsey in their way: a constant communication is also maintained with the opposite coast of France, so that, in time of peace, this port and Jersey may be considered regular thoroughfares between England and Normandy and Brittany. During the late continental war, a few smuggling vessels and privateers were built here, but the first brig launched was in 1815, since which period many vessels of different classes have been built.

The COMMON LAW of Guernsey is in substance derived from the ancient customs of Normandy, upon which the descent of property is in some measure founded. Real estates until lately could not be disposed of by will, but descended to the heirs-at-law, and, in default of such, escheated to the king, or the lord of the manor. In 1840, however, an order of the queen in council was issued, by which, among other changes made in the laws of the island, it was enacted that a person who leaves neither wife nor descendants may bequeath his purchased real property, and even his inherited real property, provided he has no relations within the second degree in a collateral line. The eldest son is here, as in Jersey, entitled to the principal dwelling, if not situated within the ancient bounds of the town of St. Peter's Port: he has also a certain portion of land, from fourteen to twenty-one perches, according to the value of the succession, attached to the dwelling, as ascertained by the *douzainiers* of the parish, at whose valuation he is likewise entitled to purchase all the enclosures of lands attached to it, the entrance to which is open to him from the house without crossing a public road. As no law exists to prevent the partition of estates below a prescribed number of vergées, land in Guernsey is indefinitely divisible; but the eldest frequently purchases the shares of the younger partitioners, either for rent or immediate value. Male descendants, in particular cases, have a peculiar right to what is termed the *vingtième*, which may be either claimed or waived at their discretion: if claimed, the estate is measured, and one-twentieth set apart, of which the eldest son first takes his privileged portion, and the remainder is equally divided among the males; the residue of the succession is then shared by the coheirs, two-thirds being divided among the males, and one-third among the females. If the *vingtième* is not claimed, the whole succession, after deducting the *preciput*, as it is termed, for the eldest, is equally shared by children of both sexes. Among the most remarkable peculiarities of established usage are the two following:—the children of parents who have lived for years in open concubinage, but afterwards marry, are considered legitimate, and are entitled to inheritance; and an insolvent person is exonerated from the payment of his debts, on surrendering upon oath the whole of his property, except his clothes, bed, and arms, and promising to pay the deficiency should he ever afterwards possess the means. Formerly, the insolvent claiming the benefit of this law was compelled to wear a green cap, and to lay aside his girdle; but these humiliating regulations have been for some time discontinued. The power of the British parliament to enact laws for the islands having, on various occasions, been disputed by the magistrates, on the ground that the legislative authority was vested in the king alone, as Duke of Normandy, an order of council was issued in 1806, declaring that the registration of an act is not essential to its operation,

and that His Majesty's subjects in these islands are bound by law to take notice of an act wherein they are especially named, although it should not be registered in the royal court.

The assembly or convention of the STATES, which takes place only on occasions of great importance, when the general interest of the island is concerned, consists of the bailiff, twelve jurats, and *procureur* of the royal court, the beneficed clergy, and the representatives of the town and parishes; the total number being 222. The governor, or lieutenant-governor, whose consent is necessary to the assembling of the states, has a deliberative voice, but no vote; and the bailiff presides as speaker. The principal business of what are termed the *States of election* is, the nomination of jurats, and the appointment of the provost, for which every member has a distinct vote; money to defray the public expenses is voted by the *States of deliberation*, consisting of the members above specified, but in which the total number of votes is reduced to 37. The revenue consists of general taxes, harbour dues, duties levied yearly upon licensed victuallers, or retailers of liquors in general, and the produce of lotteries. No writ from any of the British courts extends to Guernsey, except from the admiralty court. Agreeably to the numerous charters granted, the inhabitants are treated throughout the queen's dominions as British-born subjects, but an Englishman is here considered an alien, being liable to arrest for any sum, even less than sixpence, and his bail may be rejected, though of known sufficiency: admission to the privileges of the island can only be granted at the pleasure of the royal court, which after long residence is sometimes conceded.

The civil and military powers appear to have been discontinued in the reign of Edward I., but the governor continued to appoint the bailiff of Guernsey till the latter part of the reign of Charles II. This island and its dependencies were under the same governor as Jersey until the reign of Henry VII., when they were constituted distinct governments. Although the *Governor* has now no civil jurisdiction, his presence is sometimes required in the royal court, for enacting certain ordinances which concern the queen's service, the security of the island, and the maintenance of the public peace: the court is under his immediate protection, and his authority is to be exerted, if necessary, in the execution of its decrees. The office of governor has now for many years been invariably performed by deputy: the emoluments arise from the appropriation of the queen's rental, or dues, without accounting to the exchequer for the receipt thereof, but subject to the payment of certain small allowances to some of the civil officers, &c. The governor's primary duty is the care of the *Fortifications*, which have of late years been much enlarged and improved, and of which the principal is Fort George, begun in 1775, as a defence to the town and harbour of Guernsey, and containing barracks for upwards of 5000 men. Of late years the *Militia* has been re-organized on an improved plan: every male resident, without distinction, between the ages of 16 and 45, able to bear arms, is enrolled, trained, clothed, and accoutred, and called out occasionally for exercise and review; and in time of war all of them, in rotation, are obliged to mount guard nightly at the different batteries round the island. The natives are excellent marksmen, firing with more preci-

sion and effect than the troops of the line; and the superiority of the Guernsey artillery has long been acknowledged, although the tangent is not used by them, the eye being the sole guide in pointing the piece. On the batteries and barracks, in various parts of the island, are mounted 255 pieces of ordnance, 47 carronades, and 4 mortars.

The forms of the feudal system have been preserved to a greater degree in these islands than in any other part of the British dominions, although few of the ancient feudal services are exacted, and little remains of the once extensive power of the feudal courts. When King John lost the duchy of Normandy, he rewarded the loyalty of the islanders, who had bravely resisted two attacks made by the French king, by granting them a charter, which formed the basis of the present constitution of the island, and established the *Royal Court*. This court consists of a bailiff appointed by the queen, and twelve jurats chosen by the states, all serving for life, unless discharged by the queen: the officers of the court are, the queen's *procureur*, or attorney-general; the comptroller, whose office is similar to that of solicitor-general (these are termed the queen's officers); a provost, or queen's sheriff; the *greffier*, or registrar; and the queen's serjeant. Since the establishment of the royal court, instead of the assizes being held annually, as was previously the custom, the bailiff and jurats have administered justice three times a week in term, and once a week during vacations, and even more frequently when necessary. There are three terms in the year, commencing on the first Monday after January 15th, the first Monday after Easter, and the first Monday after September 29th, and each continuing six weeks. On the first day or opening of each term, called the *chief plaids*, or capital pleas, by-laws or ordinances are made, which have immediately the effect of law; but such as do not receive the royal approbation have only the same force as by-laws made by municipal corporations in England. For the ordinary course of business, four jurats in rotation attend in each term, during which there are eight or ten court days for hearing causes in the first instance, when two jurats, with the bailiff or his deputy, who must always be present to compose a court, are sufficient: this court is called *Cour Ordinaire*, and from it an appeal lies to what is termed the Court of Judgments, from which appeals, under certain restrictions, are made to Her Majesty in council. The *Mobilaire* courts, in which pleas for moveables or chattels are determined, are held on Mondays: the parishes are divided into two districts, called the High and the Low parishes, and the business of each is transacted on alternate Mondays, that for the Low parishes commencing first. On the Tuesday following the Monday's court for the Low parishes, judgments or final decrees are given; and on the Tuesday next after the court for the High parishes, courts of heritage, termed *Plaids d'Héritage*, for determining all suits relating to inheritance, are held. The Saturdays' courts are for the passing of contracts, admiralty causes, and criminal informations; the intermediate days, either in or out of term, being devoted to the hearing of causes in general. But the Saturdays' courts for criminal causes continue from the chief pleas of Easter to the middle of July; from Michaelmas to Christmas; and from January 15th to the Saturday before Holy-week. All trials are conducted in the

French language. The royal court-house was erected in 1799, and was altered and embellished in 1821, by John Wilson, Esq., at an expense of £4100: the building consists of an upper and lower court-room, and there is a spacious *greffier's* office, in which are deposited copies of the deeds and contracts relative to every transaction in heritage property belonging to the island; there are also excellent apartments for the private deliberations of the jurats, committees, &c., communicating with the upper court-room. Nearly adjoining the court-house is the prison for felons and debtors.

The ECCLESIASTICAL jurisdiction of Guernsey, with that of Jersey and the neighbouring islands, was placed under the bishops of Coutances by Rollo, the first duke of Normandy, and so continued till King John was dispossessed of the duchy in 1204. The islands were then united to the see of Exeter, but were soon restored to that of Coutances, to which they remained attached until, in the reign of Henry VII., they were, by a supposed bull of Pope Alexander, annexed to the diocese of Salisbury: they were afterwards re-attached to Coutances, and formed part of that bishopric till Elizabeth, in 1568, transferred them to the see of Winchester. The discipline was strictly presbyterian from 1576 until the act of Uniformity was passed in England (in the reign of Charles II.), the provisions of which extended to these islands, and led to the appointment of a dean, who in 1664 obtained a commission of official from the bishop, investing him with full power to exercise jurisdiction in Guernsey and its dependencies. The dean holds the ecclesiastical court as occasion requires. The livings in the island are nearly all of small value, from the loss of the great tithes, which were first by the papal authority appropriated to the Norman monasteries, and at the Reformation seized by the crown. The small tithes, or share of the greater, allowed by those religious societies to the incumbents, are still retained, and have been increased by what are called "Novals" or "Deserts," namely, the tithe of land since brought into tillage. Surplice-fees were formerly paid, but having been given up by the presbyterian ministers from aversion to the name, they have not been revived. The tithe of grain and flax is mostly due to the queen, and that of apples, pears, cider, honey, calves, colts, pigs, lambs, and geese, to the rector; but no tithe is due to either for hay, clover, lucerne, potatoes, parsnips, or other vegetables. The *champart*, or portion of the field reserved by the chief lord, on certain manors, in lieu of rent, is the twelfth sheaf of the whole crop. The livings of the country parishes now produce from £100 to £170 a year each, the crown having made an annual grant of £50 in augmentation of each of them. The church service is for the most part performed in the French language, excepting for the garrison, and at the church of St. James, St. John's church, Trinity church, and Bethel chapel.

The island appears to have been divided into PARISHES soon after the Norman Conquest of England. The *douzainiers* of each parish are twelve of the most respectable and intelligent inhabitants (the Town and Vale parishes excepted, the former having twenty, and the latter sixteen), chosen for life by the parishioners, and having the regulation of all parochial matters. Each parish has likewise two constables, chosen annually, who preside and make part of the corps of the *douzaine*: and

two *curateurs*, who exercise all the functions of churchwardens: the office of *procureur des pauvres*, or manager of the poor, is similar to that of overseer, but the poor-rates are collected by distinct officers. Guernsey comprises the parishes of St. Peter's Port, or the Town, containing 15,220 inhabitants; St. Sampson, 1552; the Vale, 1698; Torteval, 385; St. Saviour, 1034; the Forest, 696; St. Pierre du Bois, or "St. Peter of the Wood," 1180; St. Martin, 1825; St. Mary de Castro, or the C  tel, 2038; and St. Andrew, 1021.

ST. PETER'S PORT, or the Town parish, is situated about the middle of the eastern coast. The town, which has of late years been much enlarged, stretches along the shore to the extent of a mile and a half, and, including the New Town and the Hauteville, is about three miles in circumference. Edward I., in 1275, issued an order authorising the governor and inhabitants to build a stone pier between the town and Castle Cornet, and to levy, for three years only, a small duty on ships coming to the island, towards defraying the expense. This duty being raised by succeeding governors much beyond the time specified, without their commencing the undertaking, the commissioners who were sent to the island, in the reign of Elizabeth, placed the power of collecting the petty custom in the hands of the bailiff and jurats, and ordered them to lay it out under the inspection of the governor, by which means the south pier was begun about 1570. The north pier was begun in the reign of Anne, the islanders having entered into a subscription towards defraying the expense; and the whole has been improved at various periods. The piers extend to the eastward about 460 feet, curving inwards at the extremities, which leave an opening about eighty feet wide. Vessels of considerable burthen can enter at high water. The harbour is defended by Castle Cornet, situated on a rock a little to the south-east of the pier, and supposed to have been originally constructed by the Romans; this fortress is so well secured by batteries on all sides, that, though accessible from the town at the ebbing of the tide (when the intervening sands are left quite dry), it has often been successfully defended. Formerly the governors made this castle their place of residence, but it has ceased to be so for many years, and is entrusted to the care of a guard of soldiers and certain officers. It commands the different entrances to the town.

Several of the streets of the town have been widened, particularly Fountain-street, which is a great thoroughfare between the harbour and the town and country, and the houses either rebuilt or greatly embellished; those in the Upper or New Town are straight, and the houses large and well built, especially in Saumarez-street. They are mostly well paved, and within the last few years, pipes have been laid down for the introduction of gas. The New Town stands so high, that, from the level of the market-place, the side of the ravine is ascended by a flight of 145 steps, to the summit of Mount Gibel. The assembly-rooms, situated in the market-place, and supported on arches of stone, were built by subscription, in 1780: a public library was established in 1819, a mechanics' institute in 1831; and the theatre, in New-street, is occupied by a company from Exeter from October till Christmas. At the top of Smith-street stands Government House, a neat building, the residence of the lieutenant-governor. The church of St. James, the Col-

lege, and Castle Carey, in the highest parts of the town, form striking objects from the harbour. Castle Carey was erected in 1829, in the castellated style of English architecture, at an expense of £4000, and is one of the greatest ornaments to the island. Close to it is a small public park, called the New Ground, comprising about eight English acres, purchased by the parishioners more than half a century ago; one-half is laid out in groves, and the other, which is a smooth lawn, set apart as a military parade. The immediate vicinity is ornamented by numerous handsome villas, substantially built of native granite since 1815; and on the heights between the bays of Fermain and Moulin-Huet stands Doyle's column, erected in honour of Sir John Doyle, about 100 feet high from the base to the top, and 250 feet above the level of the sea; it is ascended by a winding staircase, and the gallery is surrounded by an iron balustrade.

The chief manufactures are those of cordage, soap, candles, tobacco and snuff, bricks, and Roman cement; there is a considerable trade in flour, and vast quantities of granite are sent from the port. The principal market-day is Saturday, but fish, fruit, and vegetables are exposed for sale every day. A space is assigned in the market-place for pork and veal from each of the ten parishes, and those articles are sold to the public by the farmers, on Friday and Saturday; the vegetable market is held under the assembly-rooms, and in the open square adjoining. The butchers' market-place was constructed in 1822. Adjoining it a fish-market has been erected, which is not excelled by any in the kingdom: it is 198 feet in length, 22 feet wide, and 28 in elevation, entirely covered over and lighted in a tasteful manner by seven octagonal skylights, beneath which are Venetian blinds for the purpose of ventilating the building; the fish-tables, forty in number, are all of polished marble, and each is supplied with fine spring water. An extensive slaughter-house has been erected near the beach. Fairs for horses and cows are held annually, and numerous attended by dealers from England.

The *Living* is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the Governor, who also presents to the livings of the country parishes; net income, including a grant of £100 from the crown, £480. The church, dedicated to St. Peter in 1312, consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a central tower surmounted by a low spire; it is of more elaborate architecture than any other in the island, and has lately undergone considerable repair. The garrison and evening services are performed in the English language. There are two district churches in the parish; one, *Trinity* church, situated in county Mansell, built in 1768; the other, *St. John's*, built lately by subscription: each living is in the gift of five trustees. *Bethel* chapel, in Manor-street, was built in 1791, and purchased in 1796, by an order of council, as a chapel to St. Peter's Port: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patrons, the Proprietors. *St. James'* church was built by subscription, expressly for the performance of the church service in English: the government is vested in elders, and the minister is paid by the congregation, yet the chapel is subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester; patrons, the Proprietors of the pews. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, English and French Independents, French Methodists,

Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, and thence called *The Royal College of Elizabeth*, is endowed with property producing upwards of £300 per annum. It is an imposing structure in the later English style, comprising a spacious public hall, seven schoolrooms of large dimensions, a library, and commodious accommodation for the principal and his boarders. The present edifice is of recent date, the first stone having been laid in 1826, and the building completed in 1830, from a design by Mr. John Wilson, architect to the states. The central tower, which contains the library, is 100 feet high, with four lateral towers, each 60 feet in height. In 1636, Charles I. assigned houses in London, and lands in Buckinghamshire (which had escheated to the crown), to endow a fellowship in each of the colleges of Jesus, Exeter, and Pembroke, in the University of Oxford, for natives of Jersey or Guernsey; who have also the benefit of five scholarships founded by Dr. Morley, Bishop of Winchester, in 1654, in Pembroke College, three for Jersey, and two for Guernsey. The town hospital, built in 1742, and considerably improved and enlarged in 1810, combines the objects of an hospital and a workhouse or house of industry.

ST. SAMPSON'S parish is situated about 2 miles (N.) from St. Peter's Port. Parts of it were included in the grant made by William the Conqueror to Sampson d'Anneville, which was erected into a fief, or royalty, still called the Fief D'Anneville, and appears to have been the first grant to a layman. This fief is the noblest tenure in the island, the lord ranking next after the clergy, and being so cited in the royal courts, which he is obliged to attend three times in the year, *viz.*, at the chief pleas, or opening of the terms; he is also bound, when the sovereign comes to the island, to attend him as his esquire during his stay. The lord holds a court at Michaelmas, composed of a seneschal, three *vavasors* or judges, a clerk or *greffier*, and a provost; the tenants thus assembled annually choose a provost from among themselves, to collect the lord's chief rents. The harbour of St. Sampson has been rendered secure and convenient by a new breakwater and quay, to facilitate the exportation of granite from the northern part of the island. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of the Vale parish annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. The church, a low edifice without either tower or spire, was consecrated in 1111, and is the most ancient in the island. There is a place of worship for a congregation of French Methodists.

The VALE parish, which is situated at the north extremity of the island, and comprises 4300 verges, was formerly divided into two parts at the Braye du Val, by an irruption of the sea, which is supposed to have taken place about the year 1204. The two divisions were for a long time connected by a causeway of large stones, called the Devil's Bridge, or Pont du Val, which afforded a passage at low water, and the sea continued to flow over a large tract of land at every tide, until, by the exertions of the lieutenant-governor, Sir John Doyle, the land was recovered by shutting out the sea by a bridge near the Vale church, by which 814 verges were brought into tillage. The portion assigned to the crown was sold for £5000, which sum was appropriated towards defraying the expense of new military roads across the

island. In the Close of the Vale, not far from the spot where the church now stands, the fugitive monks from the Benedictine abbey of Mount St. Michael, in Normandy, in 962 erected a monastery, which was endowed in 1032, by Robert, Duke of Normandy, father of the Conqueror, with a grant of lands, including at that time one-fourth of the cultivated part of the island, under the name of the fief of St. Michael, which since the Dissolution has belonged to the crown. The court for this fief is held three times in the year, *viz.*, on the day following each of the chief pleas of the royal court, and has a seneschal, eleven *vavasors*, three provosts, a *greffier*, and a serjeant: a singular ceremony anciently observed in connexion with it, of perambulating the queen's highways, has of late years been revived. Of the castle of St. Michael, little more remains than the outer walls, in which are some flanking towers and the old portal; within these have been erected barracks for a few soldiers, and upon its mouldering ramparts, the most ancient pieces of masonry in the island, are a few pieces of ordnance. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of St. Sampson's, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. The church, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, was consecrated in 1117. There is a place of worship for a congregation of French Methodists.

TORTEVAL is situated about 5½ miles (S. W.) from St. Peter's Port, at the western extremity of the island. The living is a rectory, with that of Forest parish united, valued in the king's books at £5. The church, dedicated to St. Philip, and erected by the states, at an expense of £3000, in 1817, is a simple and substantial structure of granite, roofed with brick-work and coated externally with a thick covering of Roman cement. A little to the west of the signal post at Prevoté point, at the foot of a steep rocky eminence, is a natural cavern of singular formation, called *Le Creux Mahie*, about 200 feet in length, and 40 or 50 feet in width.

ST. SAVIOUR'S parish lies in the south-western portion of the island. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. The church was consecrated in 1154. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The ancient chapel of St. Apoline still remains entire, and is now used as a barn; the interior of the roof is circular, and formed of stone. On a small island to the south-west, communicating with the main land at low water, stood the priory of Lihou, or Lihoumel, said to have been built in 1114, and of which part of one of the walls is remaining. In the rock are two natural baths, hollowed out by the continued friction of stones washed round by the eddy of the sea: the islet is uninhabited, but contains a great number of rabbits.

The FOREST parish occupies the southern part of the island. The living is a rectory, united to that of Torteval, and valued in the king's books at £7. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, was consecrated in 1163. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

The parish of ST. PETER OF THE WOOD is situated 5½ miles (W.) from St. Peter's Port, and comprises by computation 900 English acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture. The soil is rich, and the chief crops are wheat and barley; the pastures are mostly clover, and parsnips are grown in profusion. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. The church, consecrated in 1167, is a handsome edifice, occupying a picturesque situation on the declivity

of a valley. There is a place of worship for French Methodists; also parochial schools for boys and girls, the former endowed by Queen Elizabeth, and the latter by private subscription.

The parish of ST. MARTIN is situated about 2 miles (S. W.) from St. Peter's Port, and includes, besides part of the queen's fief, that of Saumarez, which has been in the possession of the family of that name from time immemorial. The court was formerly held three times in the year, at the chief pleas of the royal court, but is now, at the will of the seignior, held only once, at Michaelmas. Edward III. vested the command of the castle of Jerbourg, here, in Matthew de Saumarez, at that time lord of the fief, and his heirs male, who continued to be castellans as long as the fortifications existed. There are no remains of the castle: a small barrack has been built on the position, which, from the deep parallel ditches on the north and south sides of the promontory, is thought to have been fortified by the Romans. The parish comprises by computation 1300 acres of arable and pasture land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 4.: the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church was consecrated in 1199. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; and parochial schools are supported from grants made by Queen Elizabeth, and from funds raised by the states of the island.

The parish of ST. MARY DE CASTRO, familiarly abridged into CÂTEL, is situated about a mile and a half (W.) from St. Peter's Port. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and in the quarries of granite with which the neighbourhood abounds; the granite is of remarkably fine quality, and raised in large masses. Four annual fairs for cattle are held near the churchyard, and are numerous attended. The principal feudal court is that of the fief Le Compte, a great part of which and its dependencies is included within the parish limits. This court, consisting of a seneschal, eight *varasors*, a *procureur fiscal*, three provosts, a *greffier*, serjeant, and receiver, is held thrice a year, *viz.* on the second day following the chief pleas of the royal court. The escheats of persons dying without heirs; forfeitures on condemnation to death, or on banishment for seven years (called in French *une mort civile*); shipwreck found upon the fief; and other rights, appertain to the lord; and these, with the change of property on death or alienation, now form the chief business of this and the other fief courts in the island. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10: the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church was consecrated in 1203. There are some small remains of the ancient chapel of St. George, near the house of that name. In this parish stands the poor-house for all the country parishes, which is conducted on a plan similar to that of the Town. The Vason bay, which bounds part of the parish to the west, is conjectured, from the remains that have been dug up under the sands, to have been anciently forest or woodland.

The parish of ST. ANDREW is situated about 2 miles (S. W.) from St. Peter's Port, and comprises by computation 1000 English acres of arable and pasture land, in nearly equal portions. The surface is boldly diversified with hills and valleys, and the scenery is in some parts picturesque; the soil is chiefly gravelly, and the principal crops are corn and potatoes. The living is a

rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. The church is an ancient structure, and contains 500 sittings, of which 50 are free. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a parochial school supported partly by endowment, and partly by subscription.

The remains of five Druidical temples can be distinctly traced in Guernsey: one is situated on a rocky ridge between the points of land formerly occupied by Le Rée and Richmond barracks, at the western extremity of the island; another on the north-east, consisting of a large slab of granite, sixteen feet long, eight broad, and three thick, supported on rude masses of stone; and the three others on L'Ancrese common. Guernsey gives the inferior title of Baron to the family of Finch, earls of Aylesford.

GUESTLING (ST. ANDREW), a parish, in the hundred of GUESTLING, union and rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Winchelsea; containing 803 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Dover to Hastings, and bounded on the south by the Brede Channel, comprises by admeasurement 3385 acres, whereof 584 are pasture, 284 meadow, 692 woodland and waste, and the remainder arable. Broomham, the seat of Sir William Ashburnham, Bart., is a handsome mansion, surrounded by a richly-wooded park. The village is partly built on the acclivity of an eminence commanding some fine views. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 0. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Rev. John Ashburnham, the incumbent: the tithes have been commuted for £656. 10., and there is a glebe of 40 acres. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the early English style, with some Norman details, and a low tower surmounted by a short spire; it is picturesquely situated, and contains some interesting monuments to the Ashburnham family, of whom Sir William, grandfather to the present baronet, was raised in 1754 to the see of Chichester, over which he presided 43 years, and is buried here. Robert Bradshaw, in 1734, bequeathed £500 for education, which sum having been suffered to accumulate, commodious schoolrooms were erected in 1838; the master and mistress receive from the endowment a salary of £70. Mr. Bradshaw also bequeathed £30 per annum, to be paid to a medical man, to attend the poor of this and the adjoining parishes of Pitt and Fairlight. George Martin, a celebrated linguist, was born at Guestling.

GUESTWICK (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of AYLHAM, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Foulsham; containing 200 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 0. 10.; net income, £75; patron and impropiator, W. E. L. Bulwer, Esq. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; there are several memorials of the Bulwer family, and at the eastern extremity of the north aisle is a fine Norman arch. The Independents have a place of worship. Mr. Godwin, author of *The Adventures of Caleb Williams* and other works, was born here.

GUILDEN-MORDEN, in the county of CAMBRIDGE.—See MORDEN, GUILDEN.

GUILDEN-SUTTON, South division of the county of CHESTER.—See SUTTON, GUILDEN.



Arms.

GUILDFORD, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the First division of the hundred of WOKING, W. division of SURREY, 30 miles (S. W.) from London; containing, exclusively of that part of the parish of St. Nicholas (called Artington) in the hundred of Godalming, 4074 inhabitants. This place,

of which there is no mention either in the British or the Roman annals, is supposed to be of Saxon origin, and to have derived its name from *Guild*, a fraternity, and *Ford*, the passage over a stream. It was held in royal demesne, and, by Speed, is said to have been the residence of some of the Saxon kings. About the year 900, Alfred the Great bequeathed it to his nephew Ethelwald; and in 1036 it became memorable for the perfidious cruelty of Godwin, Earl of Kent, who, when Alfred, the son of Ethelred II., had reached Guildford, on his arrival from Normandy, by invitation of Harold Harefoot, then king of England, inhumanly massacred his retinue of 600 Normans, and delivered him up to Harold, by whose orders his eyes were put out, and he was detained a prisoner at the monastery of Ely, where he died. The castle is thought to have been erected subsequently to the Conquest, but by whom, or at what precise time, has not been ascertained: the remains consist chiefly of the keep, which occupies the summit of a mound now forming part of a private pleasure-ground, and some traces of the outer walls in the Quarry and Castle streets and other parts of the town, which serve to mark out its former extent; there are also some extensive caverns remaining, through one of which the workmen had to descend in sinking a well for the house of correction. Henry II. built a palace here, in which he frequently held his court; and emparked a considerable tract of land on the north side of Guildford Down. It was also the occasional residence of several of his successors. Eleanor, queen of Henry III., founded a house of Friars Preachers, which Edward II. ineffectually attempted to convert into a nunnery of the order of St. Dominic; and according to Speed, there was likewise a house of Crouched friars; but of these no remains exist.

The town is romantically situated on the declivities of two chalk hills sloping to the river Wey, which flows in a narrow channel between them; it consists, for the most part, of one spacious street, containing several handsome houses, and is paved, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water by a company. Near the site of the friary were very extensive cavalry barracks, which have been pulled down, though the site and land are still held by government, for any future necessity of rebuilding them. A mechanics' institute was founded in 1834, and a literary and scientific institution in 1835. The theatre, a neat and well-arranged edifice, is opened occasionally; and not far from the town is a good course, where races take place annually, and the queen's plate of 100 guineas is run for, but they are now very little patronised. The trade is chiefly in timber, corn, malt, and beer, which are sent to the metropolis by the

Wey, that river having been made navigable to the town in 1650, principally by the exertions of Sir Richard Weston, Bart., and the navigation since extended to the town of Godalming. There is an iron-foundry; and on the banks of the river are several corn-mills. The Wey and Arun Junction canal branches from the Wey at Shalford common, midway between Guildford and Godalming, and, proceeding through the Weald of Surrey and Sussex, joins the river Arun at Newbridge, thus opening a communication with the sea at Arundel and Littlehampton, from the Thames and the port of London. A branch of the London and South-Western railway was opened in May 1845, to this place; its length is six miles. In 1846, acts were passed for making two railways from Guildford, one leading to Godalming, and the other to Farnham and Alton; and in the same year, an act was obtained for a railway from Reading, by Guildford, to Dorking and Reigate. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter for corn, of which there is an ample supply. The fairs are on May 4th and Nov. 22nd, for live-stock: the May fair has commonly a very extensive supply of sheep, which are sold here and forwarded into Kent and Essex. A large quantity of poultry is sent to London on the market-days; and there is a fair for lambs on the Tuesday preceding Easter, and on every succeeding Tuesday till after Whitsuntide. The corn-market is held in a building erected in 1818, by subscription; the portico is a fine specimen of the Tuscan order. The market for vegetables is kept in a lofty room, built in 1798, by Lords Onslow and Grantley, originally for the transaction of public business, and the holding of convivial meetings.

Though Guildford was doubtless a CORPORATE TOWN in the time of Alfred, the first regular charter of incorporation on record is that of Henry III., which was confirmed by Henry VI. and Henry VIII., the latter monarch changing the designation of the chief magistrate from seneschal to mayor; and by James II., under whose charter the government was vested in a mayor, high steward, recorder, seven aldermen, and an indefinite number of bailiffs, "or approved men," seldom exceeding 24. Under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the corporation consists of a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, the mayor being one of the 16; it appoints a high steward, and has a recorder, with a separate commission of six magistrates. The recorder holds a court of quarter-sessions for offences committed within the borough. The elective franchise was conferred in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time the town has returned two members to parliament. The right of election was formerly vested in the resident freemen and freeholders paying scot and lot, in number about 170; but by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it was extended to the £10 householders of the borough and an adjacent district, the limits of which comprise 482 acres: the mayor is returning officer. The town-hall, erected in 1683, is surmounted by a turret, in which is a clock;



Corporation Seal.

the interior is decorated with portraits of some of the sovereigns, and with other paintings. The summer assizes for the county are held alternately here and at Croydon, and the quarter-sessions for the same once in the year. The petty-sessions for the division are also held at Guildford, which is the place of election for the western division of Surrey. The powers of the county debt-court of Guildford, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Guildford, and over the parishes of Shalford, St. Martha-on-the-Hill, and Wonersh. The house of correction for the county, completed in 1823, occupies an elevated situation.

The borough comprises the parish of the Holy Trinity, containing 1506; that of St. Mary the Virgin, 1676; and part of that of St. Nicholas, with 892 inhabitants. The parish of the *Holy Trinity* comprises by admeasurement 142 acres, of which 125 are arable land, and the rest, sites of houses, gardens, and roads. The living is a rectory, with that of St. Mary's united, valued in the king's books, the former at £11. 11. 0½. and the latter at £12. 5. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithes of the two rectories have been commuted for £142. The church was rebuilt in 1763, after the damage it sustained from the fall of the tower in 1740, and is a handsome brick edifice; the central east window contains a representation of Our Saviour on the Cross in ancient stained glass, and there are monuments to Archbishop Abbot, and Arthur Onslow, speaker of the house of commons. *St. Mary's* church is an ancient structure of flint and chalk intermixed with pebbles, situated on the slope of a hill, and supposed to have been erected soon after the Conquest; it consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a chapel on each side, circular at the eastern extremity. It was repaired under the superintendence of the late Rev. Henry P. Beloe, by whom many of its most interesting features were judiciously restored. The chapel on the north side of the chancel is now the vestry; a portion of the roof is groined, and in the compartments are various old paintings in fresco. The living of *St. Nicholas'* is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £720. The church was taken down, with the exception of the tower and of Loseley chapel on the south, and re-erected in 1837, at an expense of £2700, defrayed by subscription, aided by a grant of £500 from the Incorporated Society. In Loseley chapel are a splendid monument to Sir William More and family, and several neat tablets to the family of Molyneux; and under a niche removed from the old church is an ancient monument of a priest in a recumbent position, with the inscription, "Arnold Brocas, rector, died 1395." This chapel, and the monuments, have been restored and beautified, at an expense of about £300, by J. More Molyneux, Esq., a descendant of the More family. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans.

The free grammar school was originally founded in 1509, by Robert Becketingham, of London, who assigned to it lands and tenements; and was endowed by Edward VI. with £20 per annum, under the title of *Schola Regia Grammaticalis Edvardi Sexti*. In 1671, Joseph Nettle devised land, now producing £32 per annum, for an exhibition from the school to the University of Oxford, or Cambridge. In the Blue-coat school, 22 boys

are educated in a part of the tower of Trinity church. An hospital for a master, twelve aged men, and eight unmarried women, was founded in 1619, by Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, who afterwards endowed it with £200 per annum; and it was incorporated by letters-patent of James I., in 1622, under the title of "The Master and Brethren of the Hospital of the Blessed Trinity." The archbishop also left £100 per annum for setting the poor to work, half of which is distributed to them, and the other half applied to the support of four additional women in the hospital. Sir Nicholas Kempe, Knt., left £600 to the master, brethren, and sisters; Mrs. Jane Molyneux, of Loseley, in 1798, £2000 in the 3 per cent. Bank annuities, the interest to be given to the inmates of the hospital, except the master; and Thomas Jackman, Esq., in 1785, £600 to the four sisters who were added. The buildings occupy a quadrangular area, on the north side of which is a small chapel, containing some very fine specimens of stained glass, with portraits of the founder, Sir Nicholas Kempe, and Mr. Jackman, and a valuable painting of Our Saviour in the Sepulchre, with Mary Magdalene, &c., weeping over him; the scriptural subjects are said to have belonged to the priory founded by Eleanor, wife of Henry III. The Poyle charity, from a bequest by Henry Smith, amounting to £500 per annum, is under the management of trustees; and there are several other benefactions for the relief of the poor. In 1676, Caleb Lovejoy left funds for endowing almshouses for four widows, and for instructing boys belonging to the parish of St. Nicholas. The union of Guildford comprises 21 parishes or places, and contains a population of 23,085. On the banks of the river is St. Catherine's Hill, so called from the remains of a chapel on its summit, founded about the time of Henry III. Richard De Wauncey, Parson of St. Nicholas', procured a charter to the chapel in 1328, for holding a fair on this hill, on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Matthew, which is still held according to the new style. Loseley House, an ancient mansion near the town, was frequently visited by Queen Elizabeth. Archbishop Abbot, a native of St. Nicholas' parish; Arthur Onslow, speaker of the house of commons; and Bishop Parkhurst, were buried in the church of the Holy Trinity. Robert Abbot, elder brother of the archbishop, was also born here, and raised to the see of Salisbury in 1615. Guildford gives the title of Earl to the family of North.

GUILDFORD, or GUILDEFORD, EAST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and parliamentary borough of RYE, hundred of GOLDSBUR, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Rye; containing 127 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Brighton to Dover, *viâ* Rye, and bounded on the east by the Kent ditch. It comprises about 2700 acres, lying in Romney-Marsh, and subject to a peculiar mode of tything marsh lands, which, while in pasture, pay only three pence per acre, but when ploughed are open tithe. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Playden annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 7.; net income, £450. The tithes of the parish have been commuted for £149.

GUILSBOROUGH (*St. Ethelred*), a parish, in the union of BRIXWORTH, hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 10 miles (N. W. by N.) from Northampton; containing, with the

hamlets of Hollowell and Nortoft, 939 inhabitants. This parish, not including the area of Hollowell, comprises 2215a. 2r. 10p., of which about one-third is arable, 70 acres woodland, and 35 road and waste; the remainder is pasture. The surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasing. There are quarries of red sandstone, and clay for various uses is abundant. The road from Northampton to Welford intersects the parish, in which two brooks have their sources: they fall into the Nene. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 3. 4.; net income, about £260, including £30 from a charity; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. D. Watson; appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land in 1764. The church is an ancient edifice. An additional church has been built at Hollowell. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a free grammar school erected in 1668, by Sir John Langham, and endowed by him with £80 a year. In 1609, William Gilbert gave £100 towards the erection and support of a school, which bequest, with subsequent donations, was laid out in the purchase of a school-house, and of certain lands now producing £73 per annum. There are vestiges of a Roman camp, called Borough Hill, including an area of nearly eight acres, in the grounds belonging to the Hall.

GUISBOROUGH, or GUILSBOROUGH (*St. Nicholas*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 49 miles (N.) from York, and 244 (N. by W.) from London; comprising the townships of Common-dale, Guisborough, Hutton-Locras, Pinchingthorpe and Tocketts; and containing 2015 inhabitants, of whom 1776 are in the town. This place, in the Domesday survey *Ghigesburg*, was soon after the Conquest granted to Robert de Brus, who in 1129 founded a priory for Augustine canons, which continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £712. 6. 6. Of this once splendid structure, in which were interred its founder and many of his successors, the only remains are a lofty archway joining a portion of the east window, situated near the present church. The site and lands were bestowed upon Sir Thomas Chaloner, whose descendant is the present lord of the manor. In the reign of Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Chaloner brought over workmen from Italy, and established here some alum-works, the first of the kind in England, which were subsequently transferred to Lofthouse and Boulby, where they have been ever since carried on upon a very extensive scale.

The town, which is situated in a picturesque and fertile valley, on the road from Stockton to Whitby, consists of one street, containing many well-built houses, whereof several are of freestone found in the parish. In the spacious market-place is the town-hall, a handsome building, erected in 1821 on the site of the ancient tol-booth, and supported on arches inclosing an area appropriated for shambles, above which are the court-rooms and apartments for the transaction of public business. No particular branch of manufacture is carried on, but the shops are well stored with various articles of merchandise; three branch banks have been established, and there are some good inns and posting-houses. The market is on Tuesday; and markets for the sale of wool are held on the last Tuesdays in March and April,

the Tuesday before Whit-Sunday, the third Tuesdays in August and September, and the second Tuesday in November; also fairs on the last Tuesdays in June and July. Petty-sessions for the division are held every alternate Tuesday. About a mile to the south-east of the town a mineral spring was discovered in 1822, which has acquired some repute; accommodations for drinking the waters have been provided, and the beauty of the vicinity attracts many visitors to the spot.

The parish forms part of the district called Cleveland, and comprises about 11,900 acres, of which more than 4000 are open moor, affording good pasture for sheep; the soil of the arable land is generally fertile, and in the management of the several farms the most improved system of agriculture prevails. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York, who is the appropriator; the net income, previously £67, has been augmented to £150 per annum by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and with a sum of £26 a year for a parsonage-house, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the archbishop, and the parish. The church was partly rebuilt in 1791. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. The grammar school, and hospital of Jesus, were founded in 1561, by Robert Purslove, the last prior of Guisborough, who gave lands and property now producing an income of £329, for the maintenance of the school, and of six aged men and the same number of aged women. The master of the school has a salary of £50, and each of the alms-people a weekly allowance of five shillings, and a supply of clothing: the buildings comprise a schoolroom, with a house for the master, and apartments for the alms-people. Providence school, founded in 1790, by subscription promoted by Mr. George Venables, of London, who was the chief contributor, was originally built on land given by William Chaloner, Esq.; the old building is now appropriated as a residence for the master and mistress, and two spacious schoolrooms have been erected for 100 boys and 100 girls: the school is supported by the interest of £2900, vested in the 3 per cents. The Rev. Richard Lumley bequeathed a farm of 61 acres, now producing £100 per annum, to the perpetual curate, for reading daily prayers in the church to the inmates of Jesus hospital. There are several small rent-charges and bequests for distribution among the poor; and a savings' bank for the eastern division of Langbaugh liberty has been established. The union of Guisborough comprises 27 parishes or places, containing a population of 10,543 persons, and the union work-house will accommodate 250 inmates. Walter Hemingford, a monkish historian of the 13th century, was a native of the parish.

GUISELEY (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 9 miles (N. W.) from Leeds; containing, with the townships of Carlton and Yeadon, and the chapel-ries of Horsforth and Rawdon, 12,274 inhabitants, of whom 1971 are in the township of Guiseley. This parish, in the Domesday survey *Gisele*, comprises about 8890 acres, of which 1580 are in the township of Guiseley, forming a manor which was long held by the Ward family, who in 1522 disposed of it to the Sherburnes, by whose heiress it was sold about the middle of the last century. The greater portion of the commons was in-

closed in 1796. The surface rises in bold undulations from the banks of the river Aire to the hills of Otley-Chevin, and the higher grounds command extensive views of the surrounding country. The village is on an eminence about two miles from Otley, and is sheltered by heights of greater elevation; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture, for which there are four mills. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26, and in the patronage of George Lane Fox, Esq., for two turns, and of Trinity College, Cambridge, for one turn: the tithes of the townships of Guiseley, Horsforth, Rawdon, and Yeadon, have been commuted for £521. 12., and there is a glebe of 171 acres, with a handsome glebe-house in the Elizabethan style, erected by Robert Moore, rector, in 1601. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, with a massive tower, and contains some highly enriched details in the capitals of the columns and mouldings of the arches; it was repewed in 1832, and contains 464 sittings, of which 100 are free. At Horsforth, Rawdon, Woodside, and Yeadon, are other incumbencies. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school was built by the Rev. Robert Moore, who in 1622 endowed it with an estate at Menstone; and in 1676 the Rev. Dean Hitch bequeathed a house and 22 acres of land, for the master. The old school-house was taken down in 1840, and a handsome building, in the later English style, erected in the year 1841.

GUIST (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 9 miles (N. N. E.) from East Dereham; containing 425 inhabitants. It comprises about 1600 acres, and is intersected by the road from Fakenham to Norwich. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 15. 5.; net income, £160; patron and impropiator, the Rev. W. Norris. The church is an ancient structure, in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower, and contains several monuments to the Wigget and Norris families. An allotment of 30 acres for fuel, and 6 for garden-ground, was given to the poor, at the inclosure in 1813.

GULVAL (*St. Gulval*), a parish, in the union of PENZANCE, W. division of the hundred of PENWITH and of the county of CORNWALL, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from Penzance; containing 1941 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4350 acres, of which 750 are waste or common; the surface is varied, and from the higher grounds are fine views of the surrounding country, including St. Michael's Mount and Mount bay. The soil on the south side is of light sandy quality, and favourable for early vegetables, of which great quantities are raised for the supply of the town of Falmouth and neighbouring markets; the other parts of the parish have some good pasture and arable lands. A tannery is carried on to a considerable extent; and several mills are put in motion by a copious stream which rises in the northern part of the parish, and falls into Mount bay. The living is a vicarage, and valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the great tithes have been commuted for £268, and the small for £355; there is a vicarial glebe of 12 acres. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. At Rosemorren are the remains of a cromlech, near which several sculptured stones, earthen urns containing ashes, burnt bones, a

celt, &c., have been found. There is a spring called Gulfwell, or the Hebrew Brook, formerly held in great veneration.

GUMBER, THE, an extra-parochial liberty, adjoining the parish of SLINDON, in the hundred of ALDWICK, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX; containing 13 inhabitants. It comprises 325 acres.

GUMLEY (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Harborough; containing 240 inhabitants, of whom a few are employed in the stocking-trade, and in making lace. The Union canal joins the Grand Junction within a quarter of a mile of this place. Gumley Hall is a handsome mansion, erected by Joseph Cradock, Esq., about 1768, and now the property of his relative Sir E. C. Hartopp, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 2. 6.; net income, £390; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln: the tithes were commuted for land in 1772; the glebe comprises altogether 230 acres. The church is a neat edifice, recently repewed. There is a chalybeate spring.

GUNBY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Colsterworth; containing 166 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Witham, and comprises 779a. 3r. 38p.; the soil is various, in some parts an inferior clay, and the lands are chiefly arable. The living is a rectory, consolidated with that of Stainby, and valued in the king's books at £4. 4. 2.: the tithes were commuted in 1776 for 165 acres of land, now valued at £125 per annum. The church is a small neat edifice.

GUNBY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Spilsby; containing 58 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 666 acres; the soil is generally clayey. Gunby Hall, the seat of the Massingberd family, is pleasantly situated on an eminence commanding a view over the surrounding country, the coast of Norfolk, and the North Sea; the park is ornamented with stately trees, and contains several fine springs, of which one is chalybeate. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 10. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Duke of Rutland: the tithes have been commuted for £140, and the glebe comprises 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, with a house. The church was rebuilt in 1795, on the old site, and contains two ancient brasses, one inscribed to William Lodyngton, lord chief justice of the common pleas in the reign of Henry V., and the other to Sir Thomas Massingberd, Knt., and his wife.

GUNHOUSE, a hamlet, in the parish of WEST HALTON, union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, N. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 10 miles (N. N. W.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 86 inhabitants. It is situated on the east side of the Trent, opposite the village of Keadby, and comprises 501a. 1r. 11p. The chapel was rebuilt in 1838. The tithes have been commuted for £35 payable to the impropiator, and £148 to the rector of the parish.

GUNNERTON, with CHIPCHASE, a township, in the parish of CHOLLERTON, union of HEXHAM, N. E. divi-

sion of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Hexham; containing 372 inhabitants. The manor, with lands appurtenant, was a portion of the munificent grant of the Conqueror to the Umfravilles, from whom it passed in succession to the families of Swinburne, Fenwick, Blacket, and Bird. The village is situated on the east side of the bourne to which it gives name. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £54. 16. 4., and the impropriate for £21. 19. Here was a chapel, but not the slightest vestige of it is now visible. There are traces of a Roman encampment, and a large barrow called Money-hill, where coins have frequently been found.

GUNTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of OWSTON, poor-law union of GAINSBOROUGH, W. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 117 inhabitants.

GUNTHORPE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, W. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Holt; containing 334 inhabitants. It comprises 1087*a.* 1*r.* 13*p.*, of which 779 acres are arable, 178 pasture and meadow, and 41 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Bale annexed, valued in the king's books at £13; patron, lord of the manor, and incumbent, the Rev. J. H. Sparke, who resides at the Hall: the tithes have been commuted for £310. 18., and the glebe comprises 23 acres. The church, which is chiefly in the later English style, consists of a nave and chancel, a north chapel, and a square embattled tower; the font is curiously sculptured: in the chapel are neat monuments to members of the Collyer family.

GUNTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of PASTON, union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Peterborough; containing 64 inhabitants.

GUNTHORPE, a township, in the parish of LOWDHAM, union of SOUTHWELL, S. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Nottingham; containing 349 inhabitants. The river Trent is here crossed by a ferry. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

GUNTHTWAITE, a township, in the parish of PENISTONE, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Barnsley; containing 66 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1100 acres, south of the road from Cawthorne to Cumberworth, and east of that from Huddersfield to Sheffield.

GUNTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Aylsham; containing 69 inhabitants. The parish comprises 945*a.* 5*p.*, of which 683 acres are meadow and pasture, 206 woodland, and about 5 arable. Gunton House, the seat of Lord Suffield, is a noble mansion of white brick, standing on an eminence commanding a beautiful view of the undulated grounds and varied scenery of the park, which is of vast extent, and planted with fine trees. The road through the park to Thorpe passes under the arch of an elegant tower, upwards of 120 feet high. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Hanworth and rectory of Suffield consolidated, valued in the king's books at £8; patron, and impropriator of Hanworth, Lord Suffield. The tithes of Gunton have been commuted for £100, and there are 29

acres of glebe. The church is picturesquely situated in the park, opposite the principal front of the mansion; it was rebuilt, with a portico of the Doric order, by Sir William Harbord, ancestor of Lord Suffield.

GUNTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, E. division of SUFFOLK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by W.) from Lowestoft; containing 77 inhabitants, and comprising 803 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the gift of Mrs. Mary S. Fowler: the tithes have been commuted for £145, and the glebe contains 9 acres. The church has a round tower, and some details of Norman architecture.

GUNVILLE, TARRANT, in the county of DORSET.—See TARRANT-GUNVILLE.

GUNWALLOE (*St. Wynwallo*), a parish, in the union of HELSTON, W. division of the hundred of KERRIER and of the county of CORNWALL, 5 miles (S.) from Helston; containing 298 inhabitants. The parish is on the shore of Mount's bay, and comprises 1328 acres, of which 184 are waste land or common. The old living is a vicarage, annexed, with the livings of Cury and Germoe, to the vicarage of Breage. A perpetual curacy has been lately founded for the parishes of Gunwalloe and Cury. The church is an ancient edifice with a low detached tower, occupying a romantic situation close to the sea. Here is a place of worship for dissenters.

GUSSAGE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of KNOWLTON, Wimborne division of DORSET, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Cranborne; containing, with the hamlet of Mannington, 390 inhabitants. It comprises 2441 acres, whereof 673 are waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 9.: the tithes have been commuted for £580, out of which a rent-charge of £480 is paid to the Archdeacon of Dorset, who has a glebe of 60 acres, and is also patron; and one of £100 to the vicar, whose glebe comprises 10 acres.

GUSSAGE (*St. Andrew*), a chapelry, in the parish of HANDLEY, union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of SIXPENNY-HANDLEY, Wimborne division of DORSET, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Cranborne; containing, with Minchington tything, 163 inhabitants.

GUSSAGE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of BADBURY, though locally in the hundred of KNOWLTON, Wimborne division of DORSET, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Cranborne; containing, with the hamlet of Sutton, 280 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2882 acres, of which 64 are waste land or common. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 0. 2½.; net income, £393; patron, Lord Portman. The church is a handsome edifice, with a lofty embattled tower. On the line of the London road, near Cashmore inn, is the easternmost of seven earthworks, supposed to have been thrown up by the Belgæ across the road between this and Tarrant-Hinton, and which afford reason for the opinion that the neighbourhood was the scene of some remarkable action in the time of the ancient Britons.

GUSTON (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of DOVOR, hundred of BEWSBOROUGH, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Dovor; containing 237 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1400 acres, of which about 1000 are arable, 30 woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The

road from Dovor to Deal passes through it. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the appropriator; net income, £66. The church is an ancient building of flints. There is a small place of worship for dissenters.

GUTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BRANDISTONE, union of ST. FAITH, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Reepham. This place, written *Gutheketuna* in Domesday book, was at the period of the survey a considerable town, though now merely a rural hamlet, entirely destitute of note.

GUY'S CLIFF, LEEK-WOOTTON.—See WARWICK.

GUYSON, or GUYZANCE, an extra-parochial district, in the union of ALNWICK, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Alnwick; containing, with Brainshaugh, 205 inhabitants. A priory was founded here some time in the twelfth century, by Richard Tyson, and afterwards annexed to the abbey of Alnwick, by Eustace Fitz-John; its revenue, in the Lincoln taxation of temporalities, was valued at £3. 15. 4. per annum. The place is the property of the Duke of Northumberland. The river Coquet winds in a very devious course on the south of the village, which is of neat appearance; and about a mile distant is Bank House, a handsome mansion, embosomed in plantations.

GUYTING, LOWER, or GUYTING-POWER (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Winchcomb; containing, with the chapelry of Farmcote, 672 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 19. 5.; net income, £124; patron and appropriator, J. Walker, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1798. The church is in the Norman style. There is a chapel of ease at Farmcote.

GUYTING, TEMPLE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Winchcomb; containing 523 inhabitants, and comprising 5700*a.* 3*r.* 20*p.* Stone is quarried, chiefly for building purposes. There was a fulling-mill in the parish in the reign of Edward III., which is said to have been the first established in the county on the introduction of the cloth manufacture. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £94; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1804; there are 16 acres of glebe here, and 12 acres in the parish of Chipping-Norton, with a parsonage-house in good repair. The church, a small handsome edifice with a lofty embattled tower at the west end, was probably built by the Knights Templars (who possessed the manor in the thirteenth century), and is in excellent preservation.

GWEEK, a small port, in the hundred of KERRIER, W. division of CORNWALL, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Helston. The pilchard-fishery is carried on extensively, 200 boats being employed in taking the fish, which are cured in the various creeks and coves within the limits of the port. In addition to the fishery, the chief trade consists in the exportation of copper-ore, corn, moor-stone, and oysters, and the importation of timber, coal, and limestone.

GWEHELLOG, a hamlet, in the parish of USK, union of PONT-Y-POOL, division and hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH; containing 356 inhabitants. It occupies the north-eastern portion of the parish.

GWENNAP (*St. WENAP*), a parish, in the union of REDRUTH, E. division of the hundred of KERRIER, W. division of CORNWALL, 8 miles (E.) from Truro; containing, with the chapelry of St. Day, 10,794 inhabitants. This parish abounds with copper and tin mines, worked upon a very extensive scale. Here are the Consolidated Mines, the largest in the kingdom; and the Tresavean mine, the proprietors of which share among them £30,000 per annum, after deducting all expenses, which may be regarded as a profit of £300 per annum on every original share of £25. The value of the produce of these and other mines in the parish, in 1840, was £293,218, and the total produce of the whole county in the same year amounted only to £819,949. In 1834, an act was obtained for making a railway from Hayle, in the parish of St. Erth, to the Tresavean mine, with several branches; and there are railways communicating with the north coast at Portreath, and with the south coast at Devran. Scorier House, the property of John Williams, Esq., contains a fine assortment of Cornish minerals, collected by that gentleman within the last 40 years, and valued at £30,000. The parish comprises 6565 acres, whereof 1641 are waste land or common. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 18. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter: the great tithes have been commuted for £255, and the vicarial for £420: the glebe consists of 69 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, with a detached tower; a gallery has been erected, by which 200 free sittings have been provided. At St. Day is a chapel, to which a district was assigned in 1835; and at Lannarth is a church dedicated to Christ. There are places of worship for Baptists, Bryanites, and Wesleyans. On the south-west side of Gwennap Pit is a mountain called Karn Marth, upon whose summit is a large stone tumulus, or barrow, out of which two British urns were taken in 1789. On a mountain opposite to it, named Trebowling, is a very strong fortification, inclosing about an acre of ground encompassed by a ditch and rampart, nearly 20 feet high. There is also a very singular encampment in the grounds of Scorier House.

GWERNESNEY (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of PONT-Y-POOL, division and hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Usk; containing 55 inhabitants. It is situated on the new road from Usk to Chepstow, and comprises by computation 600 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 18. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £112; patron, the Duke of Beaufort.

GWINEAR (*St. WINNEAR*), a parish, in the union of REDRUTH, E. division of the hundred of PENWITH, W. division of CORNWALL, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Camborne; containing 2862 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4618 acres, of which 164 are waste land or common; the soil varies from a light friable mould to a heavy clay, occasionally covered with pebbles of white spar. There are several copper-mines, the principal of which, called Herland, produces also native silver. The chief villages are Cattebidrew, Drannock, Fraddam, Penhal, Tregortha, and Wall. The living is a vicarage,

valued in the king's books at £12; patron, the Bishop of Exeter; impropiators, the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford: the great tithes have been commuted for £483, and the vicarial for £284; the glebe comprises 34 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A quantity of Roman copper and silver coins was found about thirty years since, in digging for manure on the estate of Trungle; and in 1830, coins of Constantinus Tyrannicus, Flavius Julius, and Faustina, were discovered in an old fortification at Coswinsawsen.

GWITHIAN (*St. GOTHIAN*), a parish, in the union of REDRUTH, E. division of the hundred of PENWITH, W. division of CORNWALL, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Redruth; containing 625 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2074 acres, of which 300 are waste land or common; it is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, and intersected by the river Gwithian, which falls into St. Ives bay at a short distance from the bridge. A considerable portion of the land is covered with sand drifted from the shore in violent gales; and at no great distance from the church, an ancient chapel and some houses were overwhelmed, which, on the recent drifting of the sand, have been exposed to view. Several mines were formerly worked in the parish, at shallow levels, the lodes of which were extensive; but with the exception of Wheal St. Andrew, which is still in operation, they have been discontinued. There are quarries of building-stone; and a singular kind of sandstone is found, which is esteemed by geologists as a great curiosity, and is used instead of bricks in the construction of chimneys. The living is a rectory annexed to that of Phillack: the tithes have been commuted for £234. 19. 6. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Some remains exist of two moats of extensive earthworks, called Trevarnon Rounds, within which were found some cannon-balls, now in the possession of the rector.

GYHIRN, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. MARY, WISBECH, union and hundred of WISBECH, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from March; containing 332 inhabitants. It lies on the north bank of the river Nene, and on the road from Wisbech to March. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Vicar of Wisbech. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a simple structure, built in 1666.

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HABBERLEY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, hundred of FORD, S. division of SALOP, 9 miles (S. W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 125 inhabitants. It comprises about 900 acres, distributed into five farms. The soil is generally of a clayey nature, and of great fertility; the surface is rather flat, though relieved with occasional hills, and is watered by a small rivulet, and by numerous excellent springs. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 0. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Heirs of the late John Mytton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £126, and the glebe comprises 20 acres.

HABBERLEY-OFFICE, a township, in the parish of WORTHEN, hundred of CHIRBURY, S. division of the county of SALOP; containing 313 inhabitants.

HABERGHAM-EAVES, a township, in the parochial chapelry and poor-law union of BURNLEY, parish of WHALLEY, N. division of the hundred of BLACKBURN and of the county of LANCASTER; including part of the town of Burnley, and containing 8526 inhabitants. As early as the year 1201, Habbergham gave name to a local family, of whom the last male heir, born in 1650, married the daughter of Nicholas Townley, of Royle, and died without issue, when the estate came, by the foreclosure of a mortgage, to the family of Halsted. This important manufacturing township comprises 2396 acres of land, chiefly pasture; the scenery is mountainous, and the soil for the most part a stiff clay. The lower lands are watered by the river Calder, and the township is intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, the roads to Blackburn and to Bury, and the East Lancashire railway. It has extensive and valuable coal-mines, numerous cotton-mills, and some large print-works: here, also, are barracks for cavalry and infantry, capable of accommodating 500 men, besides officers. Townley Hall, the seat of the ancient family of Townley, originally stood on a lofty knoll, southward of the present mansion; when this elevated situation was abandoned is not known, but the existing structure may lay claim to high antiquity. It is a large and venerable building with two deep wings and two towers, embattled, and supported at the angles by strong projecting buttresses; and is seated in the centre of a well-wooded park.

A district church, dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, and containing 1090 sittings, was erected in 1835, by Her Majesty's Commissioners, at a cost of £3000: it was originally a very plain edifice, but was greatly improved in 1845-6, when a new pulpit and reading-desk were put up, and numerous embellishments added to the timber-roof and other parts of the building, at a cost of £500, defrayed by the inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Hulme Trustees, who must present a graduate of Brasenose College, Oxford; net income, £150, with a commodious glebe-house. The ecclesiastical district or parish of *All Saints, Habbergham*, was formed in 1845, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, c. 37, and consists of part of this township, with adjacent portions of other townships: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Chester, alternately; net income, £150. The church is situated near the village of Cheapside, and is in the early decorated style; it was built by subscription, and cost about £4000: the first stone was laid by J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, Esq., assisted by James Dugdale, Esq., on new-year's day, 1847. Another portion of Habbergham-Eaves has been formed, under the same act, into the district of St. Paul, Lane-Bridge, *which see*. There are some places of worship for dissenters. Charles Townley, Esq., the distinguished virtuoso and collector of marbles, who died in 1805, was of the family connected with this place.

HABERTOFT.—See ABBERTOFT.

HABROUGH (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, E. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Limber; containing 334 inhabitants. This parish, which formed part of the endowment of the abbey of Newsham, comprises by measurement 2500 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, united in 1740 to that of Killingholme, and valued in the king's

books at £8. At the inclosure in 1810, an allotment of land was made in lieu of tithes; the land comprises 180 acres, valued at £144 per annum. The church is an ancient edifice. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

HABTON, GREAT, a township, in the parish of **KIRKBY-MISPERTON**, union of **MALTON**, **PICKERING** lythe, N. riding of **YORK**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Malton; containing 156 inhabitants. It is situated north of the river Rye, and comprises about 990 acres of land. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HABTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of **KIRKBY-MISPERTON**, union of **MALTON**, **PICKERING** lythe, N. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Malton; containing 57 inhabitants. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Seven and Rye, and comprises by computation 490 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £10. 1. 6.

HACCOMBE (*St. BLAIZE*), a parish, in the union of **NEWTON-ABBOTT**, hundred of **WONFORD**, Teinbridge and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Newton-Abbott; containing 14 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25; net income, £253; patron, Sir W. P. Carew, Bart. The church was formerly collegiate, being endowed with the great tithes of Haccombe and Quethiock (in Cornwall) for the support of an arch-priest and five inferior priests. It contains some curious screen-work, and a pulpit and communion-table carved in stone, also a painting of the Descent from the Cross, and some ancient monuments of exquisite beauty to the Haccombe family and others; the windows are of coloured glass, representing the Ascension and other scriptural subjects.

HACCONBY (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **BOURNE**, wapentake of **AVELAND**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Bourne; containing, with the hamlet of Stenfield, 406 inhabitants. It comprises 3500 acres of land, and has a neat and pleasant village. The living is a discharged vicarage, united in 1732 to the vicarage of Morton, and valued in the king's books at £5. 17. 6. The church has portions in the early English style, with insertions in the decorated and later English. Here is a school with a small endowment; and about £5 are annually distributed among the poor.

HACEBY, a parish, in the union of **GRANTHAM**, wapentake of **AVELAND**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Grantham; containing 64 inhabitants. It comprises 730 acres of land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 2. 11., and in the gift of Sir W. E. Welby, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £139, and the glebe comprises 58 acres. The church is a small neat edifice, with a tower at the west end. £7 per annum, arising from a bequest by Lady C. Fox in 1786, are distributed among the poor. On the north side of the village were discovered in 1818, very considerable Roman antiquities, consisting of tessellated pavements and the foundation walls of a bath and other buildings.

HACHESTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **PLOMESGATE**, hundred of **LOES**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Woodbridge; containing, with the hamlet of Glevering, 518 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 1726 acres. Glevering Hall is a handsome mansion pleasantly situated. A fair is held

on the 2nd and 3rd of November. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of Parham, and valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 10.: the inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £278, and the vicarial for £169; the glebe contains 3 acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated style, with a tower; the font is of Caen stone, beautifully sculptured, and the entrance into the church on the north is through a Norman doorway: a fine-toned organ was erected in 1841. Roman pottery has been found at different times.

HACKENTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of **BEIGHTON**, union of **ROTHERHAM**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, 5 miles (S. E.) from Sheffield. This place is seated in a district abounding with finely varied scenery; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of sickles and reaping-hooks, which is carried on to a very considerable extent. The Berley spa, a mineral spring of great power, is situated here: an open elliptical building formerly erected has been formed into extensive accommodations for hot and cold bathing; the water is a strong chalybeate, very successful in rheumatic complaints. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HACKENSALL, with **PRESALL**.—See **PRESALL**.

HACKFORD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **AYLSHAM**, hundred of **EYNSFORD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**; comprising the principal part of the town of Reepham, and containing 694 inhabitants. It consists of 815a. 3r. 12p., of which upwards of 620 acres are arable, 166 pasture, and 21 woodland; the surface is undulated, and the scenery in some parts picturesque. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Whitwell united, valued in the king's books at £14. 10. 5.: net income, £328; patron, James Hunt Holley, Esq. The church, which was situated in the same churchyard as the churches of Reepham St. Mary and Whitwell, was destroyed by fire in 1600; the tower was taken down in 1790, but part of the west gable still remains. The inhabitants attend the church of Whitwell, now used for both parishes.

HACKFORD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of **FOREHOE**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Wymondham; containing 264 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Norwich to Hingham, and comprises 754 acres, of which 617 are arable, and 118 pasture and meadow. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 10., and in the patronage of T. T. Gurdon, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £213, and the glebe contains about 24 acres. The church, which was lately thoroughly repaired, is an exceedingly neat edifice; and contains, on the south side of the chancel, a piscina, discovered in 1840, and in the south porch, a stoup of elegant design: the font, also, is handsome.

HACKFORTH, a township, in the parish of **HORNBY**, union of **BEDALE**, wapentake of **HANG-EAST**, N. riding of **YORK**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Catterick; containing 140 inhabitants. This township, which comprises about 1000 acres, is situated on the Leeming-Lane, and is the property and manor of the Duke of Leeds: the village is on the eastern verge of Hornby Park.

HACKINGTON (*St. STEPHEN*), a parish, in the union of **BLEAN**, hundred of **WESTGATE**, lathe of **St. AUGUSTINE**, E. division of **KENT**, 1 mile (N.) from Can-

terbury; containing 506 inhabitants. A portion of the parish is within the municipal boundaries of Canterbury, and the whole comprises 1984 acres, of which 542 are in wood. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £5. 2. 3½., and in the gift of the Archdeacon of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £620, and the glebe contains 2*r.* 11*p.* The church has been greatly improved, and a window of painted glass put up, by the Rev. John White, the incumbent: it contains a handsome monument to the memory of Sir Roger Manwood, who in 1592 gave the great tithes to the vicar, and endowed six tenements for aged people. In the churchyard, in 1187, Archbishop Baldwin began a chapel in honour of St. Stephen and St. Thomas of Canterbury, wherein he proposed to found a noble college for 40 secular priests, the king and all the suffragan bishops to have a prebend, each worth 40 marks a year; but the year after he had settled some canons at the place, the pope, at the instance of the monks at Christ Church, ordered the chapel to be levelled with the ground. The bishop erected a chapel in honour of St. Thomas à Becket at the foot of St. Thomas' hill.

HACKLESTONE, or HAXON, a tything, in the parish of FITTLETON, hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of WILTS, 8¼ miles (W. by S.) from Ludgershall; containing 161 inhabitants. It is bounded by the river Avon, which, flowing southward, falls into Christchurch bay, in the county of Southampton. The General and Particular Baptists have each a place of worship.

HACKLETON, a hamlet, in the parish of PIDDINGTON, union of HARDINGSTONE, hundred of WYMMERSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Northampton; containing 436 inhabitants. It consists of about 1028 acres, and is situated on the road from Northampton to Newport-Pagnell. The Particular Baptists have a place of worship here.

HACKNESS (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of SCARBOROUGH, liberty of WHITBY-STRAND, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Broxa, and Suffield with Everley, and the chapelry of Harwood-Dale with Silpho, 714 inhabitants, of whom 182 are in the township of Hackness, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Scarborough. The parish comprises 11,892 acres, of which 3001 are arable, 2639 grass, 1488 wood, and 4764 moor and waste. The township of Hackness contains 646 acres, whereof 230 are arable, 248 pasture, 75 wood, and 93 waste or moor. The village is romantically situated in a delightful vale, from which several other vales run in different directions across the country: the hills that inclose the valley are from 100 to 120 yards in perpendicular height, and their steep acclivities are profusely adorned with lofty trees of the richest foliage. Springs of water rushing in cascades from the sides of the hills, or falling with gentle murmurs, contribute to the beauty of the scenery; and the river Derwent, which has its source in the mountainous country to the north, glides past the village. Excellent freestone is quarried, of which Christ-Church and the museum at Scarborough are built. A fair for cattle is held in July. Hackness Hall is a splendid mansion, surrounded with fine gardens and pleasure-grounds planned with exquisite taste. The living is a perpetual curacy, with the chapelry of Harwood-Dale annexed, in the patronage of Sir J. V. B. Johnstone,

Bart.; net income of Hackness, £53. The church is a very ancient structure, with a tower surmounted by a spire; the chancel is considered to be of the time of Henry VII., but the nave is of much earlier date: it contains two fine monuments by Chantrey, one of them to the late Mrs. Johnstone. Here was a cell, belonging to Whitby Abbey, which at the Dissolution contained four monks of the Benedictine order.

HACKNEY, a parish, forming a union with Stoke-Newington, in the Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 2 miles (N. E.) from London; comprising four districts, *viz.*, Hackney St. John, containing, with Lower Clapton, 14,634 inhabitants; South Hackney, 6889; West Hackney, 11,108; and Stamford-Hill, with Upper Clapton, 5140; making in the whole 37,771 persons. This place is almost united to the metropolis by successive ranges of building, many of which are of respectable appearance. It was among the earliest of the adjacent villages inhabited by the more opulent merchants of London; and from its having been the first of those retreats provided with regular conveyances to the city, it is erroneously supposed to have given name to the coaches which ply in the streets of the metropolis, and in the principal towns in the kingdom. Among the various mansions of distinguished persons who anciently lived here, are, Brook House at Clapton, the residence of Lord Brook, now converted into an asylum for lunatics; and the palace of the prior of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in Well-street, at present let out in tenements to poor families. To the south of Lea bridge are mills once belonging to the Knights Templars, and subsequently to the Hospitallers of St. John; they have been since employed for preparing sheet-lead, but are now unoccupied.

The parish is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water: the houses are irregularly built; many of them in detached situations are handsome. On the site of an ancient building in the old churchyard, used as a school-house, a spacious edifice has been erected, and gradually enlarged, containing commodious apartments for the meetings of members of different local trusts, and for other purposes of parochial business. The environs are in many directions pleasant; and there are several nursery-grounds, of which those belonging to Messrs. Loddige and Sons are noted for a great variety of scarce and curious exotic plants. A considerable quantity of land in the neighbourhood is cultivated by market-gardeners for the supply of the London market, and a much larger portion is appropriated to the pasturage of cattle. The old bridge over the river Lea was taken down in 1820, and a good iron bridge of one arch erected at an expense of £4500. A silk manufactory at Hackney-Wick was discontinued a few years since; and the adjoining dwelling-house, which is a handsome building, has since been commodiously fitted up in a superior style for the reception of insane persons. The principal branches of manufacture at present carried on are the making of optical glasses of every description, the preparation of colours, dyeing, calico-printing, and calendering: there is an extensive flour-mill; and a water-mill of very great antiquity is now used for supplying the inhabitants of Clapton with water. A vast number of bricks and tiles are made in the neighbourhood, and several of the fields in which the clay has been exhausted, have been cultivated or built upon.

The Regent's canal passes through the western part of the parish, and the Lea river navigation through the eastern.

Hackney formerly constituted one parish, under the designation of St. John's, consisting of a vicarage and a sinecure rectory, valued in the king's books at £20; and for all civil purposes it still continues so. But by an order of the king in council, dated March 1825, it was divided into three districts, called respectively Hackney, South Hackney, and West Hackney, each of which constitutes a distinct rectory, and of which each rector has an exclusive right to such tithes and dues as arise within the limits of his benefice. The livings are in the patronage of D. Tyssen, Esq.; net income of Hackney, £1082; of South Hackney, £399; and of West Hackney, £464. The church of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, now the church of the central district, or Hackney proper, was erected under an act of parliament obtained in 1791, at a short distance northward of a more ancient one, the tower of which is still standing, the new building not being considered of sufficient strength to receive the bells. It is handsomely built of brick, with a cupola and dome of stone subsequently added: the roof is a singularly fine piece of mechanism, and the arches are of a bolder and wider span than those in almost any other edifice of similar design; the windows in the chancel, and one at the font, are enriched with painted glass. Among the monuments removed from the old church into the vestibules of the present edifice, is that of Christopher Urswick, almoner of Henry VII., and incumbent of the parish, who died in 1521. Dr. Richard Sampson, Bishop of Chichester, and afterwards of Lichfield and Coventry; David Daulben, Bishop of Bangor; and Gilbert Sheldon, Bishop of London, and subsequently Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, were incumbents of the parish. The parsonage-house was rebuilt by the late incumbent. A sub-district has been apportioned from the district of Hackney proper, to *Stamford-Hill* chapel, formerly proprietary, but purchased by the present trustees, and considerably enlarged; an endowment has been assigned to the minister, and a transfer made by the rector of all dues for occasional services performed in the chapel. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Rector. At *Homerton* is an episcopal chapel built by Mr. Ram, and now in the patronage of Trustees, who appoint the minister, subject to the approval of the Bishop of London; it contains 600 sittings. An ecclesiastical district or parish, named *St. Barnabas'*, *Homerton*, was constituted in 1846, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; embracing an extent of 470 acres. The church, erected in the same year, is a structure of stone in the early English style, consisting of a chancel and nave, with a south aisle, and a tower at the west end, and having some beautiful stained-glass windows: owing to the taste and munificence of the family of the late rector, Archdeacon Watson, it is admirably adapted to the purposes of divine worship. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of London; net income, £150. A church has been erected at *Dalston*, and another at *Clapton*, both of which are in the parish of St. John.

The church of WEST HACKNEY, containing 1828 sittings, whereof 1192 are free, is situated in Kingsland-road, and was erected by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1823, at an expense of £15,302; it is a hand-

some edifice in the Grecian style, with a portico of the Doric order, designed by Mr. Smirke. The site of the church, and an ample allotment of ground for a cemetery, together with an adjoining piece of land for a parsonage-house, were given by the patron: the house was built by subscription, at a cost of about £2000. A church, dedicated to *St. Peter*, was lately erected and endowed in the parish, at the expense of Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq.; and a district is attached to it, co-extensive with the estate of the founder at Beauvoir-Town. The structure is in the later English style; the altar window is of fine stained glass, and contains a representation of Our Saviour giving the Keys to St. Peter: the building will accommodate about 1000 persons, and the basement is fitted up as schoolrooms. An excellent house for the minister has also been erected. The church of SOUTH HACKNEY (formerly a chapel of ease), situated in Well-street, was built in 1810, on a site given by John Dekewer, Esq.; the erection and subsequent alterations cost nearly £8000, raised by subscription. It is in the Grecian style, with a receding portico of two Ionic columns, and a circular campanile turret surrounded with pillars of the Corinthian order. In this parish is a second church, erected at a cost of about £10,000: the first stone was laid in May, 1845.

There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. Among the ministers of the Independent congregation in St. Thomas's square have been Dr. William Bates, an eminent theological writer, and Matthew Henry, author of a Commentary on the Holy Scriptures; and among those of the Unitarian congregation have been Dr. Price, Dr. Priestley, and the late Rev. Thomas Belsham. *Spurstone's Almshouses*, founded in the year 1666, by Dr. William Spurstone, incumbent of Hackney, who endowed them for six aged widows, were rebuilt in 1819, at an expense of £1352, which sum had accumulated from savings of the original endowment, augmented by subsequent benefactions. Six almshouses were built in *Well-street* for aged men, by Henry Monger, Esq., who endowed them with an annuity of £12, to which additional bequests have been made. The almshouses at *Clapton* were founded by Dr. Thomas Wood, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who endowed them for ten aged widows, with a rent-charge of £55. The *Retreat*, for eight widows of Independent, and four widows of Baptist, ministers, is a handsome range of buildings near Paradise-fields, comprising six dwelling-houses, and a chapel in the centre, in the ancient English style, erected at the expense of Samuel Robinson, Esq., who supports it. Near St. Thomas's square are twelve almshouses, built in 1828 by the *Bakers' Company*, for decayed members and their wives; adjoining which are eight additional tenements, erected by the late Mr. Thorne. The Hackney Church of England Grammar school, in union with King's College, London, was formed by a proprietary of shareholders: the building, situated near the old churchyard, is in the English style, and cost upwards of £1300. Another institution, designated the Hackney Grammar school, admits pupils of every religious denomination: the building, situated in the Back-lane, Clapton, is of brick, in the Grecian style, with a portico of four fluted Doric columns, which, with the entablatures and principal front, are finished in Roman cement; the expense was about £1750. The *Society for Educating*

Young Men for the Ministry, instituted in 1730, and entertaining the doctrines expressed in the catechisms of the Westminster Assembly, have a college at Homerton, for the instruction of 20 young men; the present building of brick, which is neat and very commodious, was completed in 1823, on the site of a former one, at an expense of nearly £10,000, defrayed by subscription. The poor-law union of Hackney contains a population of 42,371, and is under the direction of 18 guardians.

Among the *Distinguished Persons* interred here may be mentioned Henry, Lord Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who died at his house in the parish, June 29th, 1537, being the nobleman who, according to the assertion of Henry VIII., was contracted to Anna Boleyn, under which pretext the sentence of divorce was pronounced between that monarch and her; Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, a statesman, poet, and dramatist, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, and died in 1604; Dr. John Worthington, an eminent divine; and Sir Francis D'Oliveira, a Portuguese emigrant, who wrote against the Inquisition, and died in 1783. Sir Ralph Sadleir, the distinguished statesman in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, was born here; and Howard, the great philanthropist, is supposed to have been a native of Clapton.—See CLAPTON and DALSTON.

HACKTHORN (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the E. division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Lincoln; containing 246 inhabitants. This parish, which is distant about a mile and a half from the Roman road between Lincoln and Barton-upon-Humber, comprises by measurement 2350 acres: stone of indifferent quality is found, and quarried for fences and out-buildings. Hackthorn Hall is a handsome mansion. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4, and with the living of Cold Hanworth united; net income, £260; patron, R. Cracroft, Esq. The tithes of the parish were commuted for land in 1778; the glebe comprises 105 acres. The church was erected about the time of the Conquest, on the site of a more ancient structure; at the western entrance, and on the south, are handsome Norman arches.

HACTHORPE, a township, in the parish of LOWTHER, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND; containing 102 inhabitants. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway passes through the village, close by Lowther Park gates. The old Hall, now a farmhouse, was the birthplace of John, first Viscount Lonsdale.

HADDENHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Thame; containing 1545 inhabitants. In 1294, the monks of St. Andrew, at Rochester, obtained a charter for a weekly market to be held here on Thursday, which was discontinued in 1301: a fair was also granted, for three days, at the festival of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Thame, and comprises about 3000 acres: the soil is indifferent; the surface is flat, with one or two trifling elevations, and is watered by a copious brook in the southern part. The living is a vicarage, with that of Cuddington annexed, valued in the king's books at £15. 17. 1.; net income, £370; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The tithes were commuted for land and

money payments in 1830. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. The parish contains two mineral springs; and numerous fossils, and skulls of animals now extinct, have been found.

HADDENHAM (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of ELY, hundred of SOUTH WITCHFORD, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Ely; containing 2103 inhabitants. This place is connected with many of the principal events in the earlier periods of British history. A hamlet in the parish, about two miles to the south of the village, formerly called Audrey and now Aldreth, which occupies the narrowest part of the Fen, is identified as the scene of the Roman invasion of the Isle of Ely; and during the heptarchy, was defended by the Saxons under Hereward, against the whole power of the Normans, for nearly seven years. William the Conqueror here lost nearly half his army by the burning of his pontoons, and, at length becoming master of the Isle, erected a castle at Aldreth, in which he left a garrison to keep up his communication with the main land. During the civil war, Cromwell visited the Isle, and repaired the ancient road across the Fen, which was probably of British origin, and was kept up by the Romans as far as the marshy nature of the country would permit; this road, called Aldreth Causeway, was deemed of so much importance, that every parish in the Isle of Ely was bound to keep a certain portion of it in repair. The whole of the Isle appears to have been given to Queen Etheldreda, as a dowry on her marriage; and the name of the hamlet, Audrey, is supposed to have been derived from that queen, as proprietor of the Isle, and probably resident occasionally at the place, which was the seat of her government, under the administration of Ovin, her high-steward. An act for inclosing lands in the parish was passed in 1843. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Archdeacon of Ely: the great tithes have been commuted for £1850, and the small for £285; there is an impropriate glebe of 80 acres. The church is a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, in the early and decorated English styles, with a lofty tower, the lower portion of which is of earlier date: it has been repaired, and 55 free seats have been provided. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. Two schools for boys are supported by endowments, the one of £70 per annum, arising from an estate left by Mr. Arkenstall in 1640, and the other of £20 per annum, arising from a bequest by Mrs. March in 1722. Roman and early British coins are found here, and some ancient weapons have been dug up. There was a cell at the south-western extremity of the parish, for a monk from Ely, and the spot is still called the Hermitage.

HADDINGTON, a township, partly in the parish of AUBORN, and partly in that of SOUTH HYCKHAM, Lower division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTIVEN, union and county of LINCOLN, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Lincoln; containing 128 inhabitants. This place receives £4. 6. 8. annually, a portion of Sir C. Neville's charity to the parish of Auburn.

HADDISCOE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of CLAVERING, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Beccles; containing 424 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Beccles to Yarmouth, and bounded on

the north-east by the navigable river Waveney. By charter of Henry VII., confirmed by succeeding monarchs, the inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries at sessions and assizes, and are entitled to free sittings at Yarmouth market. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Monks'-Toft annexed, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of King's College, Cambridge; the tithes of the parish have been commuted for £341. 10., and the glebe contains about 22 acres. The church, chiefly in the later English style, has a circular tower, and the entrances on the north and south are through richly decorated Norman doorways. Here was a preceptory of Knights Templars, to which Henry III. was a benefactor.

HADDLESEY, CHAPEL, a chapelry, in the parish of BIRKIN, union of SELBY, Lower division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Selby; containing 216 inhabitants. This township, which includes the hamlet of East Haddelsey, and comprises by computation 1140 acres, is situated on the north side of the river Aire, over which is a handsome stone bridge of three arches, erected in 1833: the road from Doncaster to Selby passes through the village. Certain tithes of this place and of West Haddelsey were commuted for land and money payments, under an act of inclosure, in 1789, and tithes in the latter place have since been commuted for a rent-charge of £23. The chapel, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was rebuilt in 1836, at a cost of £700, and contains 250 sittings, whereof 180 are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HADDLESEY, WEST, a township, in the parish of BIRKIN, Lower division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. W.) from Selby; containing 288 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1150 acres, and, though the surface is flat, abounds with beautiful and richly-wooded scenery; it is intersected by the river Aire, and there is a canal to Selby, on which fly-boats pass daily.

HADDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of PETERBOROUGH, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Stilton; containing 121 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 5., and in the gift of the Marquess of Huntly: the tithes have been commuted for £344. 5., and the glebe comprises 32 acres. A school is supported by the clergyman.

HADDON, EAST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BRIXWORTH, hundred of NEWBOTTLE-GROVE, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Northampton; containing 616 inhabitants. This place is mentioned in Domesday book under the names *Eddone* and *Hadone*; it then belonged to the Earl of Morton, and among the families who have subsequently held the lands, may be named the family of St. Andrew, of whom notice occurs in the reign of Edward I. The parish is situated near the road from Northampton to Dunchurch, and comprises by computation 2570 acres, of which about 100 are woodland, and the rest arable and pasture in nearly equal portions. The scenery is pleasingly diversified, and the views are extensive; the soil is in general rich, and the wood consists of oak, ash, and elm, with a few firs and larches. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; present net value, £149: the presentation is vested in

Lord Clifden, H. B. Sawbridge, Esq., and Ashford Sandford, Esq. The vicarial tithes were commuted for 90 acres of land and for money payments, in 1773: there is a glebe-house. The church consists of a nave, south aisle, tower, and porch, in the perpendicular or later English, and a chancel in the decorated, style. A school is supported by the principal landed proprietor, and the parish, and about 80 children are instructed on the national system. The Independents have a small meeting-house.

HADDON, OVER and NETHER, a township, in the parish and union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Bakewell; containing 238 inhabitants. It comprises 2801a. 2r. 12p., of which 1326a. 3r. 10p. are in Over Haddon, which has a romantic village, situated on an abrupt and lofty eminence, overlooking the vale of the river Lathkill: the soil is a good brown loam, on limestone. Nether Haddon forms the eastern side of the township, and is bounded by the river Derwent. HADDON HALL is an ancient baronial mansion, delightfully situated on a gentle eminence above the river Wye. It strikingly illustrates the rude magnificence of by-gone days: the venerable castellated towers rising above the woods produce a fine effect; and the whole building, being still in nearly a perfect state, is an object of general interest and curiosity. Sir Richard Vernon, of Haddon, was speaker of the parliament at Leicester in 1425; his son, of the same name, was the last person who held for life the office of constable of England. Sir Henry Vernon, grandson of the latter, was governor to Prince Arthur, son of Henry VIII., who is said to have resided with him at Haddon. The Haddon branch of the Vernons became extinct in 1565, by the death of Sir George Vernon, who, from the splendour of his retinue and his great hospitality, acquired the name of "King of the Peak." Dorothy, the younger of his co-heiresses, brought Haddon to Sir John Manners, second son of Thomas, first earl of Rutland, immediate ancestor of the Duke of Rutland; and the Hall was, at one time, alternately with Belvoir, the seat of the noble family of Manners. The tithes of the township were commuted for land and money payments in 1806.

HADDON, WEST (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Daventry; containing 1013 inhabitants. Before the Conquest this place belonged to Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who gave it to the priory of Coventry at the time of its foundation: subsequently, the monasteries of Daventry and Sulby, and the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, had possessions here. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £240; patron, S. Spence, Esq.; impropriator, C. Heighgate, Esq. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a place of worship; and there is a national school. Ostor Hill, a high tumulus, supposed to be of P. Ostorius, pro-prætor in Britain, is situated in the parish.

HADFIELD, a township, in the parish and union of GLOSSOP, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 11 miles (N. by W.) from Chapel-en-le-Frith; containing 1499 inhabitants. About 50 years since, this district, which is bounded on the north by

the river Etherow, and comprises 357 acres of land, was almost entirely agricultural, and thinly inhabited; but now there are many flourishing cotton-factories, some of them on a large scale, which afford employment to nearly the whole of the population. There are also several good stone-quarries. The Sheffield and Manchester railway crosses the township a little to the south of the village; and about one mile west-by-south from Hadfield, is a bridge over the Etherow, at the junction of three roads, connecting Manchester, Stockport, and Yorkshire, with Glossop Dale. Cattle-fairs are held on May 9th and October 15th. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HADHAM, LITTLE, a parish, in the union of **BISHOP-STORTFORD**, hundred of **EDWINSTREE**, county of **HERTFORD**, 3 miles (N. W.) from Bishop-Stortford; containing 890 inhabitants. It comprises about 3000 acres; the surface is hilly, and the soil on the uplands generally a stiffish clay, and on the lowlands chalky earth alternated with gravel. The living is a rectory, united to that of Much Hadham.

HADHAM, MUCH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **BISHOP-STORTFORD**, hundred of **EDWINSTREE**, county of **HERTFORD**, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Ware; containing 1318 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4454*a.* 3*r.* 32*p.*, of which about 3251 acres are arable, 915 meadow, and 211 woodland. In its general aspect and soil it resembles Little Hadham. The valleys are watered by a small rivulet called the Ash, and the scenery is pleasingly enriched with the well-cultivated demesnes attached to several gentlemen's seats. The living is a rectory, with that of Little Hadham united, valued in the king's books at £66. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop of London: the tithes have been commuted for £1200, and the glebe comprises 165 acres. The Independents have a place of worship. Here are the remains of a palace that belonged to the bishops of London, now a private residence.

HADLEIGH (*St. James*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **ROCHFORD**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from Leigh; containing 366 inhabitants. In the reign of Henry II. a castle was built here by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, the remains of which are picturesquely situated on the brow of a steep hill, and consist chiefly of two dilapidated circular towers. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 14. 7.; net income, £450; patrons, the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure, of which the eastern end is semi-circular, and in the Norman style. A school is endowed with £781 three per cent. consols.

HADLEIGH (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union and hundred of **COSFORD**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 10½ miles (W. by S.) from Ipswich, and 64 (N. E.) from London; containing 3679 inhabitants. This town, which was probably founded during the heptarchy, about which period a monastery is said to have been established by one of the Saxon kings, was called by the Anglo-Saxons *Headlege*, whence it derived its modern name. Some of the kings of East Anglia were interred here; as also was Guthrum, or Gormo, a Danish chief, who submitted to Alfred the Great, and renounced paganism after the defeat of the Danes at the battle of Ethandune, now Eddington, in the county of Wilts: a tomb is still shown in the church as the monu-

ment of Guthrum (who died in 889); but it is obviously of much later date than the ninth century. The town is situated in a valley; the air is remarkably salubrious, and the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water from springs. The woollen manufacture formerly flourished; at present, a factory for winding and drawing silk furnishes employment to about 500 women and children. An act was passed in 1846 for making a railway hence to the Colchester and Ipswich line at Bentley. There is a large market, principally for corn, on Monday; another, once held on Saturday, has been discontinued: fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday and the 10th of October, for toys, &c. The Corn Exchange, erected by subscription in 1813, is a handsome building. This was anciently a corporate town, governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common-councilmen, but having surrendered its charter upon a *quo warranto* to James II., the privileges were lost, and the place is now within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty-sessions. The powers of the county debt-court of Hadleigh extend over part of the registration-district of Cosford.

The parish comprises 4169*a.* 3*r.* 10*p.*; the soil is generally fertile, and well adapted for the production of grain. The **LIVING** is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £45. 2. 1., and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £1325. The church, a handsome and spacious structure, surmounted by a lofty spire of wood covered with lead, is chiefly in the later English style: in the chancel is a beautiful altar-piece, of wainscot, with paintings of Moses and Aaron, erected in 1744, by Dr. Wilkins, the incumbent; and the font is of great antiquity. In front of the parsonage-house is a venerable gateway with two hexagonal towers, built of brick in the year 1490, by Dr. Pykenham, archdeacon of Suffolk, and rector of the parish. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. A house and some land were given by John Alabaster in 1667, and in 1701 Mrs. Anne Beaumont bequeathed an estate; from which benefactions a salary of about £34 per annum is paid for the instruction of boys. A grammar school was kept in a house in the churchyard, but it has been long discontinued. Twelve almshouses for decayed tradespeople, with a chapel attached, were founded, and endowed with valuable estates, by Dr. Pykenham, and are now appropriated to the accommodation of 24 persons. Four others were founded in the reign of Edward VI., by John Raven, and endowed by him with the profits of two farms for the support of eight inhabitants; and there are several further bequests for the benefit of the poor. Dr. William Alabaster, a learned divine of the seventeenth century, was a native of the place; and among the rectors have been, Dr. Taylor, who suffered martyrdom in the reign of Mary; John Still, Bishop of Bath and Wells; Richard Smalbroke, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and David Wilkins, the learned author of the *Concilia Magnæ Britanniae*.

HADLEIGH, a hamlet, in the parish of **BOXFORD**, union and hundred of **COSFORD**, W. division of the county of **SUFFOLK**; containing 232 inhabitants.

HADLEY, BERKS.—See **BLAGRAVE**.

HADLEY, a township, in the parish and union of **WELLINGTON**, Wellington division of the hundred of **SOUTH BRADFORD**, N. division of the county of **SALOP**; containing 1280 inhabitants.

HADLEY, MONKEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **BARNET**, hundred of **EDMONTON**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 1 mile (E. by N.) from **Barnet**; containing 945 inhabitants. This parish, which was formerly a hamlet in **Edmonton**, comprises nearly 500 acres; the common affords excellent pasturage, and the inhabitants have the right of turning cattle upon it. The village contains numerous well-built houses. The living is a donative; net income, £199; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Proctor. The church consists of a nave, aisles, chancel, and transept; the aisles are separated from the nave by depressed arches and clustered pillars: at the west end is a tower of flint, on the top of which is an iron beacon. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Amongst eminent persons buried here were Sir William Stamford, a learned judge and writer on the law; Dr. John Monro, a physician, author of a treatise on insanity; and Mrs. Chapone, who wrote *Letters on the Improvement of the Mind*, published in 1773.

HADLOW (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and lowey of **TONBRIDGE**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from **Tonbridge**; containing 2108 inhabitants. This parish comprises 5786 acres, of which 470 acres are woodland, and 93 waste or common; it has several hop plantations, and some good pasture-lands, and is crossed by the river **Sheet**, which joins the navigable river **Medway** a little above **Brant bridge**. At **Hurlake Bolt** is a flowing bolt by which, in dry seasons, the meadows can be advantageously irrigated. There is a fair on **Whit-Monday**. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13; net income, £789; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. I. Monypenny. The church is a low structure. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

HADLOW-DOWN (*St. Mark*), a district parish, partly in the parish of **BUXTED**, hundred of **LOXFIELD-DORSET**, and partly in that of **FRAMFIELD**, hundred of **LOXFIELD-CAMDEN**, union of **UCKFIELD**, rape of **PEVENSEY**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 5 miles (N. E.) from **Uckfield**; containing 1000 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with a charge on the rectory of **Buxted** and the vicarage of **Mayfield**, and augmented by a grant from **Queen Anne's Bounty**; alternate patrons, the Incumbents of **Buxted** and **Mayfield**; net income, £120. The church, erected by subscription, aided by the Incorporated Society, on a site which, together with a glebe of 7 acres, was given by **Earl De la Warr**, lord of the manor, was completed in 1836, at an expense of £2200; it is a neat edifice in the early English style, with an embattled tower surmounted by a spire, and contains 436 sittings, of which 345 are free. A neat parsonage-house has been erected by subscription; and near the church is a national school.

HADNALL-EASE, a chapelry, in the parish of **MIDDLE**, liberty of the borough of **SHREWSBURY**, union of **ELLESMERE**, N. division of **SALOP**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from **Shrewsbury**; containing 429 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £55; patron, the Rector of **Middle**. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Mary Magdalene**. A school was founded and endowed under the will of **Lady Mary Hill**, in 1787.

HADSOR (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **DROITWICH**, Upper division of the hundred of **HALFESHIRE**, **Droitwich** and E. divisions of the county

of **WORCESTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from **Droitwich**; containing 178 inhabitants. The **Birmingham** and **Worcester** canal, the **Droitwich** and **Alcester** turnpike-road, and the **Birmingham** and **Gloucester** railway, intersect the parish. The area is 944a. 2r. 15p., whereof two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture; the surface is undulated, the soil a rich marl, and the scenery picturesque. The manor belongs to **John Howard Galton, Esq.**, owner of the entire parish, whose family is descended from **Simon de Galton**, who held lands in **Dorsetshire** bearing the same name, and surveyed in **Domesday** book. The mansion, rebuilt in 1828, in the Italian style, is surrounded by extensive pleasure-grounds, and contains a valuable collection of statues and paintings. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 7. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Mr. Galton, with a net income of £200, and a house: the tithes were commuted for land in 1773. The church, which is situated near the Hall, is in the decorated style, and with the exception of the tower and roof, which were restored in 1836, is a perfect remnant of the 14th century; it consists of a nave and chancel, and contains two old painted windows. In the parish is a mineral spring.

HADSPEN, a tything, in the parish of **PITCOMB**, union of **WINCANTON**, hundred of **BRUTON**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (E.) from the town of **Castle-Cary**; containing 216 inhabitants.

HADSTOCK (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union of **LINTON**, hundred of **FRESHWELL**, N. division of **ESSEX**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from **Linton**; containing 490 inhabitants. The parish is situated at the northern extremity of the county, and stretches into the county of **Cambridge**; it comprises about 1800 acres. The surface is undulated, and the soil strong, and well adapted for wheat, with some land of lighter quality; the pastures are rich, and the meadows on the banks of the **Granta** afford rich crops of hay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19; net income, £267; patron, the Bishop of **Ely**. The tithes were commuted for land in 1801; the glebe altogether comprises $304\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a very ancient cruciform structure of stone, with a square tower: the choir was originally separated from the nave by an old screen, now placed at the west end; the north porch has a Norman doorway, slightly moulded. Near the church is a well, dedicated to **St. Botolph**, from which a constant stream, passing under the wall of the churchyard, supplies the village with water.

HADSTON, a township, in the parish of **WARR-WORTH**, union of **MORPETH**, E. division of **MORPETH** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 11 miles (N. N. E.) from **Morpeth**; containing 71 inhabitants. The township forms the head of the barony of **Hadston**, which belonged to the family of **Heron**. Rent-charges have been awarded as a commutation for the tithes, of which £154. 1. 8. are payable to the Bishop of **Carlisle**, and £22. 11. 3. to the vicar of the parish.

HAGBORNE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **WALLINGFORD**, hundred of **MORETON**, county of **BERKS**; containing 824 inhabitants, of whom 585 are in the liberty of **East Hagborne**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from **Wallingford**, and 239 in that of **West Hagborne**. The parliamentary army under the command of the Earl of **Essex** was quartered at this place on the 24th

of May, 1644, on its route from Reading to Abingdon. The parish comprises 2421*a.* 37*p.*: an act for inclosing 181 acres of waste land was passed in 1840. The village is pleasantly situated, and in the centre is a stone cross, surmounted with a sun-dial: a fair is held on the Thursday preceding the 11th of October. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 7½.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Richard Meredith; impropiator, the Earl of Craven. The great tithes have been commuted for £1040, and the small for £200; the vicar has a glebe of 12 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a tower; the north aisle was built by John York, who died in 1413.

HAGG, a hamlet, in the parish of CARHAM, union of GLENDALE, W. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4½ miles (S. S. E.) from Coldstream. The hamlet comprises about 400 acres of arable land, the property of the Earl of Tankerville: the surface is level, with a light sandy soil.

HAGGERSTON (*St. Mary*), a district parish, in the Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 1½ mile (N. E. by N.) from London. This place was formerly an inconsiderable hamlet in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, but, having become a populous suburb of the metropolis, was in 1830 made a district parish. Many new streets have been formed, consisting of neat ranges of houses of a moderate size; the parish is partially paved, is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. Among the larger of the various works on the banks of the Regent's canal, which passes through Haggerston, are those of the Imperial and Independent Gas-light and Coke Companies, the former of which was established in 1822, for lighting the eastern district of the metropolis, and the latter incorporated in 1829. The facility afforded by the canal has contributed greatly to increase the trade of the place: there are several chymical works on an extensive scale; manufactories for japanned leather, floor-cloth, and hearth-rugs; a manufactory for bone-ashes; and several lime-works, tile-kilns, dye-houses, and coal-wharfs; affording employment to a considerable portion of the inhabitants.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £500; patron and appropriator, the Archdeacon of London. The church, erected in 1827, at an expense of £15,000, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, is a spacious structure, blending the early and decorated English styles, with a lofty embattled tower of singular design, destitute of relief in the lower part, and ornamented in the upper with crocketed pinnacles; at the western extremities of the aisles are octagonal turrets, with domed roofs surrounded by crocketed pinnacles rising from the angles. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Six almshouses, for members of the Company of Goldsmiths, were founded in 1705, in Goldsmith-place, by Mr. Richard Morrell, who endowed them with an estate for their maintenance. Fourteen others, with a chapel in the centre, were erected in Kingsland-road, in 1713, by Sir Robert Geoffrey, Knt., for members of the Company of Ironmongers: on the south side of these are twelve more, founded by Mr. S. Harwar, citizen of London, of which six are for freemen of the Drapers' Company, and six for persons of the parish; and to the north of them, twelve for freemen of

the Company of Frame-work Knitters or their widows, founded by Thomas Bourne, Esq., who gave £1000 for their erection, and £2000 for their endowment, to which additions have been made by other benefactors.

HAGGERSTON, a township, in the parochial chapelry of ANCROFT, union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, ISLANDSHIRE, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6½ miles (S. S. E.) from Berwick; containing 197 inhabitants. This place, which contains a number of scattered houses, gave name to a family by whom it was held at a very early period, and of whom Thomas Haggerston was colonel of the famous Northumberland regiment in the service of Charles I., and was created a baronet by that king in 1643. Haggerston Castle is an old family mansion, built on the site of a more ancient castle, which was burnt down in 1618, with the exception of one of the towers, still remaining, in which Edward II., in 1311, received homage of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, for the earldom of Lincoln. The present house, which has received several additions, is beautifully situated in an extensive park, ornamented with fine groves and thriving plantations; near the house is the domestic chapel. There is a school, endowed with £10 per annum, and of which the master has a house rent-free.

HAGGONFIELD, a township, in the parish and union of WORKSOP, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 116 inhabitants.

HAGHMON, or HAUGHMOND, ABBEY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of ATCHAM, Welling-ton division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 4¼ miles (N. E.) from Shrewsbury; containing 169 inhabitants, and comprising 1480 acres of land. In 1110, William Fitz-Alan, of Clun, founded an abbey here for Canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated it to St. John the Apostle and Evangelist; the revenue, at the Dissolution, amounted to £294. 12. 9. The remains consist of the chapter-house, which is entire, the south doorway of the nave of the church, and a range of building supposed to have been the abbot's lodging and hall, partly Norman, but chiefly in the early English style. The Rev. William Clarke, chancellor in the cathedral of Chichester, and an antiquary of repute, was born at this place in 1696.

HAGLEY (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of BROMSGROVE, Lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Stourbridge and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 2 miles (S.) from Stourbridge; containing 744 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2382*a.* 1*r.* 30*p.*, and is intersected by the roads from Stourbridge to Bromsgrove, and from Kidderminster to Hales-Owen, which here cross each other; the surface generally has a gradual descent, and in some parts is beautifully undulated. Hagley Hall and park, the delightful residence and property of the noble family of Lyttelton, have been celebrated by the muse of Pope, and have elicited deserved eulogy from the pens of numerous tourists and writers. The mansion is substantial and handsome, containing spacious apartments; and the park, which is embellished with stately trees, is tastefully laid out in pleasure-grounds and walks, commanding much picturesque beauty. Harborough was the residence of William Penn, Esq., one of whose daughters was the mother of Shenstone, the poet, who spent many of his juvenile hours at this place. The vil-

lage contains some genteel houses, and several highly respectable families reside in the vicinity. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 5½., and in the gift of Lord Lyttelton: the tithes have been commuted for £482. 10., and the glebe comprises 53 acres. The church, lately enlarged with 205 sittings, is situated in the park: in 1754, the chancel was rebuilt of free-stone by George, first lord Lyttelton, and decorated with a window of richly painted glass. Among the monuments to members of the family, is a particularly chaste one to the memory of Lucy, wife of the peer just named, the elegant historian, poet, and miscellaneous writer, who was born at Hagley. On Witchbury Hill is a large Roman encampment.

HAGLOE, a tything, in the parish of AWRE, union of WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN, hundred of BLEDISLOE, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (E. S. E.) from Blakeney. Here commences the line of the great South Wales railway, for which acts were passed in 1845 and 1846; and in the latter year, an act was obtained for making a line from this place to Gloucester.

HAGNABY (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, W. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 1½ mile (S. by W.) from Bolingbroke; containing 85 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres; the soil is of a sandy quality, and the surface generally flat. A stream called Hagnaby beck flows through the parish; and a navigable drain called the Catchwater, which communicates with the river Witham, skirts the southern extremity. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £8; patron and impropiator, T. Coltman, Esq. The glebe is situated at Stickney, and contains 32a. 1r. 16p., valued at £72 per annum, which, with the sum of £10, for which certain tithes were some years ago commuted, make up the minister's income. The church was erected about half a century since by the late Mr. Coltman.

HAGNABY, a hamlet, in the parish of HANNAY, union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Alford; containing 66 inhabitants. A Præmonstratensian monastery, dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, was founded in 1175, by Herbert de Oppeby: the revenue, at the Dissolution, was £98. 7. 4. The site cannot be clearly defined, but is supposed to be an elevated grassy hillock here.

HAGWORTHINGHAM (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Spilsby; containing 600 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 10. 5.; income, £536; patron, the Bishop of Ely. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents, under an inclosure act, in 1795. Here is a school with a small endowment.

HAIGH, a township and ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of WIGAN, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2¾ miles (N. by E.) from Wigan; the township containing 1363 inhabitants. This place, the most interesting among the numerous townships of Wigan, was for many generations owned by the knightly family of Bradshaigh, of Haigh Hall, and is now, by marriage with the heiress of that family, the property of the Earl of Balcarres. The township comprises 2198 acres, of which 1633 are ara-

ble, 506 pasture, 35 wood, and 24 waste, common, &c.; the land is well cultivated, and rests upon strata rich in mineral produce. Two cotton-factories are in operation, affording employment to 550 persons; and very extensive mines of common coal, together with some rich veins of cannel coal, are wrought with success: there are likewise quarries of stone, for building purposes; and iron-ore is abundant, though it has not been worked for some years. The river Douglas bounds the township on the west; the Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through it, and a branch of the North Union railway affords facility of conveyance. Haigh Hall, the seat of the Earl of Balcarres, is a stately edifice of brick, faced with stone, with three semicircular projections in front, and standing near the summit of a high hill, in a large and well-wooded park: the house commands a view of thirteen counties, the Irish Sea, and the Isle of Man. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a campanile turret, erected in 1833, at an expense of £3238: the living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Rector of Wigan; net income, £166. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £218. 5. A free school is maintained by the rental of a house and some land, the bequest of Miles Turner in 1634, amounting to about £20. A school was also founded in 1639, by the Bradshaigh family, and endowed with property now yielding £50 per annum. An almshouse for twenty men and women was erected in 1770, by Dorothy Bradshaigh, who endowed it with property at present worth £150 a year.

HAIGHTON, or HIGH TOWN, a township, in the parish and union of PRESTON, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3½ miles (N. N. E.) from Preston; containing 212 inhabitants. By the inquisitions in the Duchy of Lancaster office, this place appears to have been held, as it is at present, by several proprietors. An ancient building here, called Haighton House, was occupied in the last century by a gentleman named Haighton, doubtless the representative of the local family. The township comprises 1054a. 1r. 25p., of which 730 acres are pasture, 191 meadow, 98 arable, and 22 wood; and occupies high ground, with a beautiful valley by the side of the river Savick: this river takes its rise at Longridge, separates the township from Fulwood, and empties itself into the Ribble at Clifton. Haighton House is now the property and residence of J. F. Anderton, Esq., and Haighton-Green House the property of Richard Newsham, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £70, and the vicarial for £4. 5.

HAILES, a parish, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Winchcomb; containing 120 inhabitants. Richard, Earl of Cornwall, afterwards King of the Romans and Emperor of Germany, in 1246, established a Cistercian abbey here, the greater part of which was destroyed by fire in 1271, but was restored by the founder at an expense of 8000 marks. It continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenues were returned at £357. 7. 8.; there are still some remains. The parish comprises 1500 acres, of which about 250 are wood, and the remainder chiefly pasture. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Didbrook.

HAILEY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **WITNEY**, hundred of **BAMPTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Witney; containing 1440 inhabitants. It comprises 2827*a.* 14*p.*, of which about 1800 acres are arable, 700 pasture, 140 woodland, and 78 common. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £143; patron, the Rector of Witney, whose tithes at Hailey have been commuted for £780. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has been enlarged with 180 free sittings.

HAILSHAM (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, partly within the liberty of the borough of **PEVENSEY**, but chiefly in the hundred of **DILL**, rape of **PEVENSEY**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 52 miles (E.) from Chichester, and 55 (S. S. E.) from London; containing 1586 inhabitants. This town is pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity, on the road from London to Eastbourne, and within eight miles of the sea: the manufacture of rope, twine, and sacking, is carried on to a considerable extent, and there is a large brewery. A market, chiefly for cattle, is held on the alternate Wednesdays; fairs are held on the 6th of April and 3rd of June. The town is within the duchy of Lancaster, and the county magistrates hold petty-sessions here every alternate Wednesday. An act was passed in 1846, for a branch to this place of the Brighton and Hastings railway; it was opened in 1848, and is nearly three miles in length. The parish comprises by estimation 4740 acres, of which 1262 are arable, 2175 marsh, 800 meadow, 261 wood, and 120 common: the arable lands are well cultivated, and the scenery is in many places picturesque. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 6. 8., and in the patronage of W. Brunton, Esq.; impropiator, the Rev. G. C. Luxford, whose tithes have been commuted for £420, and those of the vicar for £599. 10. The church is principally in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; at the east ends of the aisles are small chapels, one of which is used as a vestry. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinists; and a national school supported by endowment, and by subscription. Mrs. E. Hooper in 1819 bequeathed £300 three per cent. South Sea annuities, to the poor; and £300 five per cent. Bank annuities, now reduced to three and a half per cent., for instruction; which latter forms the endowment of the school. The union of Hailsham comprises 11 parishes or places, containing a population of 12,433. In the reign of Henry II. a monastery of Præmonstratensian canons was founded in the parish, which was afterwards removed to Bayham; some remains of an ecclesiastical building at Otham, are supposed to be those of the monastery.

HAIL-WESTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **St. Neot's**, hundred of **TOSLAND**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from St. Neot's; containing 397 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Southoe: the great tithes, which belong to the Bishop of Ely, have been commuted for £300, and the vicarial for £95. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists.

HAINBURY, a hamlet, in the parish of **YEOVILTON**, union of **YEOVIL**, hundred of **SOMERTON**, W. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 18 inhabitants.

HAINFORD (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **St. Faith**, hundred of **TAVERHAM**, E. division of

NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Coltishall; containing 570 inhabitants, and comprising 1790*a.* 38*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. 1., and in the gift of Robert Marsham, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £467. 2., and the glebe comprises 34 acres. The old church is in ruins, but the churchyard is still used: a new church has just been built on a different site, in the early English style, a cruciform edifice capable of accommodating 355 persons with sittings, 281 of which are free in consequence of a grant of £260 from the Incorporated Society. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. A national school is supported; and £30 per annum are distributed among the poor by the owners of certain common lands, pursuant to an agreement at the inclosure in 1802.

HAINTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, E. division of the wapentake of **WRAGGOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (N. E.) from Wragby; containing 322 inhabitants. Hainton Hall is the seat of the family of Heneage. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 10.; net income, £240; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church contains several ancient monuments; the steeple was taken down in 1826, and rebuilt with the same materials, and in the same form.

HAISTHORP, a township, in the parish of **BURTON-AGNES**, union of **BRIDLINGTON**, wapentake of **DICKERING**, E. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Bridlington; containing 103 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1375 acres: the village is situated on the road from Bridlington to Driffield.

HALAM (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **SOUTHWELL**, Southwell division of the wapentake of **THURGARTON**, S. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Newark; containing 411 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-east by a small rivulet, and situated at the junction of the roads from Nottingham and Mansfield to Newark: the surface is hilly, and thickly wooded with oak, beech, fir, &c.; the soil is light. The village is pleasantly seated at the foot of a range of lofty hills. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, and has a net income of £85: the tithes were commuted for land in 1777. The church, a very ancient structure, has an old painted window, which is an object of great curiosity.

HALBERTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **TIVERTON**, hundred of **HALBERTON**, Collumpton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 3 miles (E.) from Tiverton; containing 1739 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Tiverton to Taunton, and comprises nearly 8000 acres of arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions; the soil is various, though generally a red clay, and the surface is gently undulated. Stone, chiefly for building, is quarried; and in excavating the line of the Western canal in the parish, a vein of rock was discovered, which, from the durability of the stone, and the facility of obtaining it in large blocks, was used in many parts of that extensive work. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £31, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol: the appropriate tithes have been commuted for £550, and the vicarial for £682; the glebe consists of half an acre. The church, which has portions in the Norman and later

English styles, contains some curious monuments, and a pulpit and screen of oak, elaborately enriched with carving: the building was injured, and the organ demolished, by a party of Cromwell's soldiers quartered here for a short time during the war. This church appertained to the abbey of St. Augustine, Bristol, and in the churchyard was a chantry chapel. A fraternity of St. John the Baptist was also attached to the church. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Mr. Spicer, of Exeter, in 1832 recovered from the Chamber of that city the sum of £80 per annum, for the poor of Halberton. The water of Halberton Pond preserves so mild a temperature that it is never known to freeze.

HALDEN, HIGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of TENTERDEN, hundred of BLACKBOURNE, Lower division of the lathe of SCRAY, W. division of KENT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Tenterden; containing 683 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3753 acres, of which 220 are woodland; the surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly a strong clay. The lower grounds are watered by the river Tarn, which flows into the Medway, and by a brook named the River, which unites with a stream called Hunt's Bourne, and falls into the Rother near Rye. A layer of grey marble is found, three-quarters of an inch in thickness; and the parish abounds with clay, excellent for common earthenware. A mineral called by the inhabitants "Crow-stone," consisting of the oxyde of iron, clay, and manganese, exists in great quantities; also hone stones of a particular quality, resembling those of Turkey. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 4. 7., and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church is a large edifice, remarkable for a singular steeple built in the early part of the reign of Henry VI.

HALDENBY, a township, in the parish of ADLINGFLEET, union of GOOLE, Lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Howden; containing 75 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the river Don. Tithe rent-charges have been awarded, of which £234 are payable to the impropiator, and £54 to the vicar.

HALE, a township, in the parish of BOWDON, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Altrincham; containing 974 inhabitants. The manor was anciently parcel of the barony of Dunham-Massey. In the reign of Henry VI. a moiety of it became the property of Sir Robert Booth, and subsequently descended with Dunham-Massey to the earls of Stamford and Warrington; the other moiety came to Sir Thomas Stanley as heir to the Stranges, and has for more than 150 years been in the family of Crewe. The township lies on the east side of the river Bollin, and comprises 3679 acres, of which three-fourths are of a clayey soil, and one-fourth sandy: 50 acres are waste land or common. The tithes have been commuted for £97 payable to the vicar, and £323 to the Bishop of Chester. There is a place of worship for Unitarians.

HALE, a parish, in the union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Egremont; containing, with the hamlet of Wilton, 305 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £82; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Lonsdale: the tithes were

commuted for land in 1811. The church, which has a small tower and spire, stands at a short distance from the village. Freestone and limestone abound.

HALE, a chapelry, in the parish of CHILDWALL, union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Warrington; containing 645 inhabitants. Among the families connected with this place have been the Waltons, Hollands, Irelands, and Blackburnes: Sir John de Hibernia, ancestor of the Irelands, came over with the Conqueror, and was buried at Hale chapel in 1088. The township is beautifully situated on the northern bank of the river Mersey; it forms the most southern point of land in Lancashire, and comprises 1626 acres. The village is a delightful spot, and one of the most ancient villages in the county: it received a charter from John, of a market and a fair. The Hall, the seat of John Ireland Blackburne, Esq., who is lord of the manor, is a very ancient mansion of brick, with stone ornaments, and a great part of it is covered with ivy: the north front was built in 1674 by Sir Gilbert Ireland; the south front was rebuilt in 1809, from designs by Nash. In the garden and conservatories are numerous fine specimens of rare and exotic plants; among them are, the Cork-tree, the Tea-tree, and the *Sabal Blackburnia*, or Blackburne-Palm, considered to be the largest of the kind in Europe: it was presented to the family by Lord Petre, in 1737. On the west side of the parsonage-green is an antique vine, by tradition more than 300 years old; the stem is about a foot in diameter: although rugged, and perforated in several places by age, it still spreads its branches luxuriantly over the adjoining cottages, and produces fruit. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Mr. Blackburne. The tithes have been commuted for £140, payable to the Bishop of Chester's lessee, Sir John Gerard, Bart., £42. 2. to the vicar, and £1. 17. 9. to the incumbent of the chapel, whose glebe contains $27\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1754, and has tablets to the memory of Sir Gilbert Ireland and others, the maternal ancestors of the present proprietor. A school is endowed with a house and garden valued at £12 per annum, and the interest of £150, for the education of 12 children; the other scholars pay. The interest of £100, to be distributed in cloth to the poor on the 22nd of November in each year; and the interest of another £100, to be distributed on Sundays at Hale chapel, were bequeathed by William Part, the founder of the endowed school. John Middleton, a man nine feet three inches in height, was born here in 1578. In 1617 Sir Gilbert Ireland took him to the court of James I., where he wrestled with the king's wrestler; he died in 1623, and was buried in the churchyard. A portrait of this gigantic person, who was called "the Childe of Hale," is to be seen in the library of Brasenose College, Oxford; and a likeness of him is also preserved at High Leigh.

HALE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FORDINGBRIDGE, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Downton; containing 209 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Avon, and comprises 1672 acres, of which 456 are woodland, 392 waste, and the rest arable and pasture. The soil, with the exception of the water-meadows, is dry and gravelly; the district around Hale House is richly wooded with oak,

elm, and fir, but the other parts consist mainly of elevated downs. The living is a donative; net income, £122; patron, Joseph Goff, Esq. The tithes of the parish, except South Charford, have been commuted for £185; the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church is in the Grecian style.

HALE, GREAT (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Sleaford; containing 1003 inhabitants. This parish, including the township of Little Hale, comprises by measurement 6244 acres; and has a considerable village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is principally in the decorated English style, and was thoroughly repaired and beautified in 1825-7: the chancel was taken down some time ago. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is supported by the rent of land assigned on the inclosure of the parish. An allotment of 32 acres is let out to the poor of the township of Great Hale, producing a rental of £50, which is distributed among the most necessitous.

HALE, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of GREAT HALE, union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Sleaford; containing 281 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. An allotment of 20 acres is let to the poor, producing a rental of £28. 18., which is distributed among the most necessitous families in the township.

HALE-WESTON.—See HAIL-WESTON.

HALES (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of CLAVERING, E. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Loddon; containing 302 inhabitants. It comprises 909*a.* 3*r.* 11*p.*, of which 761*a.* 1*r.* 18*p.* are arable, 59*a.* 2*r.* 21*p.* woodland, and 89*a.* 3*r.* 12*p.* pasture. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron and impropiator, Sir E. B. Smijth, Bart., whose tithes have been commuted for £246. The church, chiefly in the Norman style, has a circular tower.

HALES, a township, in the parish and union of DRAYTON, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Drayton; containing, with Bloore-in-Tyrley, 561 inhabitants. Hales is the centre division of the parish, and has a small village on an abrupt declivity, near which is Hales Hall. A small chapel was built here in 1833, by the Rev. A. H. Buchanan; and there is also a school.

HALES-OWEN (*ST. MARY AND ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a market-town and parish, in the unions of BROMSGROVE, STOURBRIDGE, and WEST BROMWICH, partly in the Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Hales-Owen and E. divisions of WORCESTERSHIRE, and partly in the Lower division of the same hundred, Stourbridge and Dudley, and E. divisions of the county, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Birmingham, 20 (N. by E.) from Worcester, 42 (S. E.) from Shrewsbury, and 120 (N. W.) from London; containing 17,376 inhabitants, of whom 2056 are in the town. King John, in the 16th year of his reign, gave the manor, and the advowson of the church, which is stated to have been built prior to the Norman Conquest, to Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, who founded here a priory

of Præmonstratensian canons. This priory, from parts of the walls yet remaining, though concealed by brambles and weeds, seems to have been an extensive edifice, and, from the gable end of the chapter-house, in which are some fine lancet windows, to have been in the early English style. At the Dissolution its revenue was estimated at £337. 15. 6. in Salop, and at £282. 13. 4. in Worcestershire. HALES-OWEN was created a borough by the convent, but does not appear to have ever returned members to parliament. It is situated in a fertile vale watered by the river Stour, which has its source in the neighbouring hills; and consists chiefly of one street, in which are some respectable houses, and of some smaller streets containing humbler dwellings irregularly built. The town is lighted with gas. In the vicinity is the Leasowes, the patrimonial estate of Shenstone, which has been deservedly eulogized for the classic taste and elegant chasteness of style with which, during his lifetime, the natural beauty of the grounds was artificially heightened and improved, but of which few traces remain. Belle-Vue House is the seat of John Meredith, Esq. The principal articles of manufacture are large horn-buttons, nails, and some few other articles of iron; the manufacture of steel is extensively carried on at Corngreaves, and there are some coal-mines in the parish. An act was passed in 1846, for making a branch from the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, to Hales-Owen, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. The small river Stour runs through the town, and the Netherton canal passes within half a mile of it. The market is on Monday, but is indifferently attended; the fairs are on the Mondays in Easter and Whitsun weeks. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates; and a high and low bailiff, a constable, and headborough, are annually appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. A court baron is held for the recovery of debts under 40s.

The parish comprises the townships of Cakemore, Cradley, Hasbury, Hawn, Hill, Hunnington, Illy, Langley, Lapal, Lutley, Oldbury, Ridgacre, Romsley, Warley-Salop, and Warley-Wigorn. It contains by computation 11,000 acres, of which about 150 are woodland; the surface is boldly undulated, and the scenery abounds with interesting features. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 8. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and impropiator, Lord Lyttelton: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £900, of which £84 have been alienated as an endowment for the new church of the Quinton. The parochial church is a spacious structure, having a tower surmounted by a lofty and graceful spire: a principal part of the west end is Norman, and the body of the edifice is in the early English style: it was enlarged in 1840, at a cost of about £2000, and contains a handsome monument to the memory of Major Halliday, and an urn to the poet Shenstone, who was buried in the churchyard. At Cradley, Langley, the Quinton, Oldbury, and St. Kenelm, are separate incumbencies. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and others. The free grammar school was founded in 1652, and endowed with lands and tenements now yielding more than £100 per annum: Shenstone received the rudiments of his education in it. Contiguous to the churchyard are schoolrooms capable of receiving 600 children, built in 1838. In 1804, many curious Roman coins were found in an earthen vessel deposited at a small depth below the surface, at Cakemore; but a few

only were preserved. Dr. Adam Littleton, author of a Latin Dictionary and other works, who died in 1694; the poet Shenstone, who died in 1763; and William Caslon, the celebrated type-founder, who died in 1766, were born in the parish.

HALESWORTH (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union and hundred of **BLYTHING**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $30\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Ipswich, and 101 (N. E.) from London; containing 2661 inhabitants. This town, which is situated in a valley on the banks of the river Blyth, is ancient, and indifferently built, nearly in the form of the letter S, but contains a few good houses; the streets are spacious, and well lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water. A small theatre is opened once in two years. The river is navigable hence to Southwold, for craft of about 25 tons, which are usually laden with malt, grain, timber, and general merchandise; and there are some very large malt-houses here, the trade in malting being extensive. The market is on Tuesday, for corn and provisions: a fair is held on October 29th, chiefly for Scotch cattle; and pleasure-fairs take place on Easter-Tuesday and Whit-Tuesday. The magistrates of the hundred hold petty-sessions monthly, and courts leet and baron for the manor are held occasionally: the powers of the county debt-court of Halesworth, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Blything. The parish comprises 1445*a.* 3*r.* 25*p.* The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Chediston united, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of Mrs. Badeley. The tithes have been commuted for £387. 3.; a rent-charge of £10 is paid to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, and the glebe contains 20 acres. The church is a fine edifice of flint, chiefly in the later English style, with a low but handsome tower ornamented with a splendid clock; it was enlarged in 1823, and more recently a gallery was erected. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. John Keable, by will in 1652, left lands worth about £98 per annum, half of which is appropriated to poor widows, and the other half to the apprenticing of boys.

HALEWOOD, a township, in the parish of **CHILDWALL**, union of **PRESCOT**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of **LANCASHIRE**, 8 miles (S. E. by E.) from Liverpool; containing 1101 inhabitants. It comprises 3759*a.* 3*r.*, of generally level surface, and for the most part good strong corn-land, which has been much improved by drainage and the application of manure. The Earl of Derby, and John Ireland Blackburne, Esq., are the chief owners of the soil. An antiquated and secluded building here, called The Hutte, or The Haut, was the abode of the Ireland family, lords of the place, who subsequently removed to Hale Hall. Halewood Farm is the residence of Robert Neilson, Esq.; Halewood Green, that of Spencer Steer, Esq.; and Woodside, that of Sidney Sherlock, Esq. Part of this township and part of Tarbock have been formed into an ecclesiastical district, of which the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Childwall, and endowed with £15 from the tithes of Childwall, £18 from Queen Anne's Bounty, and a rent-charge of £20 from the Earl of Derby; there is a good parsonage-house. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £61. 9. 4. payable to the vicar, £330 to the lessee of the Bishop of Chester, and £3. 9. 4. to the incumbent of Hale. The

church, dedicated to St. Michael, was built in 1839, at a cost of £1200, and was enlarged in 1847, at a cost of £900; it is a cruciform structure in the early English style, with a very neat interior.

HALFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of **BROMFIELD**, union of **LUDLOW**, hundred of **MUNSLow**, S. division of **SALOP**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ludlow; containing, with the township of Dinchope, 124 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Ludlow to Shrewsbury. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Hon. R. H. Clive, who is impropiator; net income, £40: there are five acres of glebe, and a glebe-house, just erected. The chapel is a very old edifice, of which the date cannot be ascertained.

HALFORD, or **HALFORD-BRIDGE** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR**, Kington division of the hundred of **KINGTON**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 4 miles (N.) from Shipston; containing 422 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have had its name from a ford over the Stour, and was at first called Aldford, or Old Ford. It is noticed very early, as being in the possession of Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick; and afterwards passed to the heirs of Andrew Giffard, Margery de Cantelupe, and others. The parish comprises 917 acres, and is bounded on the west by the river Stour, a tributary of the Avon. Stone of good quality for burning into lime, and for rough building purposes, is quarried. The village stands pleasantly on the road between Shipston and Warwick, and has a bridge over the Stour, an ancient structure. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £186; patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1774; the land comprises 178 acres. The church is of very early date.



Seal and Arms.

HALIFAX (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, partly in the union of **TODMORDEN**, but chiefly in that of **HALIFAX**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**; comprising the market-town and borough of Halifax, the parochial chapelries of Elland and Heptonstall, and the townships of Barkisland, Erringden, Fixby, Hipperholme with Brighouse, Langfield, Midgley, Norland, Ovenden, North and South Oram, Rastrick, Rishworth, Shelf, Skircoat, Sowerby, Soyland, Stainland with Old Lindley, Stansfield, Wadsworth, and Warley; the whole containing 130,743 inhabitants, of whom 19,881 are in the town, 42 miles (S. W.) from York, and 197 (N. N. W.) from London. This place is of no great antiquity, nor is it noticed in the Domesday survey. It appears to have been originally an obscure hamlet named Horton, situated in a dreary and almost inaccessible district, and to have acquired its earliest importance from the resort of numerous pilgrims to visit the head of a virgin, the victim of a rejected suitor's revenge. From this circumstance, to which the device of the town seal bears allusion, the present name of the place is supposed to have been derived, the word *Hali*g meaning "holy," and *fax*, "hair;" but some antiquaries, interpreting the name as signify-

ing "Holy Face," derive it from a relic called the Face of St. John, said to have been kept in a solitary hermitage which occupied the site of the present church. The formation of the parish is attributed to the families of Warren and Lacy, lords of the manors of Wakefield and Pontefract, who for this purpose appropriated certain portions of their respective lands; and the earliest document wherein Halifax appears described as a place of any note is a charter, by which, in the beginning of the twelfth century, the church was granted by William de Warren to the priory of Lewes, in the county of Sussex, which his ancestor had founded. Its subsequent growth is ascribed to the settlement of certain emigrants from the Spanish Netherlands, who, seeking refuge from the persecutions to which they were subjected under the government of the Duke of Alva, repaired in great numbers to England, and introduced the woollen manufacture, of which a branch was established here in 1414. At this time there were not more than 13 houses in the town, but it soon began to increase in extent and population; in 1540 it contained 520 houses, and it has since progressively advanced to its present importance, as one of the principal seats of the woollen manufacture.

The practice of summary legislation called Gibbet law, which had from time immemorial prevailed within the limits of the Forest of Hardwick, wherein this parish was included, was for many ages observed here, till it was finally abolished about the year 1650. By this law, a felon who had stolen property to the amount of thirteen pence halfpenny, after being tried by a certain number of frith burghers and found guilty, was subject to execution by the bailiff of the manor, and on the third market-day after his apprehension was publicly executed by a machine similar in its construction to the French guillotine. Part of the stone platform on which these executions took place is yet to be seen on an eminence near the town, named Gibbet Hill, and the original axe is still in the possession of the lord of the manor of Wakefield. In the reign of Charles I., the town was garrisoned by the parliamentary troops, whose cause the inhabitants zealously maintained; and in 1642, an obstinate engagement occurred between the contending forces on Halifax Bank, which, from the slaughter that ensued, has since been called the Bloody Field. Frequent skirmishes, also, took place in the neighbourhood between the royalists who were besieging the towns of Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds, and the inhabitants of Halifax, who often sent troops to the assistance of those places. Near the town are remains of various intrenchments thrown up at this period. During the Commonwealth, the inhabitants sent a representative to parliament; in the rebellion of 1745, they formed themselves into a loyal association, under Sir George Savile, and raised three companies of independent militia, clothed and accoutred at their own expense.

The town is situated in a wild mountainous district, on the south-eastern acclivity of an eminence rising gently to a considerable height from the bank of the river Hebble, which forms the eastern boundary, and falls into the river Calder about two miles to the south. Being inclosed by high grounds, the principal of which is an abrupt chain of hills extending from North Oram to the heights of Clayton, it has, from several lines of approach, the appearance of being in a deep valley. The houses, chiefly of stone, are in general well built, but

some of the streets, in the more ancient parts, are narrow, and irregularly formed: considerable alterations, however, have taken place; obstructions have been removed, the principal thoroughfares widened, spacious streets added, and many handsome public buildings erected, within the last 20 years. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas from works established at the foot of South Oram Bank, at a considerable expense, by a proprietary of £25 shareholders; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water from springs in the township of Ovenden, collected in two capacious reservoirs, each containing nearly 3,000,000 of gallons, constructed in 1826, by subscription amounting to £1900, raised for the purpose of affording employment to the poor during a state of general depression of trade. The theatre, erected by subscription in 1788, is a neat building. The New Assembly-rooms, erected in 1828, form a spacious range, comprising assembly and concert rooms well laid out and tastefully decorated, a news-room, a billiard-room, and the subscription library, formed in 1769, and which contains an excellent collection of more than 7000 volumes. Another newsroom and a subscription library were established in 1823. The Literary and Philosophical Society was founded in 1830, and an elegant hall was erected for its use, of which the first stone was laid in May, 1834; it comprises the requisite arrangements for the meetings of the members, the delivery of lectures, and an extensive and valuable museum. The Mechanics' Institution, opened in 1825, has a library of more than 2000 volumes. The public baths, situated in a beautiful valley near the river, form a handsome establishment, comprising cold, warm, swimming, shower, vapour, and medicated baths, with dressing-rooms, and other accommodations; and attached to the buildings are a bowling-green, and large pleasure-grounds.

The situation of Halifax, in the heart of a populous district between Manchester and Leeds, abounding with coal and springs of excellent soft water, and possessing peculiar facilities of inland navigation, is admirably adapted for the purposes of MANUFACTURE, and has greatly contributed to its prosperity and importance. The woollen manufacture, from its introduction in the year 1414, has continued to increase; the manufacture of worsted stuffs was introduced in 1700, and the cotton and silk manufactures have been subsequently added. The principal articles made in the town and its immediate vicinity, are, broad and narrow woollen-cloths, kerseymeres, shags, coatings, baizes, carpets, shalloons, tammies, corduroys, calimancoes, everlastings, moreens, crapes, bombasins, and damasks. The vale from Sow-erby to Ripponden is famous for the manufacture of blue cloth for the navy, and large quantities of it are also exported to Holland and America; cloths of superior fineness for the foreign markets, made of wool imported from Germany and Spain, were introduced about the year 1814, and foreign wool has since that time been used in the manufacture of the finer broad and narrow cloths. The shalloons are woven chiefly for the Turkish market, and, when dyed of a scarlet colour, are sent direct by the merchants of this town and Leeds to the Levant, where they are used for turbans. The manufacture of bombasins, crapes, and different kinds of stuffs of silk and worsted, is extensively carried on; and the cotton-trade, which is mostly confined to the western

parts of the parish, is making rapid advances. In the production of the various articles, are employed not less than 153 mills, which are propelled by steam-engines of the aggregate power of nearly 2500 horses; of these, 57 are cotton, 45 worsted, 35 woollen, and 4 silk mills: one, erected in 1837, is 300 feet in length, 42 feet wide, and four stories high, and collectively the mills afford occupation to 18,377 persons. In addition to this, not less than 20,000, of whom the greater number are women and children, are engaged in making the cards used in the preparation of the wool and cotton: these cards were formerly all made of leather, with wire teeth fixed in them, and, for the adequate supply of materials, there are numerous curriers and wire-drawers in the town; but India rubber has recently been introduced, and is rapidly growing into general use as a substitute for leather; besides which, a machine has been invented, whereby a tedious manual process has been almost entirely superseded. A considerable number of people are employed in the manufacture of steam-engines and the various machinery used in the factories, for which there are several foundries and forges.

Prior to 1770, the finished cloths were exposed for sale in the butchers' shambles, or in the old market-place, at an early hour in the morning, previously to the commencement of the general market; but in that year a spacious hall was built for the purpose by the lord of the manor; and after the introduction of the worsted stuffs, a more commodious and extensive building was erected in 1779, by the manufacturers in conjunction, at an expense of £12,000. This structure, which is called the *Piece Hall*, is a magnificent quadrangular edifice of freestone, inclosing an area of 10,000 square yards of ground given by Mrs. Caygill. The building is 300 feet in length and 273 in breadth, and on the eastern side is three stories, and on the western two stories, high: the lower story has a rustic arcade in front, under which is a sheltered access to the rooms; and each of the other stories is fronted with a handsome colonnade, under which is a large gallery continued round the whole of the area. The edifice contains 315 rooms, in which the finished goods are exposed for sale, and is lighted entirely from within; it is characterised by a chaste simplicity of style, and from its magnitude has a very imposing effect. It is open for the sale of goods every Saturday, from 10 till half-past 2 o'clock. Facilities of conveyance are afforded by the Rochdale and the Duke of Bridgewater's canals, which open a direct communication with Liverpool, Manchester, and the western district; and by the Calder and Hebble, and Calder, navigations, which connect Halifax with Hull and the eastern district. The Rochdale canal, and the Calder and Hebble navigation, unite at Sowerby-Bridge, about two miles west of the town; and the latter extends to Salterhebble, about a mile and a half to the south, from which place a branch was made in 1828 to Barley Hall, on the east side of Halifax, where wharfs and basins have been constructed, and warehouses erected. The Manchester and Leeds railway passes through several of the townships in the parish. The Halifax branch of this railway, about a mile and a half long, was formed under an act of 1839, and opened in July 1844: some of the gradients are very steep.

The market, which is one of the best in the north of England, is on Saturday; and fairs, for the sale of

cattle, horses, and live-stock, are held on the 24th of June, and the first Saturday in November. The old market-place, which had become inadequate to the wants of the increased population, contains some fine specimens of ancient timber-frame and plaster houses. The new market-place, erected by a proprietary of £50 shareholders, under an act obtained in 1810, occupies a convenient area, with the various shops and other arrangements requisite; the profits arising to the proprietors are limited to ten per cent., the surplus to accumulate for the erection of a town-hall. The GOVERNMENT of Halifax is vested in two constables nominated by the inhabitants, and sworn into office at the court leet of the lord of the manor of Wakefield. The petty-sessions for the wapentake of Morley take place in the town. The magistrates meet every Saturday for the transaction of business relating to the district, at their office at Wards-end; and one or more magistrates are in attendance also on Mondays and Thursdays. The powers of the county debt-court of Halifax, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Halifax. The gaol is situated in Gaol-lane. The inhabitants received the elective franchise in the 2nd of William IV., when Halifax was invested with the privilege of returning two members to parliament; the right of election is vested in the resident £10 householders, and the returning officer is appointed by the sheriff. The borough comprises the whole of the township of Halifax, and parts of the townships of North and South Owsram, including an area of 1254 acres.

The parish comprises by computation not less than 75,740 acres, a considerable portion of which is moor. The surface is abruptly varied, rising into rocky and precipitous eminences in some places, and in others intersected with deep and romantic dells; the scenery is in many parts marked with features of wild and rugged grandeur. The substratum is chiefly gritstone, alternated with coal, ironstone, shale, and freestone of fine texture. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £84. 13. 6½., with a net income of £1678, and the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown: the great tithes were commuted for a fixed payment, in the reign of Elizabeth; and the vicarial tithes, also, for a money payment, under an act of parliament, in 1829. The parochial church, situated on an ascent near the river Hebble, is a venerable structure in the later English style, with a high embattled tower crowned by crocketed pinnacles; the walls of the church are likewise embattled, and strengthened with enriched buttresses terminating in pinnacles. The interior is finely arranged, and of lofty proportions. The nave is separated from the aisles by noble clustered columns and gracefully pointed arches, and lighted by a handsome series of clerestory windows; the ceiling is embellished with the armorial bearings of all the incumbents, from the first institution of the vicarage, in 1274. The chancel is divided from the nave by a carved oak screen of elegant design, and underneath it is a crypt of apparently much earlier date. The present church is the third structure erected on the site, and some slight remains of former churches are incorporated in the building. The church dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, situated in the western portion of the town, was built in 1798, by Dr. Coulthurst, then vicar, and is a handsome structure in the Grecian style, with a campanile turret surmounted by a dome,

and embellished with pilasters of the Ionic order: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £130; patron, John Whitacre, Esq. The district church of *St. James* was erected in 1831, at an expense of £4122, partly defrayed by subscription, but chiefly by grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners; it is in the later English style, with two turrets crowned by domes, and contains 1200 sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Vicar of Halifax; net income, £200, with a house, erected in the Elizabethan style, at a cost of £1200. The district parish of *St. Paul*, King's-Cross, was formed under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of Ripon and the Crown, alternately, and has a net income of £150. The church was opened in May 1847, and is a neat edifice in the early English style, erected at a cost of £4000. Many other churches have been erected in the parish, which are described under the townships where they are respectively situated. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Methodists of the New Connexion, Unitarians, and Wesleyans; a Roman Catholic chapel; and a general cemetery for all denominations, formed at an expense of £2500.

The *Free Grammar school* was founded by patent of Queen Elizabeth, in 1585; and the present school-house, with six acres of land, in Skircoat, was given for its endowment by Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, Edward Savile, Esq., and Sir George Savile, Knt., in 1598; to which have been added many bequests, the whole now producing an income of £187. It is under the direction of twelve governors, in whom is vested the appointment of the first and second masters, who must have studied for five years at one of the universities; and by a decree of the court of chancery in 1840, the head master is empowered to extend the course of studies to the mathematics and other branches of learning. The Rev. Thos. Milner, in 1722, assigned to Magdalen College, Cambridge, money for the foundation of scholarships, to which boys from this school and from the schools of Leeds and Haversham are equally eligible; the amount was afterwards increased by his sister, and the scholarships, now four in number, are each of the annual value of £77. The Blue-coat school for 20 children, who are maintained, educated, and brought up to some useful trade, forms part of a charity founded by Nathaniel Waterhouse in 1642. Almshouses were founded in 1610, by Ellen Hopkinson and Jane Crowther, sisters, for 18 widows and a schoolmaster; they have been rebuilt and enlarged, and there are now 21 widows resident. Nathaniel Waterhouse gave a large house to be used as a workhouse for the employment of the poor, and bequeathed to 13 trustees £200 to purchase land for its support; the residue of his estates he assigned for providing a stipend for a lecturer in the parish church, and increasing the incomes of the curates of the several chapels, for the maintenance of the Blue-coat school noticed above, the support of an almshouse for 12 aged persons, and other charitable uses. The property produces about £1180 per annum. The old house, being found inconvenient for setting the poor to work, was for some time used as a sessions-house, but it was subsequently thoroughly adapted to its original purpose, and occupied as the town workhouse till the erection of the present building, at an expense of £12,000, under the new Poor Law, for the

use of the union, which comprises 19 chapelries and townships, containing 89,729 inhabitants. The dispensary, established in 1807, is now consolidated with the infirmary, for which a handsome building was erected in 1836, at a cost of £7250, of which £2500 were subscribed by the trustees of the former institution. British and Danish antiquities have at various times been found: on Mixenden Moor, near the town, about the close of the last century, a labourer, while digging, struck his spade against a black polished stone, near which were discovered a celt in excellent preservation, four arrow-heads of black flint, a light battle-axe of green pebble, and a hollow gouge of hard grey stone, evidently intended for scooping out vessels of wood. Among the distinguished natives of the parish, have been, Henry Briggs, a skilful mathematician, and author of a work on Logarithms, who was born at Warley, about the year 1556; Dr. John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was born at Haughend, in the township of Sowerby, and baptized at Halifax church; Sir Henry Savile, one of the most accomplished scholars of the 17th century, who was born at Bradley, in the township of Stainland; and Dr. David Hartley, a celebrated metaphysical writer, who was born at Illingworth, in Ovenden. Among eminent residents, have been Daniel De Foe, author of *Robinson Crusoe*, and Sir William Herschel, the astronomer, who officiated as organist in the church.

HALLAM, KIRK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, partly in the union of BELPER, hundred of APPLETREE, and partly in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Derby; containing, with the township of Mapperly, 451 inhabitants. The manor, at the Domesday survey, belonged to Ralph de Burun, and was in the Greys of Codnor in the reign of Edward I. The large estate of the Leake family, granted to them in 1562, was sold after the death of Nicholas Leake, to the Earl of Scarsdale in 1736, and afterwards passed to the Newdigates: in 1762 Francis Newdigate, Esq., of Nottingham, bequeathed the estate to his nephew, Francis Parker, Esq., who took the name of Newdigate. The parish comprises 1690*a.* 2*r.*, mostly a strong soil; of these, 721*a.* 2*r.* 23*p.* are in the township of Kirk-Hallam, and in about equal portions of arable and pasture: the small rural village is embowered in trees. A bed of ironstone is wrought. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 9. 7.; net income, £309; patron and impropiator, F. Newdigate, Esq., lord of the manor, and principal proprietor of the soil. The church, which is in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, is a small structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and low embattled tower; it was repaired in 1844, and the porch rebuilt.

HALLAM, NETHER, a township, in the parish of SHEFFIELD, union of ECCLESALL-BIERLOW, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (W.) from Sheffield; containing 7275 inhabitants. It comprised an extensive common, which, together with that of Upper Hallam, was inclosed in 1791, and brought into a profitable state of cultivation; the scenery is varied, and the Hadfield reservoir of the Sheffield water-works is in the township. A church, dedicated to St. Thomas, was erected in the populous district of Crookes, in 1840, at an expense of

£1400, raised by subscription; is a neat structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, situated on an eminence, and contains 600 sittings, of which 200 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of five trustees; net income, £150, with a good residence. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HALLAM, UPPER, a township, in the parish of SHEFFIELD, union of ECCLESALL-BIERLOW, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Sheffield; containing 1401 inhabitants. This township, forming a romantic district, is bounded on the west by the mountainous moors of Derbyshire, on the north by the river Rivelin, and on the south by the Porter; near the source of the former river is the Redmires reservoir of the Sheffield water-works, about 50 acres in extent. A mineral spring here was in great repute at the time of the plague in 1666, but it has long been neglected.—See FULWOOD.

HALLAM, WEST (*St. WILFRID*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Derby; containing 677 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1322a. 2r. 30p., the soil of which is chiefly a strong clay alternated with marl, and in some parts of lighter quality. The surface is undulated, and the scenery extensive and beautiful; the lower lands are watered by a rivulet called the Nutbrook. Coal is found in abundance, and several collieries are in full operation: the produce is partly conveyed by a branch of the Erewash canal; there is also a considerable traffic by land. The weaving of stockings is carried on to some extent, and the making of lace affords employment to many of the females. The village has been almost entirely rebuilt by Francis Newdigate, Esq., lord of the manor and proprietor of the soil, who has also improved the roads. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of Mr. Newdigate: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises 40 acres, with a glebe-house. The church is in good repair, and is a neat structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, aisles, and a square embattled tower: in the eastern window are coats of arms of the Hunloke family, who formerly possessed the property. The Rev. John Scargill, in 1662, bequeathed £540 for the erection and endowment of a school, of which the annual income is now about £174: the school was rebuilt in 1838. There is a mineral spring, similar in its properties to the Harrogate waters, containing a large proportion of sulphur, and a little lime.

HALLATON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Market-Harborough, and 90 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 637 inhabitants. The name is supposed by some to be a corruption of *Hollow town*, in allusion to the situation of the place in a valley, or hollow spot; by others it is derived from *Holy town*. The market-cross is still standing, but the market has not been held within the memory of the present inhabitants. An attempt was made to revive it in 1767, which proved abortive, owing in a great measure to the badness of the roads, which were then nearly impassable

in winter. Fairs are held for cattle on Holy-Thursday, and the third Thursday after. The living is a rectory, formerly in mediety, which were united in 1728; the north mediety is valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4., and the south at £17. 6. 8.: net income, £646. It is held with the donative of Blaston St. Michael, and is in the alternate patronage of the families of Bewicke and Fenwicke. The church is a large and handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower and spire, and contains an ancient square font, supported by columns ornamented with grotesque heads. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A school is endowed with £24 per annum, issuing from the Town estate of £318 per annum, of which £170 are expended in repairing the highways, £10 in apprenticing children, another portion for the support of almshouses for three widows, and the remainder, except the £24, in the distribution of blankets and coal among the poor. On the western side of the village, at a distance of a mile, is the site of a fortress, called Hallaton Castle Hill: the most conspicuous part is a conical eminence, 118 feet high, and 630 feet in circumference, on which stood the keep, occupying, with the outworks, about two acres of ground. A quarter of a mile south-west of this, are traces of another fortress of nearly the same extent. A battle is said to have been fought near Hallaton, and these vestiges give countenance to the tradition, as also does the name of Bloodwood, affixed to a spot where the battle is said to have taken place.

HALLATROW, a hamlet, in the parish of HIGH LITTLETON, union of CLUTTON, hundred of CHEWTON, E. division of SOMERSET, $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Bath; containing 351 inhabitants.

HALL-CARR.—See COUPE and LENCHES.

HALL-GARTH, in the parish of PITTINGTON, S. division of EASINGTON ward, union, and N. division of the county, of DURHAM; containing 2295 inhabitants. Hall-Garth, or South Pittington, forms the most important part of the parish, and includes the church and vicarage-house; it is a mile from North Pittington.

HALL-GREEN, a hamlet, in the parish of YARDLEY, union of SOLIHULL, Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Northfield and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (S.) from Birmingham. It lies on the road from Birmingham to Henley. Here is a chapel, of which the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Trustees. The edifice was built in 1703, by Job Marston, Esq., at an expense of £1000, and was endowed with property that now produces £130 per annum: a gallery was added in 1836.

HALLING (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of NORTH AYLESFORD, hundred of SHAMWELL, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Rochester; containing 448 inhabitants. The bishops of Rochester had a palace here before the Conquest, which was rebuilt some time in the twelfth century; additions were made about the year 1320, and there are still some remains. The parish consists of 1847 acres, of which 514 are in wood; it is watered by the river Medway, and a ridge of hills extends across it. Chalk abounds, and the works for burning it into lime provide the chief occupation of the inhabitants: the lime used in building Waterloo and London bridges was brought from Halling. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.; patrons and appro-

priators, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester : the great tithes have been commuted for £238, and the vicarial for £150 ; the incumbent's glebe contains 31 acres, and there is an appropriate glebe of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre. The church is principally in the early English style, with a low tower. Lambard, the Kentish historian, was a native of this place.

HALLINGBURY, GREAT, or HALLINGBURY-MORLEY, a parish, in the union of BISHOP-STORTFORD, hundred of HARLOW, S. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Bishop-Stortford ; containing 690 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2639 acres, of which 45 are waste land or common ; it is bounded on the west by the river Stort, and forms part of a cheerful and fertile district bordering on the county of Hertford. On a green called Woodhill, a fair is held on Whit-Tuesday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22, and in the gift of J. Archer Houlton, Esq. : the tithes have been commuted for £704, and the glebe comprises 56 acres. The church is a small handsome edifice, with a square embattled tower, and contains, in the chancel, a very old brass monument to the memory of the Parker family. On Mr. Houlton's estate are the remains of an encampment, called Wallbury, of elliptic form, and inclosing an area of about 30 acres, defended by a double rampart.

HALLINGBURY, LITTLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BISHOP-STORTFORD, hundred of HARLOW, S. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Bishop-Stortford ; containing 497 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1612 acres, of which 34 are waste land or common ; it is bounded on the south by Great Hallingbury. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of the Charter-House, London : the tithes have been commuted for £465, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church, a small plain edifice with a square embattled tower surmounted by a shingled spire, consists of a nave and chancel ; a gallery has been erected, with 50 sittings.

HALLINGTON (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Louth ; containing 78 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Raithby, and valued in the king's books at £17. 1. 8. ; impropiator, C. Chaplin, Esq.

HALLINGTON, a township, in the parish of ST. JOHN LEE, union of HEXHAM, S. division of TINDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 11 miles (N. N. E.) from Hexham ; containing 105 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Haledown*, was a possession of Hexham Abbey. It is situated north of the Erring burn, and east of the road from Chollerton to Kirk-Harle ; and the estate consists of about 300 acres of land, of which 220 are in tillage, and the remainder in grass. On an eminence called the Mote-Law is a square intrenchment, with a hearth-stone in the centre, upon which beacon-fires were kindled.

HALLIWELL, a township, and ecclesiastical district, in the parish of DEANE, union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 1 mile (N. W.) from Bolton, on the road to Chorley and Preston ; containing 3242 inhabitants. The first mention of Halliwell occurs in the 17th year of the reign of John, when the abbot of Cockersand had an exemption from fines and

amerciements, by a charter of that date from the king. Among the early families resident here were the Pilkingtons, Radcliffs, and Bartons. The heiress of the last-named married Henry, eldest son of the first viscount Fauconberg, whose descendant, Thomas, in 1721 sold the estate of Smithills, here, which afterwards passed to the Byroms, of Manchester, from whom it was purchased by Richard Ainsworth, Esq., for £21,000. The township comprises 2320 acres, mostly grass-land, of a clayey soil ; the surface and scenery are mountainous, running up to the base of the Rivington range. The population is employed in two extensive bleaching-works, a cotton-mill, six collieries, a large stone-quarry, and in agriculture. Smithills Hall is an ancient mansion, recently restored : it stands in a sheltered situation at the head of a fine lawn, and has two wings, with a court-yard in the centre ; the east wing contains a private chapel, on the window of which are the arms of the Stanleys and Bartons. The Rev. George Marsh, the Protestant martyr, was tried at the Hall, by Sir Roger Barton, in the reign of Mary, and being declared guilty, was burnt at Chester, on the 24th of April, 1555, a barrel of pitch being placed over his head at the stake, a refinement of cruelty peculiar to his execution. The living of Halliwell is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Trustees. The church, St. Peter's, was built in 1844, at a cost of £700, and is in the early English style, with a square tower, having eight bells, and surmounted by pinnacles ; the interior is richly fitted up, contains three painted windows, and a splendid organ. A national school is endowed with £10 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

HALLOUGHTON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, Southwell division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. S. W.) from Southwell ; containing 88 inhabitants. It comprises 900 acres ; the surface is hilly, and the soil generally a stiffish clay. Blue lias is quarried for the roads. The living is a perpetual curacy ; net income, £46 ; patron, the Bishop of Ripon.

HALLOW, a parish, in the union of MARTLEY, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Worcester ; containing, with the chapelry of Broadheath and hamlet of Shoulton, 1228 inhabitants. This is a fertile parish, comprising a considerable area of land, of which the river Severn forms the eastern boundary. From a Chamber-order book of the city of Worcester (date 1575) it appears that Queen Elizabeth chose this spot for hunting purposes, killing two bucks here during her visit to Worcester. The mansion of Hallow Park, a handsome seat, occupies the summit of a small eminence, near the village, and not far westward of the Severn, which adds greatly to the beauty of the well-wooded grounds. The manor of Woodhall, the residence of the abbots of Worcester, now belongs to Francis Hooper, Esq., as lessee under the Bishop of Worcester. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Grimley. The church was rebuilt in 1830, and contains 600 sittings, whereof 300 are free : in 1839 an organ was erected, by subscription. The remains of the distinguished surgeon, Sir Charles Bell, who died at Hallow Park in 1842, are interred in the churchyard. On Hallow common, about half a mile beyond the village, is a place of worship for Independents. A school has

an endowment of £70 per annum ; and in the village is a useful circulating library. There is a chalybeate spring. —See BROADHEATH.

HALLYSTONE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **ROTHBURY**, W. division of **COQUETDALE** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**; containing, with the townships of **Barrow**, **Dueshill**, **Harbottle**, and **Linsields**, 443 inhabitants, of whom 125 are in the township of **Hallystone**, 7 miles (W. by N.) from **Rothbury**. The parish is almost entirely covered with heath. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of **Allenton** in 1311. Near the church are the foundations of a priory for Benedictine nuns, founded by one of the **Umfravilles**, lords of **Redesdale**; the rectory of **Allenton** was appropriated to it, because, as said by **Pope Gregory XI.** in his letters apostolic, the endowments of the priory, being situated in the marches, were so wasted and destroyed, that the nuns could not maintain themselves. At the time of the Dissolution the priory was possessed of various houses and lands in the village of **Hallystone**, farms at **Corsenside**, **Brigghouses**, **Woodhouses**, and **Risingham**, in **Redesdale**, lands at **Wreigh-Hill**, a house in **Alnwick**, lands at **Wallington**, **Bavington**, **Nun-Riding**, **Thockrington**, and **Rochester**, with several houses in **Newcastle**; they had likewise the rectories of **Alnwick**, **Hallystone**, and **Corsenside**. Here are also the remains of a tower, which was a place of great security before the union of the two kingdoms. On the southern bank of the **Coquet**, which runs through the parish, are vestiges of an old edifice, styled **Barrow Peel**, and a little to the west is **Ridlee Cairn Hill**, both supposed to have been cemeteries of the ancient Britons. Poised on the summit of a lofty hill, near which is **Harbottle Loch**, is a large stone named the **Drake stone**. There is a fine basin of water, called **Lady's Well**, beautifully variegated at the bottom with green and white sand, and encircled by a wall of hewn stone. Upon the introduction of Christianity into Northumbria, it is said that about 8000 persons were baptized at **Hallystone** by **Paulinus**.

HALMER-END, a township, in the parish of **AUDLEY**, union of **NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME**, N. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 2 miles (S. by E.) from **Audley**; containing 907 inhabitants. It includes the village of **Alsager's-Bank**, consisting chiefly of cottages, and within its limits is also the seat of **Apedale Hall**. Here are places of worship for Independents and Methodists.

HALNAKER, a tything, in the parish of **BOXGROVE**, union of **WEST HAMPNETT**, hundred of **Box** and **STOCKBRIDGE**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of the county of **SUSSEX**; containing 233 inhabitants.

HALSALL (*St. Cuthbert*), a parish, in the union of **ORMSKIRK**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**; comprising the townships of **Down Holland**, **Halsall**, and **Lydiat**, and the chapelries of **Maghull**, and **Melling with Cuncsough**; and containing 4445 inhabitants, of whom 1218 are in the township of **Halsall**, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from **Ormskirk**. **Halsall** was anciently under the barony of **Warrington**. Of a family of the local name, was **Simon de Halsall**, contemporary with **Sir Adam de Molines**, 12th **Henry III.**; and previous to 1593 lived **Sir Edward Halsall**, some time chancellor of the exchequer at **Chester**. **Sir Cuthbert Halsall** sold the manor and advowson of the church, for, it is said, £1000, to **Sir Gilbert**, Lord

Gerard of Bromley. By the will of the **Gerards**, Lord **Mahon**, Baron of **Oakhampton**, succeeded to **Halsall**; and his wife conveyed the property, by her second marriage, to the **Mordaunts**, who sold the living to the **Blundell** family. The parish comprises 29,312 acres, of which 6996a. 3r. are in **Halsall** township. It is situated near the coast, and intersected by the **Leeds** and **Liverpool** canal, which passes through each of its townships; the views of the sea are good, and the air salubrious. There are some quarries of freestone; and in **Halsall** moss, which is rather extensive, is found a bituminous turf, which burns like a candle. **La Mancha**, here, is the residence of **Thomas Fisher Moore**, Esq. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 11. 5½., and in the patronage of **R. B. B. Hollinshead Blundell**, Esq., of **Deysbrook**; net income, £3051: the rector's house is a stately structure of stone, built in 1847. The parochial church is handsome, partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, with a lofty spire, and forms a conspicuous object in the scenery. There are also churches at **Maghull**, **Melling**, and **Lydiat**, the livings of which are perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the rector. In the churchyard is a school-house, built in 1595, by **Edward Halsall**, who bequeathed a rent-charge of £13. 6. 8.

HALSE, a hamlet, in the parish of **St. Peter**, union and borough of **BRACKLEY**, hundred of **KING'S-SUTTON**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 2¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Brackley**; containing 64 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel dedicated to **St. Andrew**.

HALSE (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of **TAUNTON**, hundred of **WILLITON** and **FREEMANNERS**, though locally in the W. division of the hundred of **KINGSBURY**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 4 miles (E.) from **Wiveliscombe**; containing 421 inhabitants. It comprises 1301 acres, of which 59 are common land or waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 19. 7., and in the gift of **Mrs. Frobisher**: the great tithes have been commuted for £327. 16., and the vicarial for £135; the glebe contains 4 acres.

HALSHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **PATRINGTON**, S. division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESS**, E. riding of **YORK**, 6 miles (E. by S.) from **Hedon**; containing 284 inhabitants. It comprises 2800 acres. The soil is various, in some parts rich arable land, and in others of inferior quality; the surface is flat, and was formerly subject to inundation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £631; patron, **J. Dyneley**, Esq. On an eminence near the church is an elegant mausoleum, built at an expense of £10,000, of white freestone faced with polished marble, having in the centre a beautiful monument to the memory of **William Constable**, Esq., whose remains lie here, surrounded by those of his ancestors. **Sir John Constable**, in 1579, bequeathed a rent-charge of £80, for a free school, and an hospital for eight men and two women; to which **Catherine Constable** added £6. 13. 4. a year for putting out apprentices, and £10 a year for the maintenance of a scholar at **Trinity College**, **Oxford**. These two latter sums, however, have never been paid or demanded: the £6. 13. 4. were to be paid out of lands at **Gates-in-Stainhoe** and **Stapleton-upon-Tees**, and the £10 out of tithes at **Baldersby** now belonging to **Lord Grantham**.



Arms.

HALSTEAD (*ST. GEORGE*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Chelmsford, and 47 (N. E.) from London; containing 5710 inhabitants. This town is pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity rising from the river Colne, and on the road from London to Norwich,

through Bury St. Edmund's; it consists chiefly of one spacious street, containing some handsome and well-built houses, is lighted with gas, and supplied with water from springs. In the reign of Elizabeth, many of the French Protestants being violently persecuted in their own country, fled to England, and, settling at Halstead and Colchester, introduced the manufacture of baize and says, now discontinued. Large silk-crape mills were established in 1825, on the site of a flour-mill, and employ about 800 persons, mostly females. An act was passed in 1846, for effecting railway communication with Colchester. A market for corn is held on Tuesday; and there are cattle-fairs on May 6th and October 29th. Courts leet and baron take place about once a year, by the lord of the manor; and the petty-sessions for the division of South Hinckford are held here on alternate Tuesdays. The powers of the county debt-court of Halstead, established in 1847, extend over the greater part of the registration-district of Halstead. There is a house of correction, in which is a tread-mill. The parish comprises 5632*a.* 1*r.* 14*p.*, of which 4176*a.* 2*r.* 15*p.* are arable, 854*a.* 2*r.* 7*p.* pasture, 250 acres woodland and plantations, and about 70 appropriated to the cultivation of hops: there are numerous handsome seats.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17; patron, the Bishop of London; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter, and Vicars Choral, of St. Paul's Cathedral, under whom the great tithes are held on lease by J. G. Sparrow, Esq., and have been commuted for £1350; the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £470, and the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church is a spacious edifice, in the later English style, except the chancel, which is in the decorated style; its spire is of wood, and occupies the place of one destroyed by lightning about 90 years ago. It contains many ancient monuments, brasses, and inscriptions; and probably belonged to a college of priests, founded here in the 14th of Edward IV., and the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £26. 5. 8. A district parish, named the *Holy Trinity*, was constituted in October 1844, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; it comprises part of the town, from which it extends nearly two miles. The church is a very handsome and spacious edifice in the early English style, with a spire 150 feet in height, and cost about £5000. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with £150 per annum, and in the patronage of the Bishop of London. At Greenstead-Green is a district church, dedicated to *St. James*, which was consecrated in Oct. 1845. It is a beautiful structure in the same style, built at the expense of Mrs. Gee, of Colne House, on a site presented by Mrs. Brewster, and has a tower which forms a con-

spicuous object for miles round; the fittings-up of the interior are exceedingly good, and at the east end is a window of stained glass. The total cost, including the endowment, schools, and parsonage, amounting to £8000, was defrayed by Mrs. Gee. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Independents. A free grammar school, founded by Lady Ramsey in 1594, is endowed with a rent-charge of £20, and a house for the master. The family of Martin, in 1573, left lands producing £130 per annum, and Mrs. Holmes, in 1783, £4000 three per cents., for the benefit of the poor. The union comprises 16 parishes or places, and contains a population of 17,691. Thomas Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Edward IV., a distinguished patron of literature, was a native of Halstead.

HALSTEAD (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of SEVEN-OAKS, hundred of CODSHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Seven-Oaks; containing 303 inhabitants. It comprises 918 acres, of which 130 are in wood. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £5. 17. 11.; net income, £184. The church was rebuilt, and a handsome chapel added to the north side, by the lord of the manor, in 1609; the windows of the latter were richly ornamented with stained glass, but most of it has been destroyed. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents.

HALSTEAD, a township, in the parish of TILTON, union of BILLESDON, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Oakham; containing 186 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HALSTOCK (*ST. MARY*), a parish and liberty, in the union of BEAMINSTER, Sherborne division of DORSET, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Yeovil; containing 626 inhabitants. The road from Bridport to Yeovil passes through. The parish comprises about 3200 acres, whereof one-third is arable, one-third pasture, and the rest woodland and waste. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lord Abinger, with a net income of £100: the tithes have been commuted for £485, and there are 85 acres of glebe.

HALSTON, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of OSWESTRY, N. division of SALOP, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Oswestry; containing 34 inhabitants. The Knights Templars had a preceptory here, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, which subsequently belonged to the Hospitallers, and was valued in the 26th of Henry VIII. at £160. 14. 10. per annum: in the reign of Mary it was re-granted to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and in that of Elizabeth was possessed by William Horne. The district comprises about 1700 acres; the soil is generally loam, with a portion of reclaimed bog which is now very fertile. Halston House is a handsome mansion, in front of which is a fine sheet of water, formed by a diversion of the channel of the river Perry. The Ellesmere canal passes close to the boundary of the liberty. Connected with Halston House is an elegant chapel, in the later English style, the living of which is a donative, in the patronage of the Mytton family, who pay the minister an annual stipend of £105.

HALSTOW, HIGH, (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Hoo, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Rochester; containing 373 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2926*a.* 2*r.* 30*p.*, of which about 1283 acres are arable, 1468 pasture and marsh, 58 acres salts, or land outside the river walls, and 85 wood, consisting chiefly of oak and elm. The soil of the arable grounds is heavy; the pastures were formerly for the most part overflowed by the Thames, but now, though the soil is wet and heavy, are in tolerable condition. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. 7½, and in the patronage of Mrs. S. Burt: the tithes have been commuted for £759, and there are five acres of glebe.

HALSTOW, LOW (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MILTON, Upper division of the lathe of Scray, E. division of KENT, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Sittingbourne; containing 297 inhabitants. It is situated at the upper end of Stangate creek, by which it has a communication with the Medway a little above Sheerness. Here vessels from foreign countries, that cannot produce clean bills of health, are compelled to perform quarantine, and to remove their cargoes into two large vessels called Lazarettos, constantly stationed for the purpose of receiving them. The road from Chatham to Sheerness, by King's Ferry, crosses the creek at a ford called the Stray, south of the church. It is stated that several ships and boats belonged to the village in the reign of Elizabeth. The parish comprises 1563*a.* 3*r.* 22½*p.*, of which 37 acres are in wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 2.; net income, £245; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church is a very ancient building in the early English style.

HALTHAM-UPON-BAIN (*ST. BENEDICT*), a parish, in the union and soke of HORNCastle, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5¼ miles (S. by W.) from Horncastle; containing 253 inhabitants. The Horncastle canal, upon which steam-vessels ply daily between Lincoln and Boston, passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Roughton in 1741, and valued in the king's books at £8. 11. 3.

HALTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Wendover; containing 198 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, and valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £200; patron, Sir J. D. King, Bart.

HALTON, a chapelry, and formerly a market-town, in the parish and union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER; comprising the townships of Halton, Norton, and Stockham; and containing 1734 inhabitants, of whom 1397 are in the township of Halton, 3½ miles (N. N. E.) from Frodsham. This place was anciently the head of a barony, or fee, which, with the constableness of Chester, was conferred by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, upon his cousin, Nigel, whom he also appointed his earl marshal. These offices were held for a long period by Nigel's successors, barons of Halton, who, among other privileges granted by the earls of Chester, had the power of holding courts for the trial of all offenders within the barony, and for the determination of all pleas, except such as belonged to the earl's sword; they had also a prison, and a master-serjeant and eight under-serjeants,

within their fee. The barony became annexed to the crown in the reign of Henry IV., through the descent of that monarch from Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster and eleventh baron of Halton: it is now held under lease from the crown by the Marquess of Cholmondeley. Halton is traditionally said to have been a favourite hunting-seat of the great John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. The castle, occupying a commanding situation on the brow of a hill overlooking a great part of Cheshire, with an extensive view across the river Mersey into Lancashire, was built soon after the Conquest; and the town which arose under its protection, obtained the grant of a weekly market and two annual fairs, which have been long discontinued. During the civil war, the castle was garrisoned for the king, in the early part of 1643; but in the following year it was taken by the parliamentarians. There are few remains of the building; the only habitable part, apparently rebuilt since the Restoration, has been converted into an inn, in which an apartment has been fitted up for holding the courts for the honour. A distinct coroner is appointed. The township comprises 1614 acres, the soil of which is clay and loam. The Mersey and Irwell and the Duke of Bridgewater's canals pass through. In 1837 an act was passed for lighting the place with gas. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rev. John Collins; net income, £157. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. A chapel is mentioned by Sir Peter Leycester, as having existed previous to 1625; it was rebuilt about the close of the seventeenth century. In 1733 a library was founded by Sir John Chesshyre, an eminent lawyer in the reign of Queen Anne, the representative of an ancient family seated at Hallwood, in the township: this library now contains several hundred volumes. A school is endowed with £36 per annum, and an almshouse for six "decayed and honest old servants," founded in the year 1767 by Pusey Brooke, Esq., with £54. 12. per annum.

HALTON (*ST. WILFRID*), a parish, in the hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of LANCA-SHIRE, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Lancaster, on the mountain road to Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing, with the chapelry of Aughton, 694 inhabitants. A votive altar, for a body of Roman soldiers, discovered in the churchyard, would seem to indicate the immediate presence of the ancient conquerors in the neighbourhood. The manor was formerly of great extent. At the time of the Domesday survey, Halton had no fewer than twenty-two dependent townships, the property of the Saxon Earl Tosti; but the modern parish contains only those of Halton and Aughton. It is situated on the north bank of the Lune, and comprises 3738 acres, of which 1292 are arable, 2123 meadow and pasture, and 247 woodland. The surface is hilly; in the lower parts the soil is fertile and well-wooded, but a great portion of the rest is moorish: from the higher grounds are beautiful views of Lancaster town and castle, and Morecambe bay. There are several good stone-quarries, for building; and two cotton-mills are in operation. The Lancaster canal is carried over the valley by a magnificent aqueduct of seven arches. The sole right of the fishery on the Lune, for two miles here, from Escow beck to Denny beck (in the township of Quernmore), was granted in 1837 by the Queen to John Walmsley, Esq., of Richmond House, Lancaster.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 0. 7½., and in the patronage of John Thompson, Esq., of Holme Island: the tithes have been commuted for £480. The body of the church is the third recorded erection on the site, and was built in 1792; the tower, a large square massive pile, is very ancient. In the churchyard stands a Saxon cross, mounted upon three steps: the sides are rudely carved with foliage, human figures, a cross, and a horse; and on the top is a dial-plate, inscribed "For St. Wilfride church at Halton, 1635." Thomas Withers, in 1747, gave property now producing £11 a year for instruction. On inclosing Halton moor, an elegantly-chased silver cup, bearing leaves, and the figures of a bull and a panther, probably copied from a Roman vase, was disinterred. It had two ears, like the *diota* of the Romans, and was filled with nearly 800 silver coins of Canute, among which was a *beah*, or neck-collar of thin gold, having in high relief the figure of a lion: nothing was more common than the use of this kind of ornament, among the Anglo-Saxons.

HALTON, a chapelry, in the parish of CORBRIDGE, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Hexham; containing 46 inhabitants. The chapel was rebuilt in 1706, principally by the subscriptions of John Douglas, Esq., and the freeholders of Whittingham. Near it is Halton Tower, an ancient edifice with four turrets, on the north side of which the remains of a much larger building may be traced.

HALTON, EAST, or HALTON-UPON-HUMBER (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, E. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7½ miles (E. by S.) from Barton, and 5 miles (S. E.) from Barrow; containing 627 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Humber, and comprises by measurement 3500 acres; the soil, though various, is moderately fertile. Communication is maintained with the port of Hull by a market-boat from Halton-Skitter, twice every week. The village, which is irregularly built, forms a line of considerable length, and commands some fine views of the river and of the opposite coast of Yorkshire. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 4., and has a net income of £161: patron and impropiator, the Earl of Yarborough: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801; the glebe comprises 160 acres. The church was erected prior to the Conquest. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

HALTON, EAST, a township, in the parish and union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Skipton; containing 120 inhabitants. The township comprises 1244 acres, chiefly excellent pasture land, but including 300 acres of waste or common; the surface is mountainous, and the scenery romantic. Good grit and limestone are abundant. The tithes have been commuted for £20.

HALTON-GILL, a chapelry, in the parish of ARNCLIFFE, union of SETTLE, wapentake of STAINCLIFFE WEST, W. riding of YORK, 11½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Settle; containing 90 inhabitants. This chapelry, which was formerly part of the neighbouring township of Litton, includes Upper and Nether Hesleden, and

Foxup, and comprises 7176a. 3r. 28p., of which 5881 acres are meadow and pasture, 1200 common, and 8 woodland. The river Skirfare has its source about five miles above, in several mountain streams, which, uniting in one channel, flow through the vale here, and join the Wharfe. Small coal is dug in summer to burn lime. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Arncliffe, with a net income of £80; impropiators, the Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford. The township is all abbey land, and is exempt from tithes when in the hands of owners; the tithes, subject to that exemption, have been commuted for £109. 18. The church is a neat edifice in the later English style, erected in 1626. At a place called the Giants' Graves, fenced by huge limestone pillars set upright, human bones have been found.

HALTON-HOLEGATE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, E. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Spilsby; containing 544 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 17. 11½.; net income, £352; patron, Lord Wiltoughby d'Eresby. There are several benefactions, producing £7. 14. per annum, for the poor.

HALTON-SHIELDS, a township, in the parish of CORBRIDGE, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Hexham; containing 59 inhabitants. It is situated on the line of the Roman wall, eastward of the station called *Hunnum*, or Halton-Chesters, anciently garrisoned by the *Ala Saviniana*, and the walls, ditches, and interior offices of which now appear in confused heaps of ruins. Inscriptions have been found, with copper coins, stags' horns, and a quantity of muscleshells; and in 1803 a ring of pure gold, weighing nearly half an ounce, was discovered in the neighbourhood.

HALTON, WEST (*St. ETHELREDA*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, N. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8½ miles (W.) from Barton-upon-Humber, and 12 (N. N. W.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing, with the township of Gunhouse, and part of the hamlet of Coleby, 424 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated upon the road to Whitton Ferry on the Humber, comprises 2942 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and one-third meadow, pasture, and woodland; the surface is rather undulated, and the soil of various kinds, but fertile. Stone of moderate quality is quarried for the roads and for building cottages. The ferry affords facility of communication by steam-packets, daily; and at Brough, on the opposite side of the river, is a station on the Hull railway. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich: the tithes of West Halton and Gunhouse have been commuted for £401. 12., and certain impropiate tithes for £35; the glebe comprises 340 acres. The church is a small edifice in the later English style, erected in 1695, with the materials of a larger structure, which was destroyed by fire; it was repaired and repewed in 1840, and the altar has been beautified, a new porch and vestry built, and a gallery added, during the incumbency of the present rector. The chapel of ease at Gunhouse was rebuilt in 1838. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

HALTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of LONG PRESTON, union of SETTLE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Settle; containing 166 inhabitants. The township is on the western acclivity of Ribblesdale, and comprises 2209*a.* 3*r.* 16*p.*, of which 1995 acres are meadow and pasture, 77 arable, and 109 woodland. Halton Place is situated in a highly improved demesne. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £25. 1., and the vicarial for £26. 10.

HALTWHISTLE (*HOLY CROSS*), a town and parish, and the head of a union, in the W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; comprising the townships of Bellister, Blenkinsopp, East Coanwood, Featherstone, Haltwhistle, Hartley-Burn, Henshaw, Melkridge, Plainmellor, Ridley, Thirlwall, Thorngraston, and Wall-Town; and containing 4655 inhabitants, of whom 984 are in the township of Haltwhistle, 36 miles (W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 315 (N. N. W.) from London. The place is of considerable antiquity, though mention of it does not occur at a very early period. About the year 1416, a tower existed here, which was perhaps the same as that described in 1542 as the inheritance of Sir William Musgrave; the Blenkinsopps also had a tower in 1568, and there are still remaining in the market-place two houses of this kind, partly modernised, and occupied as inns. Among the few events of importance connected with the history of the town, may be mentioned the sojourn of Edward I. in 1306, and it was probably during that monarch's stay in the neighbourhood that he granted to William de Roos, of Yolton, the privilege of a market and fair at *Hautewysill*. The town was anciently styled a borough, and governed by a bailiff. The manor seems to have been given by the kings of Scotland to the family of Roos, of Hamlake and Wark, and from them to have passed to the Musgraves, of Hartley Castle and Edenhall, who held it in the time of Elizabeth; in 1663 it belonged to Mr. William Pearson, and it was till lately the property of the Cuthbertson family.

The PARISH is divided into two nearly equal parts by the South Tyne and its tributary the Tippal, or Tippalt, and is also intersected by two roads, both between Newcastle and Carlisle. It is about 12 miles in length, and of very irregular breadth, extending along the courses of the South Tyne, the Tippal, and Pow-Charney, which form gradually steep and narrowing valleys, principally in a direction from south-east to north-west. Along the streams are slips of arable land, but the moors and mountains produce scarcely any corn, and are mainly depastured by sheep and black cattle: the soil is clay in the higher grounds, and mostly gravel in the valleys, where the scenery in some places is luxuriant and beautiful, while, above, little else is seen than dark heathy fells, and a dreary and treeless waste. A series of whinstone crags commences from the top of the ascent above Glen-Whelt, near the Roman station *Caer-Voran*, and stretches to the north-east almost across the county; as seen from Gilsland on the north, these crags present a singular and striking termination of the landscape, forming a continuous serrated line as far as the eye can reach. The geological features are peculiarly interesting in the pass between Greenhead and Glen-Whelt, indicating some great convulsion of nature, supposed to have been the effect of internal fire at a remote

and unknown era. Ironstone is found in abundance, and there are veins of lead-ore; but neither mineral is wrought. Extensive collieries have been long in operation; the principal are at Blenkinsopp, Hartley-Burn, Melkridge, Thorngraston, Coanwood, and Fell-End. There are also several quarries of limestone and freestone, the latter used for building, and the former burnt for sale at Blenkinsopp. The manufacture of plaids, flannels, blankets, druggets, and coarse cloths, is carried on in two establishments, one of which has a branch at Bardon-Mill; but the sale being chiefly in the neighbourhood, the number of hands employed is not considerable. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes through the parish, and attains its summit level between the head of Pow-Charney and the river Irthing, near the farmhouse called the Gap; it has a station in the town, with a convenient carriage-shed, and other stations at Bardon-Mill, Greenhead, and Rose-Hill.

The TOWN, formerly called Haltwesel, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, on the high road, and commands a fine prospect of the surrounding country, including the windings of the Tyne. The buildings are irregular, and there are but few good houses; the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water from wells, and from brooks situated to the north. The town is overlooked by the remarkable feature called the Castle Hill, a natural bank cut off from the ground to the north-east by the glen of Haltwhistle burn, and having apparently had its west end made steep by human labour, and certainly a breast-work or dyke of gravelly earth, about 3 or 4 feet high, added round its margin on the east, north, and west. Its summit is a plain of about 190 feet from east to west, and 74 from north to south; on which last side the escarpment seems to have been terraced, probably for cultivation. The market, in which grain is sold, is on Thursday. Fairs are held on May 14th and November 22nd, for horses, cattle, and general merchandise; statute-fairs on the Thursday before 12th May, and on the 11th November; and a tryst, principally for sheep, and recently established, on 17th September. The powers of the county debt-court of Haltwhistle, established in 1847, extend over the greater part of the registration-district of Haltwhistle. The township comprises 2759 acres, of which 1350 are waste or common.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 3. 1½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, with a net income of £593, and a glebe; impropiator, Sir Edward Blackett, Bart. The vicarial tithes for the townships of Melkridge and Henshaw were commuted on the inclosure of common land upwards of 35 years ago, for a farm called the Vicar's Allotment. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, situated on a slope, between which and the river an alluvial plain or haugh of no great breadth intervenes; it contains a monument to the memory of a crusader. At Beltingham is an ancient endowed chapel, a handsome edifice; and at Greenhead another chapel, erected in 1828: the livings of both are perpetual curacies in the patronage of the Vicar. There are places of worship in the parish for Independents, Presbyterians, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends. A school, now conducted on the national system, was endowed in 1721 by Lady Capel, with the twelfth part of an estate at Faversham, in Kent.

The poor law union of Haltwhistle includes the whole of the western division of Tindale ward, and contains five parishes, comprising eighteen townships, with a population of 5949. The Roman wall intersects the parish from east to west, and in some places may be distinctly traced, with the ditches on both sides, on a line with the ancient road from Newcastle to Carlisle; it is carried along the verge of the crags before mentioned, its stations, castles, and towers once mingling with their saw-like and spiral forms. The martyred Bishop Ridley was a native of the parish.

HALVERGATE (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of BLOFIELD, hundred of WALSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Acle; containing 495 inhabitants. It is intersected by the Norwich and Yarmouth railway, and comprises 2649*a.* 3*r.* 28*p.*, of which about 1892 acres are marsh ground: the sea formerly came up to Halvergate, which was a port before Yarmouth. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £325; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely. Under an inclosure act, 15½ acres have been allotted to the poor for fuel.

HALWELL, a parish, in the union of HOLSWORTHY, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Holsworthy and N. divisions of DEVON, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Launceston; containing 319 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Oakhampton to Holsworthy, and comprises 2881 acres, of which 1605 are waste land or common; the soil is clayey, and the cultivated lands are chiefly arable. Good freestone is obtained. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 3. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £210. The glebe comprises about 75 acres. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

HALWELL (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of TOTNES, hundred of COLERIDGE, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON, 5¼ miles (S. by W.) from Totnes; containing 445 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3000 acres, whereof 815 are common or waste land. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Harberton: the appropriate tithes have been commuted for £417. 10., and the vicarial for £182. 10.

HAM, a tything, in the parish, and Upper division of the hundred, of BERKELEY, union of THORNBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, ¾ of a mile (S.) from Berkeley; containing 632 inhabitants.

HAM (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of EASTRY, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 2 miles (S.) from the town of Sandwich; containing 24 inhabitants. It comprises 320*a.* 3*r.* 18*p.*, of which about 224 acres are arable, 62 pasture, and 13 wood; a small quantity of hops is grown: the surface is undulated, and the soil chalky. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 5½.; and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £181. The glebe contains about 9 acres.

HAM, a tything, in the parish of BAUGHURST, union of KINGSCLERE, hundred of BARTON-STACEY, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 7¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from the town of Basingstoke; containing 35 inhabitants.

HAM, a hamlet, in the parish and union of KINGSTON, First division of the hundred of KINGSTON, E. division of SURREY, 10 miles (S. W. by W.) from London;

containing, with Hatch, 1391 inhabitants. The hamlet is pleasantly situated between Kingston and Richmond, and comprises by admeasurement 1921 acres, of which 450 are arable, 1050 pasture, 115 wood and plantations, and 216 common, &c. It contains several handsome villas: Ham House, a noble mansion, is in the parish of Petersham, *which see*. There is a pleasure-fair on May 29th and the two following days, which is much frequented. A district church built on the common, in 1832, is dedicated to St. Andrew; it is of yellow brick, with stone dressings, and has 400 sittings: there are several monuments. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £101; patron, the Vicar of Kingston. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

HAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, though locally in the hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (S.) from Hungerford; containing 215 inhabitants. It comprises 1604*a.* 2*r.*, of which upwards of 1000 acres are arable, 170 pasture, 269 down, and 113 wood; the arable portion consists of sweeps of open land, lying under a range of chalk hills. The soil in some parts is chalk, and in others a sandy loam. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £430, and the glebe comprises 19 acres.

HAM, EAST (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAM, hundred of BECONTREE, S. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (E.) from London; containing 1461 inhabitants. This parish, which, previously to the Conquest, formed part of the endowment of Westminster Abbey, is bounded on the south-east by the river Thames, and on the west by Bow creek, which separates it from the county of Middlesex. It comprises 2520 acres, whereof about 1456 are upland, and 1000 marsh. In the hamlet of Greenstreet is a handsome mansion with a tower of brick, which was occasionally the residence of Henry VIII. and his queen, Anna Boleyn. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 3. 9.; patron, the Bishop of London; impropriator, T. Wilson, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £320, and the vicarial for £1000; the glebe comprises one acre. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a Lady chapel; the eastern extremity is semicircular: on the south side of the altar is a double piscina, with a bracket. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. An almshouse for three men was erected, and endowed with £40 per annum, by Giles Breme, in 1621; besides which, considerable benefactions have been made for charitable purposes by the Latimer family and others. Stukeley, the antiquary, who died in 1765, was buried in the churchyard.

HAM, HIGH (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of WHITLEY, W. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (N.) from Langport; containing, with the chapelry of Low Ham, the tything of Beer, the hamlet of Henley, and part of the hamlet of Paradise, 1281 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Langport to Bristol, and comprises by measurement 4230 acres. Blue and white lias are extensively quarried for building, burning into lime, and for the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £38. 19. 2., and in the gift of Worcester Col-

lege, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 55 acres. The church is a spacious and handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains a richly-carved oak screen in excellent preservation. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HAM, LONG, DORSET.—See HAMPRESTON.

HAM, LOW, a chapelry, in the parish of HIGH HAM, union of LANGPORT, hundred of WHITLEY, W. division of SOMERSET, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Langport; containing 299 inhabitants. Here is a chapel which is presented to by the Mildmay family.

HAM, WEST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of BECONTREE, S. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (E. by N.) from London; containing 12,738 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Lea, and on the south by the Thames, and contains 4518*a.* 3*r.* 23*p.*, of which about two-thirds are pasture, and the remainder arable land in good cultivation; the soil of the latter is generally gravelly, and near Epping Forest are some tracts of heavy loam. The village is large, and pleasantly situated on the London road, near the Eastern Counties railway; it had formerly a weekly market, under a charter granted by Richard de Montfitchet, in 1253. The West Ham water-works, on the Lea, supply Stratford-Langthorne, Bromley, Bow, Stepney, Bethnal-Green, and the lower part of Whitechapel. Many of the inhabitants are employed as operative chemists, and there are several distilleries, some printing-works, and numerous flour-mills. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £39. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £875: the impropriation belongs to the Countess St. Antonio, and the representatives of the late J. Humphreys, Esq. The church is spacious, with a lofty tower at the west end, and contains some fine monuments. At Plaistow and Stratford-Langthorne are other churches. There are places of worship for Independents and Unitarians; also a school for girls established in pursuance of the will, dated 1761, of Mrs Sarah Bonnel, who left £3000 in the funds for that purpose. The poor-law union of West Ham comprises seven parishes or places, and contains a total population of 26,919.

HAM, WEST, SUSSEX.—See WESTHAM.

HAMBLE-EN-LE-RICE (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of SOUTH STONEHAM, hundred of MANSBRIDGE, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Southampton; containing 398 inhabitants. The parish is situated at the mouth of the river Hamble, which is navigable; it is bounded on the south by the Southampton Water, and comprises 423 acres, whereof 113 are waste land or common. The air is remarkably salubrious, and the scenery is picturesque. In the estuary of the river is a lobster-fishery; and many crabs are brought here from the Scilly Islands and from Cornwall, for the supply of the London market. The quay is accessible to vessels of considerable burthen. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £36, and a house; patrons and impropriators, the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College, Oxford, whose tithes have been commuted for £136. The church is a very ancient edifice, with some details of the Norman style, of which the doorway is a finely enriched specimen; the east window is beau-

tifully embellished, and there is a handsome monument to Sir Joseph York. A priory of Cistercian monks, a cell to the abbey of Tirone, in France, and dedicated to St. Andrew, was founded here in the time of Henry Blois, Bishop of Winchester; at the suppression it was granted to Winchester College. On a point of land projecting into the sea are some remains of St. Andrew's Castle.

HAMBLEDEN (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HENLEY, hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, 4 miles (W.) from Marlow; containing 1241 inhabitants. In 1664, during the civil war, Greenland House, in the parish, was fortified for the king; and after sustaining a long and severe siege from the parliamentary army under Major-General Brown, the garrison surrendered, the place itself having been reduced to a heap of ruins. Here was formerly a market on Monday, granted in 1315, and a fair on the festival of St. Bartholomew, in 1321. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £35, and in the gift of Lord Colborne: the tithes have been commuted for £1200, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is a handsome edifice, containing three stone stalls and a circular font, richly ornamented, together with some interesting monuments. At Lane-End is a separate incumbency. There is a place of worship for Independents. A sum of £18. 10., arising from bequests, is annually divided among the poor.

HAMBLEDON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of DROXFORD, partly in the hundred of MEON-STOKE, but chiefly in that of HAMBLEDON, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Horndean; containing, with the three tythings of Chidden with Glidden, Denmead, and Ervills, 2069 inhabitants, of whom 827 are in the village of Hambledon. The parish comprises 9041*a.* 1*r.* 21*p.*, of which about 5922 acres are arable, 2263 down and pasture, and 856 wood; the northern part is chiefly open downs, and in the middle are light lands of easy cultivation, and well adapted for turnip husbandry. Windmill Down was the celebrated resort of the cricket players of Hampshire and the adjacent counties, but is now under tillage. The scenery is generally pleasing, and enlivened with gentlemen's seats. There is a market on Tuesday. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £26. 19. 2.; net income, £529; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is a handsome edifice, partly in the early and partly in the later English style. £20 per annum, arising from land, are divided among four widows. Admiral Sir Erasmus Gore, governor of Newfoundland, resided here for many years, and was buried in the church, in which is a marble monument to his memory. There are remains of four ancient chapels.

HAMBLEDON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the First division of the hundred of GODALMING, W. division of SURREY, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Godalming; containing 534 inhabitants. It comprises about 1264 acres, of which the greater portion is arable land: the scenery is romantic. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 11.; net income, £207; patron, the Earl of Radnor. The church was much improved and enlarged in 1846, and occupies an elevated situation: in the churchyard are two fine yew-trees, one of which measures twenty-two feet in cir-

cumference at three feet from the ground. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The poor law union comprises 16 parishes or places, and contains a population of 12,811.

HAMBLETON, an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish of **KIRKHAM**, union of **GARSTANG**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, N. division of **LANCASHIRE**, 17 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Preston**; containing 349 inhabitants. This place is mentioned in the Domesday survey. It was given by King John to an ancestor of the Sherburns, who were succeeded in the possession of the manor by the Weld family. Hambleton is situated on the northern bank of the navigable river Wyre, by which it is separated from the rest of the parish; and comprises 1322*a*. 2*r*. 4*p*., whereof about 504 acres are arable, 597 pasture, 191 meadow, and a very small portion woodland. The Wyre, which is here 500 yards in breadth, is crossed by a ferry to Poulton, called Shard ferry. "This river," Dr. Leigh observes, "affords a pearl-fishing, pearls being frequently found in large muscles, named by the inhabitants Hambleton hookins, from their manner of taking them, which is done by plucking them from their skeers or beds with hooks:" "these pearl-muscles," he adds, "are very common in Lancashire." Hambleton long formed a chapelry in the parish; but by an order in council made 21st January, 1846, it was constituted a separate benefice. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Kirkham; net income, about £125. The tithes have been commuted for £178. 13. payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, and £35. 19. 8. to the vicar. The church is a plain brick building, erected in 1749, on the site of a very ancient chapel, of which the date is unknown.

HAMBLETON, a hamlet, in the parish of **BARKBY**, union of **BARROW**, hundred of **EAST GOSCOTE**, N. division of **LEICESTERSHIRE**; containing 7 inhabitants.

HAMBLETON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **OAKHAM**, hundred of **MARTINSLEY**, county of **RUTLAND**, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from **Oakham**; containing 325 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from **Stamford** to **Leicester**, and comprises by computation 4000 acres, of which 3000 are arable and pasture. The soil consists of loam and clay, about half of the land being of good quality, and the rest poor and comparatively unproductive; the surface is undulated, and agreeably interspersed with wood. The living is a vicarage, with the living of **Braunston** annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 17. 1.; net income, £180; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of **Lincoln**. In a field near the Hall is a mineral spring.

HAMBLETON, a township, in the parish of **BRAYTON**, Lower division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from **Selby**; containing 607 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2200 acres. The soil is light and sandy, but not unfertile; the surface is boldly undulated, and the lofty and richly-wooded hill called **Hambleton Hough** forms a conspicuous feature in the scenery. A station on the **Leeds and Selby railway** is situated here. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments, under an inclosure act, in 1796, when, also, an allotment was given for the support of a school erected in the same year. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HAMBRIDGE, a tything, in the parish of **CURRY-RIVELL**, union of **LANGPORT**, hundred of **ABDICK** and **BULSTONE**, W. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 340 inhabitants. Here is a district church, dedicated to **St. James**.

HAMBROOK, a hamlet, in the parish of **WINTERBOURNE**, union of **CLIFTON**, Upper division of the hundred of **LANGLEY** and **SWINEHEAD**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from **Bristol**; containing 607 inhabitants.

HAMERINGHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **HORNCastle**, hundred of **HILL**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from **Horncastle**; containing 171 inhabitants, and comprising 1179 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of **Scrayfield** united, valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 2., and in the gift of the family of **Coltman**: on the inclosure of the parish, an allotment comprising 200 acres of land was made in lieu of tithes. The church is a very ancient structure, with a curious font sculptured with armorial bearings.

HAMERTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the hundred of **LEIGHTONSTONE**, union and county of **HUNTINGDON**, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from **Huntingdon**; containing 160 inhabitants, and comprising 2150 acres by measurement. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 5. 5., and in the gift of **S. Barry, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £435, and the glebe comprises 47 acres. The church is an elegant structure, with a handsome tower, formerly surmounted by a spire, which was destroyed by lightning.

HAMFALLOW, a tything, in the parish, and Upper division of the hundred, of **BERKELEY**, union of **THORNBURY**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**; containing 697 inhabitants.

HAMGREEN, a tything, in the parish of **PORTBURY**, union of **BEDMINSTER**, hundred of **PORTBURY**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 101 inhabitants.

HAMMERSMITH (*St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of **KENSINGTON**, Kensington division of the hundred of **OSSULSTONE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from **London**; containing 13,453 inhabitants. This village, which, by a continuity of buildings, is almost united with **Kensington**, forms one of the most populous appendages to the western part of the metropolis, and is pleasantly situated, on the northern bank of the river **Thames**. The principal street extends along the line of the great western road, and a wide street called the **Broadway** diverges from it towards the river; the houses are in general of respectable appearance, and there are some handsome ranges of modern erection. In the environs are numerous seats and elegant villas, especially towards the river, on the bank of which was **Brandenburgh House**, a noble mansion, erected by **Sir Nicholas Crispe** in the reign of **Charles I.**, and occupied by **General Fairfax**, in 1647, while the parliamentary forces were quartered in the neighbourhood, pending the treaty between **Charles** and the parliament. It was afterwards the residence of the **Margravine of Anspach**, and subsequently of **Queen Caroline**, since whose decease the building has been taken down. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water by the **West Middlesex Company**, established at **Hammersmith** by act of parliament, in 1806. The **Great Western railway** passes through the

northern part of the parish, parallel with and close to the Paddington canal; and in the vicinity is also the West London railway, noticed in the article on Kensington. A beautiful suspension-bridge leading to Barnes Common, whence roads branch off to the south and south-west, was erected over the Thames in 1825-7, from a design by Mr. Tierney Clarke, at an expense of £45,000. Here are an extensive iron-foundry and forge for the manufacture of machinery, steam-boilers, and other articles; two breweries; some large nursery-grounds; and grounds for bleaching wax: a great quantity of bricks, also, is made in the neighbourhood. A creek which extends from the Thames to the village is navigable for barges. The petty-sessions for the Kensington division are held here every Monday, and courts leet and baron in November and at Easter. In July, 1843, commodious premises were opened at Brook-Green, for the Hammer-smith Police Court.

The LIVING, formerly a perpetual curacy, became a vicarage, under an act passed in 1834, for the separation of the place from the parish of Fulham; net income, £310; patron, the Bishop of London. The church, erected in 1631, is a spacious and neat edifice of brick, with a tower; against the north wall of the nave is a handsome bronze bust of Charles I., erected in grateful remembrance of his royal master, by Sir Nicholas Crispe, whose heart, in pursuance of his directions, was inclosed in an urn and placed underneath it. A second church, dedicated to St. Peter, and containing 1600 sittings, whereof 600 are free, was erected in 1829, on ground given by George Scott, Esq., at an expense of £14,000, of which £2000 were raised by subscription, and the remainder by a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners. It is a handsome edifice of Suffolk brick, in the Grecian style, with a stone tower surmounted by a cupola, and a good portico of the Ionic order, supporting a triangular pediment. The church has a district annexed, containing 3565 inhabitants, and the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £268; patron, the Bishop of London, who presented the communion-plate. St. Mary's chapel, a neat brick building, was erected in 1813, at the expense of the late Richard Hunt, Esq.: the living is a donative, in the gift of C. E. and R. Hunt, Esqrs. Here are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. A school for boys, now in union with the National Society, was founded in 1624, by Edward Latymer, who gave 35 acres of land, producing a rental of upwards of £540, of which a part is appropriated to the clothing of 30 aged men. There are a Roman Catholic school and chapel at Brook-Green; where also are almshouses for four women, founded and endowed by Thomas Isles, D.D., in 1629. A mechanics' institute and a savings' bank have been established. In King-street is a convent of Benedictine nuns, said to have subsisted since the reign of Charles II.; at the east end of the building is a chapel, which was rebuilt in 1810, at an expense of £1600, defrayed by subscription. Near the parochial church was an ancient mansion, supposed to have been erected at the same time as the palace at Hampton Court, and recently taken down; the apartments in the north part of the building were much admired for the beauty of their architecture.

In a house adjoining the Dove coffee-house, Thomson the poet is thought to have written his *Seasons*.

Catherine, Queen Dowager of Charles II., resided for some years in a house in the Upper Mall, in which Dr. Radcliffe subsequently lived. Among the eminent persons interred here, are, Sir Samuel Morland, the inventor of the speaking-trumpet; Dr. William Sheridan, author of some sermons; Thomas Worlidge, a painter and etcher of great eminence; Sir Elijah Impey, Knt., who was first appointed to the high court of judicature for the British possessions in India; George Doddington, Lord Melcombe, a distinguished courtier and statesman in the reign of George II.; and Arthur Murphy, a barrister, and a dramatic writer of celebrity. Philip James de Loutherburgh, the celebrated landscape painter, resided here.

HAMMERTON, GREEN, a township, in the parish of WHIXLEY, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from York; containing 334 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1150 acres; the surface is varied. The village, which is neat, is situated on the road from York to Knaresborough. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents.

HAMMERTON, KIRK (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, partly in the Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, and partly in the E. division of AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK, 1 mile (S. E. by S.) from Green-Hammerton; containing 341 inhabitants, of whom 255 are in the township of Kirk-Hammerton. The parish consists of the townships of Kirk-Hammerton and Wilstrop, and comprises 2023*a.* 9*p.*, of which 78 acres are woodland, and of the remainder, two-thirds arable, and one-third pasture; the soil is very rich. The village is situated about a mile from Skip bridge, a neat structure of three arches, over the river Nidd, and is half a mile distant from the road between York and Boroughbridge; the scenery is picturesque, and the views are extensive. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rev. T. White, the incumbent with a net income of £150, and a good glebe-house. The church, an ancient edifice with a tower, was enlarged in 1835, at a cost of £100. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HAMMERWICH (*ST. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of LICHFIELD, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Lichfield; containing 239 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the south-eastern verge of Cannock Chase, comprises about 2000 acres, of which about half is uninclosed common, and the remainder mostly arable, with some pasture and meadow. It stands elevated; the soil is very good, and the scenery extensive and beautiful, embracing views of several counties, with Lichfield cathedral and fourteen churches. There is an excellent stone-quarry, the property of William Middleton, Esq., which supplied the material used in the restoration of the cathedral just mentioned. The manufacture of nails is carried on to a small extent. The Wyrley and Essington canal passes through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, net income, £70; patrons, certain Trustees; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The church is a small structure, standing alone upon a verdant eminence: the rent of five houses and about nine acres of land, amounting to upwards of £30 per annum, is appropriated to keeping the edifice in repair. A Sunday school is in connexion with the

church; and there are various benefactions for the poor of the parish.

HAMMOON, a parish, in the union of STURMINSTER, hundred of PIMPERNE, Sturminster division of DORSET, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from Shaftesbury; containing 57 inhabitants. The parish is separated from that of Manston by the river Stour, and comprises about 630 acres; the soil is generally a fine gravel, and the surface uniformly level. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 2., and in the gift of the Rev. Giles Meech: the tithes have been commuted for £180, and the glebe comprises 22 acres.

HAMPDEN, GREAT (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Great Missenden; containing 290 inhabitants. This place was anciently the property of the Hampden family, of whom Griffith Hampden entertained Queen Elizabeth here, and, to pay Her Majesty the more honour, cut an avenue through his woods for her more convenient approach to the mansion. The parish comprises 1710 acres, of which about 300 are woodland, 64 waste or common, and the remainder arable and pasture: the soil is partly clay and partly gravel; the surface is hilly, and the scenery pleasing. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Great Kimble consolidated in 1799, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 7., and until recently in the gift of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. The tithes have been commuted for £295, and the glebe comprises 37 acres. A gallery has been erected in the church, and 100 free sittings provided: among the monuments is one to the memory of the celebrated John Hampden, ornamented with a medallion, on which is a tree with the arms of the family and of their alliances; and having at the foot, in bas-relief, a representation of the action of Chalgrove, in which he received a wound, causing his death about three weeks afterwards.

HAMPDEN, LITTLE, a parish, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Great Missenden; containing 83 inhabitants. It comprises 508 acres, of which 47 are waste or common. The living is annexed to the rectory of Hartwell: the tithes have been commuted for £64. 5., and the glebe contains 10 acres.

HAMPHALL-STUBBS, a township, in the parish of SOUTH KIRKBY, union of DONCASTER, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 7 miles (N. W.) from Doncaster; containing 23 inhabitants. This township, which, from its contiguity to that of Hampole, was formerly united with it for the support of the poor, comprises about 220 acres. The ancient manor-house, which is situated on an eminence commanding some fine views, was newly fronted in the castellated style, about eighteen years since, with stone obtained within the demesne, a material of very durable texture, and beautifully variegated with fossil shells. A rent-charge of £50 has been awarded as a commutation for the vicarial tithes.

HAMPNETT (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W. by N.) from Northleach; containing 195 inhabitants. It comprises about 1350 acres. The soil is various, consisting of down land, chalk, and clay; the surface is chiefly level, with the exception of some rising grounds on the side of

a valley which runs through the centre of the parish. A small brook called the Leach has its rise here, and in its progress gives name to the town of Northleach. The living is a rectory, with that of Stowell united in 1660, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £447; patrons, the Representatives of the late Lord Stowell. The church is principally in the early English style. The old Fosse-way passes along the south-eastern boundary of the parish.

HAMPNETT, EAST, a hamlet, in the parish of BOXGROVE, union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of BOX and STOCKBRIDGE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX; containing 45 inhabitants.

HAMPNETT, WEST (*ST. PETER*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of BOX and STOCKBRIDGE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from Chichester; containing 520 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Chichester to Arundel, and partly within its limits is Goodwood, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, to whom the manor belongs. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 4.; net income, £52; patron and impropriator, his Grace, whose tithes have been commuted for £420. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with some Norman remains, and a tower at the east end of the aisle; in the north wall of the chancel is a mural monument of Caen stone to Richard and Elizabeth Sackville, whose effigies are sculptured in a kneeling posture: the church was newly pewed in 1838. The poor-law union comprises 37 parishes or places, and a population of 14,157.

HAMPOLE, a township, in the parish of ADWICKLE-STREET, union of DONCASTER, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Doncaster; containing 120 inhabitants. This was the site of a Cistercian priory, founded in 1170, by William de Clairfai and his wife Avicia de Tarry, for fourteen nuns, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; the establishment flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was £85. 6. 11. There are still some remains of the building, converted into cottages. The township comprises about 1200 acres, of which 150 are in woods and plantations, and the remainder arable and pasture land.

HAMPRESTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, partly within the liberty of WESTOVER, S. division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, but chiefly in the hundred of CRANBORNE, union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, Wimborne division of the county of DORSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Wimborne; containing, with the hamlet of Long Ham, 1193 inhabitants. This parish anciently formed part of that of Wimborne, from which it was separated about the year 1440. It is situated on the navigable river Stour, which is its southern boundary, and between the roads leading respectively from Southampton to Exeter and Poole. The area is 4940 acres. The soil is mostly gravelly, and in the valleys a good loam; the cultivated parts, which are chiefly arable, include about two-fifths of the land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10., and in the gift of E. S. Stanley, Esq.: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises 60 acres; there is also a rent-charge of £53. 10. paid to certain impropriators. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, and has been

enlarged with 110 free sittings. There are a place of worship for Independents, and a Roman Catholic chapel; and a convent has been established for 30 nuns under the superintendence of an abbess. A national school has a small endowment.

HAMPSHIRE.—See SOUTHAMPTON, county of.

HAMPSHIRE-CROSS, a hamlet, in the parish of SOUTH TIDWORTH, union and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 144 inhabitants.

HAMPSTEAD (ST. JOHN), a parish, in the union of EDMONTON, Holborn division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 4 miles (N. by W.) from London; containing 10,093 inhabitants. This place was bestowed by King Ethelred on the monks of St. Peter at Westminster, and, the grant having been confirmed by William the Conqueror, continued in their possession till the Dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII. The Grange house, of which scarcely a memorial remains, was the residence of the monastic superintendent of the manor, and the prior resided at Belzie House, which was subsequently converted into a place of public entertainment. Hampstead was anciently an inconsiderable hamlet in the parish of Hendon, from which it was separated in the year 1598, when its churchwardens for the first time attended the bishop's annual visitation. The election for the county members took place on the heath in 1681, and continued to be held till 1701, when it was removed to Brentford. Its pleasant situation, the salubrity of the air, and its proximity to the metropolis, early made the village the residence of some of the more wealthy citizens; and from the discovery of its chalybeate spring, in the former part of the eighteenth century, it became the resort of numerous invalids, for whose accommodation and amusement a pump-room, tavern, and coffee and assembly rooms, were successively erected. The water of the spring contains oxyde of iron, muriates of soda and magnesia, sulphate of lime, and a small portion of silex; and its mean temperature at the wells is from 46° to 47° of Fahrenheit. Saline springs were afterwards discovered at the south-eastern extremity of the heath, near Pond-street, in their properties generally resembling the Cheltenham and Harrogate springs; and the water continued for some time to be sent in flasks from the wells by accredited agents of the principal houses, called the Upper and Lower Flask Houses.

Hampstead is at present more regarded as a healthy and pleasant place of residence, than on account of its waters, which have within the last few years fallen almost into disuse. The village is situated on the southern acclivity of a hill, on the summit of which is a large heath, commanding, at different points, varied and beautiful views of the metropolis and the adjacent country, abounding in picturesque scenery, and agreeably diversified with richly-wooded hills, and extensive meadows, interspersed with elegant villas. The heath embraces the Upper and Lower Heath, the Vale of Health, and other subdivisions, possessing a temperature of climate proportioned to their several elevations, or to their different degrees of shelter from the colder winds, and consequently adapted to the various constitutions of the permanent inhabitants, or of the invalids who occasionally reside here for the recovery of their health. A telegraph is placed on the Upper Heath, forming the

first in the line of communication between Chelsea Hospital and Yarmouth. The approach from the metropolis is by an excellent road, from many parts of which the prospect of Hampstead and Highgate is strikingly beautiful; and on ascending the hill which leads into the village, ranges of buildings, and detached mansions, rise in succession. The village is lighted, and derives its supply of water from a large reservoir in Shepherd's fields, and from pumps attached to the houses; the Hampstead Water Company have a reservoir on the heath, which supplies the inhabitants of Kentish-Town, Camden-Town, and Tottenham-Court road. The London and Birmingham railway passes along a tunnel 1120 yards in length, under Primrose Hill, near the southern extremity of the parish. Petty-sessions are held occasionally, and courts leet and baron on the Monday before Whitsuntide; a general court baron and customary court are likewise held within a month or six weeks after Christmas. The place is within the limits of the metropolitan police establishment.

The parish comprises 1200 acres, of which 533 are waste or common. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £887; patron and impropiator, Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £398. 4. The church, a neat brick building, was erected in 1747, on the site of an ancient edifice, which was taken down; the steeple is at the east end: among the monuments is one to the memory of Lady Erskine, beautifully executed by Bacon the younger. In 1771, William Pierce bequeathed £1700 three per cent. consols., to be applied in paying stipends of £24 per annum to the curate of Hampstead, and £5 per annum to the clerk, for performing divine service every Friday; £10 per annum to the Independent minister; and for other purposes. Hampstead chapel, in Well Walk, originally the pump-room of the Wells Tavern; and St. John's chapel, on Downshire Hill, a plain neat building erected in 1823, are proprietary episcopal chapels; and there are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. A national school is supported by subscription, and has a fund of £2100 three per cent. consols., for apprenticing the children, arising from a bequest of £1000 by John Stock, Esq., in 1780, and subsequent benefactions. There are also funds for the benefit of children, and the relief of the poor, bequeathed by the Dowager Viscountess Campden in 1643, the Hon. Susannah Noel in 1698, and several others. In 1774, sepulchral urns, vases, earthen lamps, and other Roman antiquities were dug up in Well Walk.

On the left side of the entrance from London is the mansion of Sir Henry Vane, one of the judges of Charles I., and who, after the return of Charles II., was arrested here. At Hampstead also resided Dr. Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham, author of the *Analogy of Religion*. On Haverstock Hill, a mile nearer London, is the cottage in which Sir Charles Sedley lived, afterwards occupied by Sir Richard Steele; and at a house formerly a place of public entertainment, named the Upper Flask, noticed by Richardson in his *Clarissa*, died George Steevens, the commentator on Shakspeare; prior to which it was the place of meeting of the Kit-Cat Club. Of the many distinguished persons interred at Hampstead, have been, Dr. Anthony Askew, a critic and physician; James Mc Ardell, an engraver in mezzotinto; John Harrison, who obtained a premium from parlia-

ment for his improvements on the chronometer; Archdeacon Travis, the opponent of Gibbon; James Pettit Andrews, author of a History of Great Britain; and John Carter, the antiquary.

HAMPSTEAD, EAST.—See EASTHAMPSTEAD.

HAMPSTEAD-MARSHALL (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWBURY, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Newbury; containing 325 inhabitants. It comprises 1845*a.* 20*p.*, of which 613 acres are arable, 805 meadow and pasture, 321 woodland, and the remainder roads and waste; the soil is rich. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 14. 4½, and in the gift of the Earl of Craven: the tithes have been commuted for £290, and the glebe consists of nearly 18 acres.

HAMPSTEAD-MORETON, county of DEVON.—See MORETON, HAMPSTEAD.

HAMPSTEAD-NORRIS (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WANTAGE, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, 7 miles (N. E.) from Newbury; containing, with the chapelry of Hermitage, 1280 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5580*a.* 1*r.* 1*p.*: the soil in some parts is light and sandy, and in others chalky, and abounding in flints; the surface is hilly. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 11½; patron and impropriator, the Marquess of Downshire: the great tithes have been commuted for £916, and the vicarial for £313; the impropriate glebe contains 152 acres, and the vicarial 135. At Hermitage is a separate incumbency. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship; and there was formerly a chapel at Langley Hall, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. In the Park coppice are a large tumulus, and the remains of an intrenchment. The foundations of an ancient building, some tessellated pavement, a few coins, and a number of Roman bricks were discovered, on excavating a field near Well House, in 1827.

HAMPSTHWAITE (*ST. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Birstwith, Felliscliffe, Menwith with Darley, and Thornthwaite with Padsidè, 2500 inhabitants, of whom 455 are in the township of Hampsthwaite, 1½ mile (S. W. by W.) from Ripley. The parish comprises about 11,250 acres, and lies on the banks of the river Nidd, which for a distance of several miles forms its northern boundary, separating it from the parishes of Ripley and Ripon; the soil and scenery are of great variety. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Heirs of the late Rev. T. Shann, the impropriators; with a net income of £264. The church, an ancient structure in the early English style, was, with the exception of the tower, rebuilt in 1821. At the western extremity of the parish, about six miles from the church, is the chapel of Thornthwaite.

HAMPTON, a township, in the parish of MALPAS, union of NANTWICH, Higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Malpas; containing 290 inhabitants. The manor was held under the barony of Malpas, by the Malpas family, in the reign of Henry VI. Hampton Hall and an estate, parcel of the manor, passed by a co-heir of that family to the Bromleys, and from them to the Dods; but the manor itself was for several centuries

in the Egertons, who continued to possess it until 1801, when it was sold to Ambrose Brooke, Esq. The township lies on the road from Chester to Whitchurch, and comprises 1158 acres, of a clayey and sandy soil. The tithes have been commuted for £115.

HAMPTON (*THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY*), a parish, in the union of KINGSTON, hundred of SPELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 13½ miles (W. S. W.) from London; containing, with the chapelry of Hampton-Wick, 4711 inhabitants. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Hampton belonged to Earl Algar, a powerful Saxon nobleman; and after the Norman Conquest was held by Walter de St. Valeri, who probably gave the advowson to the priory of Takeley, in Essex, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Valeri, in Picardy. The manor subsequently became the property of Sir Robert Gray, whose widow, in 1211, left it to the Knights Hospitallers, and they at one period had an establishment here for the sisters of that order. Cardinal Wolsey, when in the height of his power, having determined on building a palace for his principal residence in the vicinity of the metropolis, fixed on Hampton for the site of it, as the healthiest and most pleasant spot which he could choose. He therefore obtained from the prior of St. John a lease of the manor and manor-house, and in 1516 commenced the erection of a magnificent mansion, which he furnished in a style of corresponding splendour, and, before the structure was completed, in 1526, presented to the king, together with his interest in the manorial estate. In 1538, an act of parliament was passed for making a royal chase, called Hampton Court chase, extending over several parishes in Middlesex and Surrey. It was inclosed, and stocked with deer; but on the petition of the inhabitants, after the death of Henry VIII., the inclosure was removed, though the tract which it comprehended is still considered as a royal chase, under the superintendence of an officer called the Lieutenant or Keeper of His Majesty's chase of Hampton Court. The order of the Knights Hospitallers having been suppressed in England, in 1540, the manor became vested in the crown; and in the same year a new act was passed, creating the manor of Hampton Court an honour, the office of chief steward and feodary of which, together with that of lieutenant of the chase, has always been conferred on a personage of high rank.

HAMPTON COURT was completed by Henry VIII., according to the design of the architect employed by Wolsey, and, being made one of the royal palaces, was a frequent and favourite residence of his majesty and the court. Edward VI. was born at the palace, and in 1543 Henry VIII. was married in it to his last wife, Catherine Parr. It was the occasional resort of several of the sovereigns antecedent to William III., who rebuilt a considerable part of the palace, and laid out the gardens and park in their present form; Queen Anne resided here before her accession to the throne, and her son, William, Duke of Gloucester, was born in it, July 24th, 1689. George II. was the last sovereign who made Hampton Court the place of his abode; his successors have only been casual visitors. The whole of the buildings, except the state apartments and a suite of rooms under them, called the Duke of York's apartments, are now occupied by private families, who have grants during pleasure from the Lord Chamberlain; the number of the residents, including servants, is about 700. This fine

palace, situated on the north bank of the Thames, comprises three large quadrangles, with some detached buildings; but the first quadrangle, at the western entrance, alone remains as originally erected by Cardinal Wolsey; it extends 169 feet from north to south, and 141 from east to west. The second quadrangle, called the Clock-court, from a curious astronomical clock over the gateway, was partially remodelled from a design by Sir Christopher Wren, who erected an Ionic colonnade leading to the grand staircase and the state apartments. On the north side of this quadrangle is the great hall, built by Henry VIII., the noble roof of which was restored in 1820. It was used as a theatre in the reigns of Elizabeth and George I. and II.; and in 1830 was fitted up for divine service while the parish church was being rebuilt: it has been lately much embellished, and a profusion of stained glass added. The Fountain-court, or third quadrangle, was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1690; it is 110 feet from east to west, and 117 from north to south. On the south side is the king's staircase, leading to the state apartments, and the walls of which are ornamented with mythological paintings by Verrio; while on the north side is the queen's staircase, with paintings on the walls by Laguerre. The principal state apartments are, the guard-hall, decorated with arms and armour; the presence-chamber; the audience-chamber; the king's drawing-room and writing-closet; Queen Mary's closet; the queen's gallery, ornamented with Gobelin tapestry; the royal bed-rooms and dressing-rooms; and the long gallery, in which are the Cartoons of Raphael. A variety of paintings adorn the walls of these apartments. The royal chapel, in which is some beautiful carved work by Grinlin Gibbons, is opened every Sunday. The gardens, including the site of the palace, comprise a space about three miles in circumference. In a hot-house in the private grounds is a vine of the Black Hamburgh kind, noted for its extraordinary fertility, often bearing 2500 bunches of grapes in a season. There is a fine canal three-quarters of a mile in length; and the gardens are ornamented with four beautifully sculptured marble vases.

The village stands about one mile and a half from the palace, on the north side of the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge at Hampton Court, and a ferry for carriages and foot-passengers at Hampton. It contains several handsome villas, particularly one that belonged to Garrick, on the lawn in front of which is a small temple dedicated to Shakspeare, with a statue of the great dramatist, the work of G. Garrard, A.R.A. Hampton races take place in June, at Moulsey Hurst, on the opposite side of the Thames. An act was passed in 1846 for a branch of the South-Western railway to the bridge; it was completed in 1848, and is $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £356; impropiators, the Trustees of the free school: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1811. The church, having long been in a dilapidated state, was taken down at the commencement of 1830, and on the 13th of April, in that year, the first stone of a new edifice was laid. Here is a place of worship for Independents. A free grammar school was founded in consequence of a bequest of land by Robert Hamonde in 1556, and benefactions by Edmund Pigeon in 1657, and John Jones in 1691; the income is £327. 10.

Queen Anne gave £50 per annum to the poor; and there are many other benefactions. Among distinguished inhabitants of the place who have been interred here, may be mentioned John Beard, patentee of Covent Garden theatre, and celebrated as a public singer, who died in 1791; and Tickell, the poet, who died in 1793.

HAMPTON, BISHOP (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the hundred of GRIMSWORTH, union and county of HEREFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Hereford; containing, with the township of Tupsley, 785 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by the river Wye, on the north by the Lugg, and on the east by the Frome, comprises about 2614 acres, whereof one-third is arable, and the rest pasture and meadow; the soil is chiefly a rich loam, in some places alternated with gravel, and the surface is generally flat. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 9.; net income, £375; patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church has been embellished by the rector, the Rev. Henry Huntingford, LL.B., with two finely painted windows in the chancel, an altar-piece of richly carved oak, and a handsome organ.

HAMPTON-CHARLES, a hamlet, in the parish of BOCKLETON, union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Bromyard; containing 84 inhabitants, and comprising 463 acres. It is situated on the borders of Worcestershire, the rest of the parish being within the limits of that county.

HAMPTON-COURT, an extra-parochial liberty, locally in the parish of HOPE-UNDER-DINMORE, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Leominster. Here is a noble and spacious mansion, on the eastern bank of the river Lugg, erected by Sir Rowland Lenthall, yeoman of the robes to Henry IV., and who distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt. The buildings form a quadrangle, and display a mixture of monastic and castellated architecture: on the north side are a gate-house, and angular towers, one of which joins a chapel with a fine timber roof ornamented with carved work. The mansion is situated on a spacious lawn, surrounded by a park and pleasure-grounds about eight miles in circumference.

HAMPTON-GAY (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Woodstock; containing 74 inhabitants. It comprises about 600 acres, of which three-fifths are arable, and the remainder pasture. The ancient manor-house is a beautiful specimen of the Elizabethan style, with boldly projecting oriel windows. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £20; patron, the Rev. W. Wilson. The church was built in 1767, by the Rev. Thomas Hinds, then owner of the manor, and, though private property, is used as the parochial church.

HAMPTON, GREAT (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, Lower division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 1 mile (W. by S.) from Evesham; containing, with the hamlet of Little Hampton, 469 inhabitants. This place early belonged to the abbey of Evesham, and in the reign of William the Conqueror the abbot formed a vineyard here: in the reign of Henry V., we find that the abbot likewise possessed a mansion at Hampton. The parish is separated

from Evesham by the river Avon, and intersected by the road between that town and Pershore; and comprises 1629*a.* 1*r.* 35*p.* The living is a discharged perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 3½.; net income, £81; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1776. The church stands upon a gentle knoll above the river, and is a well-built edifice consisting of a nave and chancel, with a tower placed upon arches at the junction of the nave and chancel. There are several charities connected with the church.

HAMPTON, HIGH (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of DEVON, 3½ miles (W.) from Hatherleigh; containing 365 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Torridge, comprises by computation 2464 acres, whereof 68 are waste. The surface is greatly diversified with hills commanding extensive views over the surrounding country; the soil is chiefly clay, producing wheat and oats, and there is a considerable tract of wild moorland, affording scanty pasture. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 19. 4½.; present net income, £198; patron, J. M. Woolcombe, Esq. The church is situated on a very high hill, serving as a landmark; it has a plain Norman door.

HAMPTON, HILL, a hamlet, in the parish and union of MARTLEY, Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 8½ miles (W. N. W.) from Worcester; containing 159 inhabitants. It is situated on the left bank of the river Teme, and consists of 770*a.* 2*r.* 24*p.*, of a highly productive soil. The tithes have been commuted for £176. 12.

HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN (*ST. MARY AND ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, partly in the union of MERIDEN, and partly in that of SOLIHULL, Solihull division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 9½ miles (W. by N.) from Coventry; containing, with the chapelries of Balsall and Knowle, and the hamlets of Kinwalsey and Nuthurst, 3306 inhabitants, of whom 781 are in the township of Hampton. The parish comprises 11,172 acres, of which 2310 are in the township; the soil is generally a mixture of marl and clay, and the surface undulated: the village is built on an elevation. The river Blythe, and the Birmingham and Warwick canal, pass through the parish; it is also intersected at its southern extremity, by the road from Birmingham to Warwick, and the Birmingham and Derby railway diverges from the line of the London and Birmingham near the village, where is a convenient station. A charter for a weekly market and an annual fair, was granted in the reign of Henry III. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8.; net income, £578; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Brethren of the Earl of Leicester's Hospital, Warwick. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1796. The church was built in the reign of Henry II., and had formerly a lofty spire, which was destroyed by lightning in 1643. George Fentham, in 1690, bequeathed property for instruction, the annual proceeds of which are about £200: it will ultimately yield a much larger income. Balsall and Knowle form

separate incumbencies: at Nuthurst was an ancient chapel, on the site of which a chapel of ease has been built, chiefly at the expense of E. Bolton King, Esq. There is a small place of worship for Independents.

HAMPTON, LITTLE, in the county of SUSSEX.— See LITTLEHAMPTON.

HAMPTON, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of GREAT HAMPTON, union of EVESHAM, Lower division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, ¾ of a mile (W. by S.) from Evesham; containing 126 inhabitants. A school is endowed with £10 per annum, being a portion of a bequest by John Martin, in 1713.

HAMPTON-LOVETT (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DROITWICH, Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Droitwich and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 1½ mile (N. N. W.) from Droitwich; containing 174 inhabitants. This place was formerly the seat of the Pakingtons, whose mansion of Hampton Court, situated near the church, was destroyed during the civil war in the reign of Charles I.; connected with it were a lodge and banqueting-hall at Westwood (an extra-parochial district adjoining the parish), which, after the destruction of Hampton Court, were enlarged, and occupied as a residence for the family. The parish is hilly and well-wooded; it is on the road from Droitwich to Kidderminster, and comprises 1827*a.* 1*r.* 29*p.*, about half arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 16. 0½., and in the gift of Miss Pakington, and Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £323. 10., including the tithes of the glebe, which comprises 33 acres. The church, a handsome structure in the decorated English style, contains the sepulchral chapel of the Pakington family, and in it was interred the learned and pious Dr. Hammond, who died at Westwood in 1660.

HAMPTON-LUCY, or BISHOP'S-HAMPTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Snitterfield division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Stratford, on the road to Warwick; containing 458 inhabitants. This place belonged to the Saxon bishops of Worcester, from whom it derived the former prefix to its name, as it now does its modern adjunct from the family of Lucy, its present proprietors. In the reign of Edward VI., John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, obtained the manor in exchange from Nicholas Heath, Bishop of Worcester, for certain lands in Worcestershire, and in the same reign parted with it to the king for lands lying in Oxfordshire and elsewhere. The earl again obtained possession of it by further exchange, and on his attainder it was granted by Queen Mary to the Lucys. Hampton-Lucy is pleasantly situated on the river Avon, over which an elegant cast-iron bridge of ancient character, with a raised causeway 1000 feet in length, was constructed in 1829, at the expense of the Rev. John Lucy, the incumbent. The parish comprises by admeasurement 2989 acres, all arable with the exception of 76 acres of wood, and some rich meadow lands near the Avon; the surface is undulated and well-wooded, chiefly with elm, and the soil is in general strong and fertile. Of the area of the parish, about 750 acres are in the hamlet of Ingon, which is contiguous to the lordships of Clopton and Welcombe, in the adjoining parish of Old Stratford. The living is

a rectory, valued in the king's books at £51. 6. 8.; net income, £1147; patron, George Lucy, Esq. The church was handsomely rebuilt in 1822-6, upon the old site, in the later English style, from funds left by the widow of a former rector, and considerably augmented by the present incumbent; it forms a great ornament to the neighbourhood, and has a magnificent east window of stained glass, inserted in 1837 by the rector, and representing the principal events in the life of the patron saint. A free grammar school was founded in 1635, by the Rev. Richard Hill, who endowed it with estates now producing about £120 per annum. The Rev. William Lucy, D.D., in 1723 gave £2000 for the foundation of four scholarships in St. Mary Magdalen's Hall, Oxford, for boys from the grammar school, but they being ineligible for want of classical instruction, the vacancies are filled up with scholars from other foundations.

HAMPTON, MAISEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of CROWTHORNE and MINETY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Fairford; containing 410 inhabitants. It comprises about 2000 acres; the soil is a mixed loam, incumbent on a substratum of broken rock, and the surface is generally flat, with some slight undulations. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 17. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £604; patrons, the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

HAMPTON, MINCHIN (*Holy Trinity*), a market-town and parish, in the union of STROUD, hundred of LONGTREE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 14 miles (S.) from Gloucester, and 100 (W.) from London; containing 5076 inhabitants. Shortly after the Conquest, the manor was given to the nunnery of Caen, in Normandy; and a church was founded here, and the grant of a market procured for the town, by the abbess of Caen, in the reign of Henry III.: hence the prefix of *Minchin*, from *Monachina*, a diminutive of *Monacha*, a nun. The town is pleasantly situated on the summit and southern declivity of an eminence bordering on the vale of the Severn to the east; it consists of a long irregular street, intersected by another, partially paved, and is abundantly supplied with water from springs. There are several streams near the town, and in other parts of the parish, on which are clothing-mills, the principal employment of the inhabitants consisting in the manufacture of woollen-cloth, which has long been extensively carried on in the vicinity. A small market for provisions is held on Tuesday; and there are fairs on Trinity-Monday and October 29th. It is a polling-place for the eastern division of the county.

Minchin-Hampton has been divided, ecclesiastically, into three parishes; namely, Minchin-Hampton, including the town, with the hamlets of Box, Forwood, and Holcombe, and containing 2243 inhabitants; Amberley, including the hamlets of Littleworth, Theescombe, and St. Cloe, and containing 1415; and Brimscombe, including the hamlets of Chalford, Hyde, Burley, Brimscombe, and Cowcombe, and containing 1418. The parish comprises with Rodborough, formerly a hamlet within its limits, 4894 acres, of which 654 are common or waste. The LIVING of Minchin-Hampton is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £41. 13. 4., and in the gift of D. Ricardo, Esq., who also presents to the new rec-

tories of Amberley and Brimscombe. The tithes have been commuted for £1200, and the glebe contains 26 acres. The old church, recently taken down, was a cruciform edifice, chiefly in the decorated English style, with an octagonal tower at the intersection; and at the south end of the transept was a very large window, with a rich wheel in the tracery. In the interior were some ancient monuments and statues, and an inscription to the memory of Dr. Bradley, astronomer-royal, who was interred in the churchyard. A new church has been erected by Mr. Ricardo. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. At St. Cloe is a school, founded in 1699, in pursuance of a benefaction of £1000 by Nathaniel Cambridge, a Hamburgh merchant, which sum, with additional endowment, was invested in land, producing about £110 per annum: Whitefield is said to have been educated in the school. Several further benefactions have been made for instructing children, and for other purposes. An ancient almshouse having become greatly dilapidated, Mrs. Ricardo, of Gatcombe Park, in the vicinity, rebuilt it for eight poor persons. Minchin-Hampton common and Amberley Bank, a tract of unclosed land to the west of the town, comprising 400 acres, were given to the inhabitants by Alice de Hampton, in the reign of Henry VIII. On this common is a very extensive intrenchment, supposed to be Danish; and near it is a valley called Woeful Danes' Bottom, where Alfred the Great is said to have obtained a victory over the Danes.

HAMPTON, NETHER, a chapelry, in the parish and union of WILTON, hundred of CAWDEN and CADWORTH, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. E. by S.) from Wilton; containing 149 inhabitants. A tithe rent-charge of £145 is paid to the impropriator, and one of £14 to the vicar, who has 7 acres of glebe. The chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, is principally in the later English style, but its chancel is early English.

HAMPTON, NEW, an extra-parochial liberty, adjoining the parish of HATFIELD, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD; containing 9 inhabitants. It comprises 126 acres.

HAMPTON-POYLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Woodstock; containing 141 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.; net income, £250; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. The church is a small edifice of great antiquity: in the north aisle is a piscina, and in the north wall an elegant arched recess, in front of which are two shields, that probably contained a stone coffin and two stone effigies, now in the south aisle in a neglected state; the east window is enriched with good tracery.

HAMPTON-WAFER, an extra-parochial place, locally in the parish of DOCKLOW, union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Bromyard, on the road to Leominster; containing 10 inhabitants. It comprises 330 acres of land.

HAMPTON, WELSH (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of ELLESMERE, hundred of PIMHILL, N. division of SALOP, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Ellesmere; containing 596 inhabitants. The Ellesmere and Chester canal passes through. The living is a perpetual curacy,

with a net income of £138; the impropriation belongs to the trustees of the Earl of Bridgewater, whose tithes have been commuted for £180, and a rent-charge of £43 is payable to the incumbent.

HAMPTON-WICK, a chapelry, in the parish of **HAMPTON**, union of **KINGSTON**, hundred of **SPELTHORNE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. by N.) from Hampton Court; containing 1614 inhabitants. This place is divided from Kingston by the river Thames, and, from the beauty of the scenery, and its proximity to the grounds of Hampton Court and Bushy Park, which are partly within its limits, is a favourite resort. It comprises little more than 75 acres, chiefly meadow land, and ground cultivated by market-gardeners for the supply of the metropolis: the trade is principally in malt, a considerable quantity of which is made here. A stone bridge over the Thames to Kingston was erected some years since, instead of a former bridge of wood, one of the oldest on the river. The living is a district incumbency, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £150; impropiators, the Trustees of Hampton Grammar School. The church, erected in 1831 by the Royal Commissioners, at an expense of £4337, is a handsome edifice in the later English style. The inhabitants of Hampton-Wick are entitled to one-third part of the various benefactions belonging to the parish, by virtue of an agreement entered into in 1698. In making an excavation for the abutment of the bridge, in 1826, several military weapons, of beautiful workmanship, were found imbedded in blue clay, 30 feet below the surface.

HAMPTWORTH, a tything, in the parish of **DOWNTON**, union of **ALDERBURY**, hundred of **DOWNTON**, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of the county of **WILTS**; containing 202 inhabitants.

HAMSEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **CHAILEY**, hundred of **BARCOMB**, rape of **LEWES**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 2 miles (N.) from Lewes; containing 533 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Lewes, by Chailey, and is bounded on the east and south by the river Ouse. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 12. 8½, and in the gift of Sir George Shiffner, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £630, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church is of early English architecture, with portions in the later style. On the summit of the downs above Combe Place, broken swords, daggers, spears, and other military relics, with some ancient coins, have been dug up at various times.

HAMSTALL-RIDWARE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **LICHFIELD**, N. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Rugeley; containing 391 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Trent, which separates it from King's-Bromley; and comprises 2959a. 1r. 27p., the soil being generally fertile, partly a rich loam and partly of lighter quality. The surface is mostly flat, with some rising ground, and the low lands are watered by the river Blythe, which flows through the parish into the Trent. The ancient manor-house, formerly a splendid mansion, of which the gateway-tower is still remaining, is now occupied as a farmhouse; adjoining the gateway is an exploratory tower fifty feet high, commanding an extensive view over the surrounding country. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 0½, and in the gift of

Lord Leigh: the tithes have been commuted for £268, and the glebe comprises 33 acres. The church, an ancient structure in the decorated English style, has some remains of stained glass, and numerous interesting monuments to the Combermere and Egerton families; a marble tomb erected over the remains of fourteen brothers and sisters of the same family; and a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Alastree, "who was a minister 54 years, composed 500 sermons, and preached 5000 times." A school was erected in 1809; and there are several benefactions for the poor. In cleansing a ditch near the church, a very ancient silver sacramental cup was found.

HAMSTEELS, with **BURNOP**.—See **BURNOP**.

HAMSTERLEY, a parochial chapelry, in the parish of **ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND**, N. W. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 490 inhabitants. The township comprises 3516 acres, of which about 100 are woodland and plantations, 1000 waste or common, and the remainder arable, meadow, and pasture: coal is obtained in the neighbourhood. The village, which is neat, is pleasantly situated on the summit of a steep hill. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Donald Maclean, Esq., with a net income of £96; the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £83. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient building, formerly prebendal to Auckland College. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

HAMWORTHY, a chapelry, in the parish of **STURMINSTER-MARSHALL**, borough and union of **POOLE**, hundred of **COGDEAN**, Wimborne division of **DORSET**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Poole; containing 351 inhabitants. It comprises 1031 acres, of which 397 are waste land or common, and is divided into Higher and Lower Ham, the latter being the more considerable: from its situation immediately adjoining the harbour of Poole, it possesses every facility for carrying on trade. Charles X., after having been compelled to abdicate the throne of France, landed at this place on his route to Lulworth Castle. The chapel was destroyed during the parliamentary war, but has been rebuilt.

HANBURY (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of **BURTON-UPON-TRENT**, N. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**; comprising the townships of Coton, Draycott-in-the-Clay, Fauld, Hanbury, Hanbury-Woodend, and Marchington-Woodlands, and the chapelries of Marchington and Newborough; the whole containing 2483 inhabitants, of whom 114 are in the township of Hanbury, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Burton. This parish is very extensive, being upwards of five miles square. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the gift of the Bishop of Lichfield: the tithes have been commuted for £862, of which £510 are paid to the bishop, and £352 to the vicar, who has also a glebe of 20 acres. The church, principally in the later English style, with a Norman font, was repewed, and the north aisle rebuilt, in 1824. Marchington and Newborough form separate incumbencies. A school is endowed with about £24 per annum, and there are several bequests for the poor. In the year 680, the Saxon princess, St. Werburgh, became abbess of a nunnery founded here by her brother Ethelred, King of Mercia: she was buried in this convent;

but in 876 her remains were removed to Chester, where an elegant shrine was erected to her memory. No vestige of the nunnery is now visible.

HANBURY (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **DROITWICH**, Middle division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Droitwich and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Droitwich; containing 1069 inhabitants. The parish comprises 7002 acres, whereof 100 are waste land or common: the surface is diversified with hills, and many of the high grounds command pleasing views; the soil is chiefly stiff clay or marl, producing excellent wheat and beans. The Birmingham and Worcester canal, the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, and the roads from Bromsgrove and Droitwich to Alcester, pass through the parish. Hanbury Hall occupies the summit of a gently rising ground, in a well-wooded park; it was built about 1700, and ornamented by the pencil of Sir James Thornhill. Mere Hall, built in 1333, is a beautiful specimen of half-timbered architecture, presenting a very picturesque appearance. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 16. 8., and in the gift of Thomas Bowater Vernon, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £1115, and the glebe comprises 162 acres. The church, which stands upon a very lofty eminence, is in the early, decorated, and later English styles, and contains some elegant monuments to the Vernons, particularly one by Sir Francis Chantrey to the late Thomas Taylor Vernon, Esq. The Rev. Richard Vernon, in 1627, founded a charity school; and Thomas Vernon, Esq., in 1711, gave land towards its support, besides £200 for apprenticing children, and £1000, which now produce an annual income of £120, to be distributed in clothing among the poor.

HANBURY-WOODEND, a township, in the parish of **HANBURY**, union of **BURTON-UPON-TRENT**, N. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**; containing 311 inhabitants. It lies at the eastern extremity of the parish, and comprises 247 acres, with scattered houses.

HANBY, a hamlet, in the parish of **LAVINGTON**, union of **GRANTHAM**, wapentake of **BELTISLOE**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Falkingham; containing 44 inhabitants.

HANDBOROUGH (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of **WITNEY**, hundred of **WOOTTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Woodstock; containing 1009 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2112 acres, of which 170 are woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £353; patrons, the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land in 1772. The church is partly in the Norman style, with a spire of graceful proportions; the north entrance is a fine Norman arch, ornamented with an effigy of St. Peter: the font is adorned with emblems of the Crucifixion, and part of the rood-loft is remaining, in the decorated style.

HANDCHURCH, or **HANCHURCH**, a township, in the parish of **TRENTHAM**, union of **STONE**, N. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 3 miles (S.) from Newcastle-under-Lyme; containing 191 inhabitants. The village lies one mile south-west of Trentham, on the side of an abrupt declivity, on the summit of which is a square plot of ground sur-

rounded by venerable yew-trees, and supposed to be the site of some ancient church or religious house.

HANDFORD, or **HANFORD**, a parish, in the union of **STONE**, N. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 1 mile (N.) of Trentham; containing 733 inhabitants. This place was till lately a chapelry in the parish of Trentham; but is now a distinct parish, under the act 58th of George III., cap. 45. Blue bricks of the hardest quality, and tiles, are made here. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Duke of Sutherland, who is impropiator; net income, £190. The church, a neat structure, was erected in 1828.

HANDFORTH, or **HANDFORD**, with **BOSDEN**, a township, in the parish of **CHEADLE**, union of **STOCKPORT**, hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**; containing 2394 inhabitants, of whom 681 are in Handforth. The manor, as early as the reign of Henry III., was in the family of Handford, from whom, with the manor of Bosden, it passed to the Breretons, and subsequently to the Booths. Nathaniel Booth, Lord Delamere, in 1766 alienated the manor of Handforth to Mr. Edward Wrench, whose nephew sold it to the Coopers, of Chester. The township comprises 1615 acres, of a clayey soil. The population is mainly engaged in manufactures. The Handforth station of the Manchester and Birmingham railway is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the Stockport station. A chapel, dedicated to St. Chad, was built in 1837, at a cost of £850; it is in the later English style, and contains 250 sittings.

HANDLEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **GREAT BOUGHTON**, hundred of **BROXTON**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**; containing 386 inhabitants, of whom 302 are in the township of Handley, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Chester. The manor, from the period of the Conquest until the reign of Edward III., was in the Boydells, and, having passed with the coheirress of that family to the Holfords, was sold in 1585 to Sir George Calveley, and afterwards came to the Leighs. The parish is situated on the Chester and Whitchurch road, and comprises about 1320 acres, chiefly land for cheese-farming: about 1000 acres belong to Samuel Sandbach, Esq., lord of the manor, whose son has a farm-residence here. The soil is chiefly a strong clay, the surface rather level, and the scenery, which is extensive, includes the Welsh hills: red sandstone is quarried for building. There is a fox-cover of nine acres. Calveley Hall, on Milton green, is now a farmhouse; it has a fine oaken staircase, and wainscoted rooms. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chester; net income, £253. The tithes of Handley township have been commuted for £195, and the glebe consists of 11 acres. The church was built about 300 years ago, and is ornamented with a square tower. A school was lately erected at the expense of the lord of the manor, and is endowed with the interest of £200.

HANDLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **WIMBORNE** and **CRANBORNE**, hundred of **SIXPENNY-HANDLEY**, Wimborne division of **DORSET**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Cranborne; containing, with the tythings of Gussage with Minchington and Woodcutts, and the district of Newton and Deanlane, 1076 inhabitants. It comprises 5928 acres, of which 192 are common or waste land. A market was granted for this

place at an early period, and the market-day was changed in the reign of Henry III.; but it has been disused from time immemorial. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church has been enlarged, and 156 free sittings provided.

HANDSACRE, or **HANSACRE**, a hamlet, in the parish of **ARMITAGE**, union of **LICHFIELD**, S. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Rugeley; containing 967 inhabitants. Hubert de Handsacre was lord of the manor in the reign of Henry I., and it continued with his descendants till 1452, when it passed by marriage to other families. In the civil contentions which led to the deposition of Richard II., Sir William Handsacre espoused the cause of that unfortunate monarch, and Sir Robert Mavesyn, lord of the neighbouring manor of Mavesyn-Ridware, that of the usurper, afterwards Henry IV. Each assembled his vassals, and marched to join the armies then lying in view of each other near Shrewsbury; but meeting in their route, a skirmish ensued in which Sir William was slain. Sir Robert proceeded to the army of Henry, and met a similar fate fighting against the gallant Percy. After the death of these chiefs, Margaret, daughter and coheirress of Sir Robert Mavesyn, gave her hand and fortune to Sir William, son of the knight slain by her father. The hamlet comprises about two-thirds of the parish; and has several malt-kilns, and brick and tile yards. The Uttoxeter road here crosses the Trent by a beautiful iron bridge, 140 feet in span; it was commenced in 1829, and opened in 1832. The old stone bridge is still standing, a few hundred yards below it, and has seven arches, but is very narrow and inconvenient.—See **ARMITAGE**.

HANDSWORTH (*ST. MARY THE VIRGIN*), a parish, in the union of **WEST BROMWICH**, S. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Birmingham; containing 6138 inhabitants. This place, called in the Domesday survey, and in Dugdale, *Hornesworde*, *Hornesworth*, and *Hanneworth*, formed part of the extensive estates and barony conferred by the Conqueror on his follower, William Fitz Ausculf, whose principal seat was Dudley Castle. The parish comprises 7594 acres, of which about 375 are uninclosed; the soil is in general light and gravelly, the surface pleasingly undulated, and the river Tame flows through the lower lands, separating the townships of Handsworth and Perry-Bar. *Hamstead Hall*, the present manor-house, is delightfully situated on the south bank of the river; the estate belonged to the Wyrley family from the time of Henry II., and the manor from the middle of the reign of Charles II., till the year 1819, when the proprietor, Wyrley Birch, Esq., transferring his residence to the county of Norfolk, sold his property at Handsworth to the Earl of Dartmouth, to whose seat at Sandwell it is immediately adjacent. On the opposite bank of the Tame, towards the west, is *Perry Hall*, an ancient moated mansion with a park and extensive lands, which have belonged to the Gough family since the year 1669, together with a moiety of the manor, of which they have now acquired the whole. Between the old Walsall and the Aston roads is *Heathfield*, the residence of the late James Watt, who purchased and nearly rebuilt it in 1790-1; the house is embosomed in trees, chiefly of his own planting, and formed an appropriate

retirement for the declining years of a man whose memory will ever be cherished by the friends of science and the arts. There are also various excellent villas scattered through the parish, belonging to professional men, merchants, and manufacturers engaged in, or who have retired from, the trades of Birmingham and the neighbouring iron-works in this part of the county. The village, and the most populous portions of the parish, are situated on the roads to Wolverhampton and Walsall, and consist of ranges of neat and well-built houses. Petty-sessions for the division are held every Saturday, at the New inn. The Grand Junction canal passes through the township of Perry-Bar.

On entering the parish from Birmingham by the Wolverhampton road, is the demesne of **SOHO**, the seat of M. P. W. Boulton, Esq., whose well-wooded and pleasingly-watered grounds skirt the road on the left; and in a valley to the south, is the celebrated manufactory of the same name. These grounds, previously a barren heath, with a small public-house at the summit, and a feeble mill for laminating metals, worked by a water-wheel, below, were purchased in 1762, by Mr. Matthew Boulton, then of Birmingham, where he had for some years carried on the manufacture of articles in steel. In 1764-5, Mr. Boulton built the present manufactory, at that time unequalled in magnitude, and in architectural taste, by any similar establishment; and entering into partnership with Mr. Fothergill, he devoted his attention to perfecting the processes of making all kinds of articles in steel, and introduced those of or-molu, plated and wrought silver, at the same time rendering his works a seminary for artists in drawing and modelling; while his partner was employed in opening a mercantile correspondence throughout Europe. The manufacture of astronomical clocks for some years was carried on at Soho; and the art of copying pictures in oil colours, called Polygraphic, was invented and pursued here under the direction of Mr. Francis Eginton, to whom it was subsequently resigned, and who became celebrated for his paintings on glass. Mr. Boulton soon after, through the medium of Dr. Small, became acquainted with Mr. Watt, civil engineer, of Glasgow, who in 1764 had invented "a method of saving steam and fuel in fire-engines," for which in 1769 he obtained a patent, the greater share in which he made over to Dr. Roebuck: this latter gentleman, however, in 1773-4 agreed to transfer his interest in the concern to Mr. Boulton, with whose assistance Mr. Watt, in 1775, procured an act of parliament, prolonging the term of the patent for 25 years; and at this time commenced the partnership of Boulton and Watt, and the manufacture of steam-engines at Soho.

In 1776, comparative trials were made between the first steam-engines constructed on Mr. Watt's principle at Soho, and at Bedworth, in Warwickshire, and the best atmospheric engines on Newcomen's plan; from which it appeared that, by the former a saving of three-fourths of the fuel was effected. This result soon became known in Cornwall, where the working of the mines by the old steam-engines was attended with so great an expense as to occasion the discontinuance of many of them, and to endanger the permanent working of the whole; several of the new engines were consequently erected there, which fully realised the expectations held out, and not only restored into operation the

mines that had been discontinued, but also prompted to the opening of others. Mr. Watt, by successive inventions, secured by patents in the years 1781-2-4 and 5, rendered the steam-engine applicable to all kinds of mill-work, and brought it to a degree of perfection which formed a new era in the history of our manufactures, and led to their vast improvement and subsequent extension, multiplying our national resources at a period when much needed. Greater facilities for the manufacture of steam-engines at Soho, in order to supply the increasing demand, were obtained on the admission of the sons of the proprietors into the firm, by the erection of additional works called the Soho Foundry, on the banks of the Birmingham canal, at Smethwick, in the years 1795-6 and 7. Mr. Watt had, in 1780, invented a process for copying letters; and the manufacture of machines for that purpose was carried on here, in partnership with Mr. Boulton and Mr. Kier, under the firm of James Watt and Co.

Mr. Boulton's attention had long been directed to the improvement of the COIN of the realm, for which he erected a mint here in 1788, with superior coining-presses, partly resembling those of the mint at Paris, but with great additions, striking the coin in collars so as to make it perfectly round, and so constructed as to feed themselves, each producing from 60 to 80 per minute with the attendance only of a boy, and deriving their moving power from a steam-engine. Coinages were undertaken at Soho, for Messrs. Monneron, of Paris, for the East India Company, for Sierra Leone, and Bermuda; and a complete recoinage was made for government, of the copper coin, for the supply of Great Britain, in 1797 and 1798, and again in 1806 and 1807. The execution of these coins was greatly admired at the time, and their intrinsic merit has now been confirmed by their durability. Various fine medals, also, of our most celebrated naval and other officers, and of the leading events of the French war, were engraved and struck here; and on the occasion of the brilliant victory off Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, 1805, Mr. Boulton, with the approval of government, presented every officer and man engaged in that action with a medal of Lord Nelson, having on the reverse a representation of the battle, with the words of that hero's memorable signal, "England expects every man to do his duty." So great, indeed, was the improvement in the coin, and so excellent were the principles upon which the coinage was conducted, that an end was put to the counterfeits for which the neighbourhood of Birmingham had been so notorious, and with them to the frequent capital punishment of the unfortunate artists. In executing the machinery of his mint, Mr. Boulton was assisted by Mr. John Southern, then at the head of the drawing-office of Boulton and Watt, and afterwards a partner with their sons; by Mr. James Lawson, an engineer brought up in their establishment, and who, in 1807, was appointed superintendent of machinery at the British mint; and by Mr. Peter Ewart, previously an apprentice under the late Mr. John Rennie, and for whom, subsequently, the office of chief engineer and inspector of machinery to the admiralty was created. The first earl of Liverpool, sensible of the advantages of Mr. Boulton's improvements of the coinage, instigated the removal of the British mint from the Tower, where it had been carried on from remote ages, in a space too confined for the in-

creasing demands of the country, and the erection of the present mint, on the site of the old victualling-office, Tower-hill; in which measure he was assisted by Sir Joseph Banks. The plan of the new establishment, as far as regarded the distribution of the buildings connected with the mechanical department, was arranged by Mr. Boulton; and the requisite coining machinery and steam-engines were executed at Soho, and erected under his direction. Mints for Russia and Denmark were also planned, and the machinery prepared, at Soho, under Mr. Boulton's superintendence; and at a later period, mints for Calcutta and Bombay, the former, perhaps, the largest mechanical establishment in the world, were planned, detailed drawings made, the coining machinery and moving power executed, and the agents of the East India Company instructed here, under the able direction of his son and successor, Mr. Matthew Robinson Boulton. The application of coal-gas to the purpose of affording an economical light, was the invention of the late Mr. Murdoch, who had been for many years the principal mechanical agent of Boulton and Watt in Cornwall, and who was afterwards connected with their sons in the Soho foundry; the first apparatus was constructed there under his direction, and the first public exhibition of it was made in a splendid illumination of the Soho manufactory, in celebration of the peace in 1802. The Soho Plate Company, established in 1764, employ about 80 hands in the manufacture of silver and plated ware, and parabolic and other reflectors for lamps, lighthouses, &c.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 9. 2., and in the gift of the Rev. John Peel: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1391. 5.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 94 acres. The church, an ancient and handsome structure in the decorated and later English styles, was enlarged a few years since by subscription, towards which the Incorporated Society contributed £500 in consideration of securing 500 free sittings. It contains a few old monuments to the Stanfords and Wyrleys, lords of the manor, to the Goughs, and to Mrs. M. A. Sacheverel, and others. In the chancel is a bust of Matthew Boulton, Esq., the founder of Soho, who died in 1809, at the age of 81, and is buried here: it was executed by Flaxman, who studied the rudiments of his art at Soho, and felt gratified in being employed to commemorate his early patron; and the inscription was written by the late Matthew Robinson Boulton, who died in 1842, and whose remains, together with those of his wife and sister, are deposited in the same vault. In an adjoining chapel is a statue of James Watt, who died in 1819, in his 84th year, and is interred in the vault beneath; it is an excellent likeness, full of expressive character, and is considered as the masterpiece of his friend, the late Sir Francis Chantrey. This chapel was erected by the present Mr. Watt, who obtained a faculty for the ground in 1822: the interior is of Roche-Abbey stone, in the early English style, with a painted window exhibiting heraldic mechanical emblems, intermixed with the thistle and other ornaments; and the exterior harmonizes in style with the Wyrley chapel, in the opposite angle of the east end of the church, now belonging to the Earl of Dartmouth. In the chancel is likewise a fine bust, by Chantrey, of Mr. Murdoch, who died here, at an advanced age, in 1839; and in the south wall of

the nave are monuments, with busts by Hollins, of Nathaniel Gooding Clarke, Esq., one of his Majesty's justices for Wales, and Mr. Joseph Grice; also mural tablets, by the same artist, to the two late rectors, the Rev. Thomas Lane Freer and the Rev. James Hargreaves. A church, to which a district has been assigned, was erected at Perry-Bar in 1833, at the sole expense of Mr. Gough. See *Perry-Bar*. Another dedicated to St. James, was erected in 1839, at a cost of £3000, on an elevated site given by Mr. John Crockett, near the Wolverhampton road, in the south-western part of the parish; it is a neat structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains 1000 sittings, of which 700 are free. The living is endowed with £40 per annum out of the tithes of the parish, and the whole net income of the incumbent amounts to £150; patron, the Rector. There is a place of worship for Independents in the village. Numerous benefactions have been left to the poor.

HANDSWORTH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SHEFFIELD, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Sheffield; containing 2862 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 3500 acres: the commons were inclosed in 1805, and have been rendered profitable; the substratum abounds in mineral wealth. The village stands on an eminence, upon the road to Worksop, and commands extensive views of the adjacent country, which is richly diversified: the river Rother flows through a valley about a mile and a half distant, and the Midland railway passes within a mile. The stately mansion erected here by George, the sixth earl of Shrewsbury, was nearly destroyed during the war in the reign of Charles I., and is now a farmhouse. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 4. 7., and in the patronage of Trustees, with a net income of £700. The church, an ancient structure, was enlarged in 1832, and 200 additional sittings provided; in the interior are three fine pillars supporting two pointed arches and one circular arch; the chancel window is lancet-shaped, and betokens great antiquity. A chapel has been built at Gleadless, containing 320 sittings, 250 of which are free: the living is in the Rector's gift. A school is endowed with £20 per annum.

HANFORD, an extra-parochial liberty, in that part of the hundred of REDLANE which is in the Sturminster division of DORSET, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 19 inhabitants, and comprising 760 acres of land. This was once a distinct parish. Here is a chapel, in which service is performed every Sunday; it is the burial-place of the family of Seymer, whose mansion is situated on the south side, and northward are the foundations of an ancient village.

HANGLETON (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of STEYNING, hundred of FISHERGATE, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Brighton; containing 71 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1151 acres, whereof 541 are waste land or common; it is elevated ground near the coast, of which it commands an interesting view. There are two ancient mansion-houses, one of which, in the Elizabethan style, contains some curious carving and rich stucco-work. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 14. 2.; net income, £209; patroness, Lady Amherst. The church is in the early English style.

HANHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of BITTON, union of KEYNSHAM, Upper division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Bristol; containing 1217 inhabitants. The hamlet is bounded on the south-west by the navigable river Avon, and comprises by computation 1212 acres: a quarry, very extensively wrought, supplies the cities of Bath and Bristol with paving-stone. On Jefferies' Hill is Christ-church, a handsome structure in the later English style, of which the first stone was laid on the 28th of February, 1840; Dr. Warneford gave £400 towards the endowment, and the Incorporated Society £300 to provide 540 free sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the Vicar's gift. Tithe rent-charges have been awarded amounting to £195, of which £90 are payable to the vicar.

HANKELOW, a township, in the parish of AUDLEM, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Audlem; containing 279 inhabitants. It comprises 636 acres of land, the soil of which is of a sandy nature. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £80. 12. 7., and the impropriate for £53.

HANKERTON (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Malmesbury; containing, with the hamlet of Cloatby, 417 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10., and in the patronage of the Rector of Crudwell: the tithes have been commuted for £295, of which £15 are paid to the Lady de Grey, and £280 to the vicar, who has $16\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe.

HANLEY, a township, in the parish, borough, and union of STOKE-UPON-TRENT, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Newcastle-under-Lyme, and 150 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 10,185 inhabitants. This township, and the township of Shelton, which adjoins it, form together a large market-town in the centre of the populous district of the Potteries; they are of comparatively recent origin, and chiefly inhabited by persons employed in potteries, the proprietors of which have handsome mansions in the neighbourhood. The streets are paved with brick, and lighted with gas under the superintendence of commissioners appointed by act of parliament in 1825. In 1820, John Smith, Esq., at a great expense established water-works for the supply of Hanley, Shelton, Cobridge, and Burslem. The principal articles of manufacture are china and earthenware; and the trade is greatly facilitated by the Trent and Mersey canal, which passes through Shelton, forming a channel of conveyance for the various articles manufactured, and for an abundant supply of coal and other things requisite for their production. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday. The market-house or shambles, erected in 1819, forms a commodious building, with stalls for about 130 butchers, and three spacious entrances; one of the fronts is handsomely faced with stone, and surmounted by a cupola. The police of the two townships is under the control of the local commissioners; and a chief bailiff is annually elected from among the most respectable inhabitants, whose business it is to convene and preside at public meetings. The powers of the county debt-court of Hanley, established in 1847, extend over part of the four

registration districts of Stoke, Stone, Wolstanton and Burslem, and Leek and Longnor. The town-hall is a noble building, erected in 1843.

A chapel was erected at Hanley in 1788, on the site of an ancient chapel; it stands in a spacious cemetery, and is a large brick edifice, with a tower 100 feet in height. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £220, partly arising from 60 acres of land given by Mr. Bourne, in 1737; patrons, Trustees. By the Stoke Rectory act, passed in 1827, provision is made for the further endowment of the living, and for its conversion into a distinct rectory, and the chapelry into a separate parish; but this measure has not yet been carried into effect. Two districts, respectively named Northwood and Wellington, were formed in 1845, and endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, under the 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37: each of the livings is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Lichfield, alternately. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and other Methodists; and national schools are supported by subscription, aided by part of the late Dr. Woodhouse's gift in support of the various schools within the parish of Stoke.

HANLEY-CASTLE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of UPTON-UPON-SEVERN, Lower division of the hundred of PERSHORE, Upton and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. N. W.) from Upton, on the road to Worcester; containing 1677 inhabitants. A castle here was successively possessed by the Nevilles, earls of Warwick, the Despencers, and the Lechmeres; the remains have been converted into a farmhouse. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Severn, and comprises 5684 acres, of a fertile soil, in equal portions of arable and pasture. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 15.; net income, £650, with a glebe-house; patron and impropiator, Sir Anthony Lechmere, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1795. The church is situated in the village, and is an ancient edifice of brick, with a tower: the interior has lately undergone several repairs. At Malvern-Wells is a separate incumbency. A school was founded by a member of the Lechmere family, and is endowed with land producing an income of £165 per annum, and with a house for the master, now the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, A.M., of Christ-Church, Oxford. There are two exhibitions to Balliol College, Oxford. A school for training female servants was opened in 1840, under the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester. The inmates, females, of six almshouses are supplied with coals and wheat.

HANLEY-CHILD, a chapelry, in the parish of EASTHAM, union of TENBURY, Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Tenbury and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Tenbury; containing 170 inhabitants. It consists of 923*a.* 2*r.* 8*p.*, of a productive soil and hilly surface, and is intersected by the road from Tenbury to Droitwich. The tithes have been commuted for £140, and there is a glebe of $25\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The chapel stands in an elevated situation three miles south of the parish church, and is a stone structure with a tower: it has been twice struck by lightning.

HANLEY-WILLIAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of TENBURY, Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Tenbury and W. divisions of the county of

WORCESTER, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Tenbury, on the road to Worcester, *viâ* Clifton-on-Teme and Martley; containing 136 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by a portion of Herefordshire, and comprises 1180*a.* 39*p.*, principally pasture and meadow land. The scenery is very bold, and extensive; the Malvern hills, the Welsh mountains, Clee hill, the Wrekin, and the Clent and Bromsgrove hills, may be all clearly seen on a fine day. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Eastham, and valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 11.: the tithes have been commuted for £155, and the glebe consists of 40 acres. The church, supposed to have been built in 1622, is a small and neat structure, with a wooden spire painted white, and will seat 100 persons: it contains a monument to the memory of the late Col. Newport, of Hanley Court, a handsome mansion in the parish.

HANLITH, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-IN-MALHAM-DALE, union of SETTLE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Settle; containing 25 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 928 acres, of a tolerably fertile soil. The tithes have been purchased by the landowners.

HANNAY, or HANNAH (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Alford; containing, with the hamlet of Hagnaby, 122 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres of arable and pasture land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron, Mrs. Grant: the tithes were commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1811. The church is modern. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HANNEY, EAST, a township, in the parish of WEST HANNEY, union of WANTAGE, partly in the hundred of OCK, but chiefly in that of WANTAGE, county of BERKS, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Wantage; containing 615 inhabitants. It comprises 2056*a.* 18*p.* of land, almost entirely arable.

HANNEY, WEST (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of WANTAGE, partly in the hundred of OCK, but chiefly in that of WANTAGE, county of BERKS, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Wantage; containing, with the townships of East and West Hanney, and the chapelry of Lyford, 1153 inhabitants, of whom 391 are in the township of West Hanney. The parish comprises 4006*a.* 18*p.*, and is watered by the river Ock, and the Childrey and Wantage brooks: the lands are flat, and the soil deep, black, and peculiarly rich, in some parts clayey; five-sixths are arable, and the remainder meadow. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £22. 12. 6.; net income, £205; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral: a tithe rent-charge of £450 is paid to the impropiators, and one of £130 to the vicar. The church is principally of Norman architecture, and contains a monument to Mrs. Elizabeth Bowles, who died at the advanced age of 124 years; likewise several memorials of Knights Templars. At Lyford is a separate incumbency.

HANNINGFIELD, EAST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Chelmsford; containing 449 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2325 acres, of which 1943 are arable, 316

meadow, and about 16 wood and plantation. The soil is a heavy clay, which, by draining and the use of chalk and marl, has been rendered fertile; the surface is generally flat, and was formerly thickly wooded, but more than 500 acres have been cleared, to admit a freer circulation of air. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 15. 7½.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. John Nottidge, whose tithes have been commuted for £550, and whose glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is a small edifice, with a tower surmounted by a shingled spire: on the north side of the chancel is a chantry chapel of brick.

HANNINGFIELD, SOUTH (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **CHELMSFORD**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Chelmsford; containing 226 inhabitants. It comprises 1305 acres, of which 815 are arable, 407 meadow and pasture, and 83 woodland. The living is a rectory, consolidated in 1785 with that of West Hanningfield, and valued in the king's books at £10: the tithes have been commuted for £360, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is a plain edifice, with a tower surmounted by a spire.

HANNINGFIELD, WEST (*ST. MARY AND ST. EDWARD*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **CHELMSFORD**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Chelmsford; containing 521 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 2787 acres, of which 1774 are arable, 888 meadow and pasture, and 125 woodland. The village is pleasantly situated. The living is a rectory, with the rectory of South Hanningfield consolidated, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4.; net income, £934; patrons, the family of Kemble. The church is an ancient edifice, with an octangular tower surmounted by a spire of wood; on the north side of the chancel is a table-monument to the Clovill family, and there are some brasses. The parsonage-house is handsome.

HANNINGTON (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of **BRIXWORTH**, hundred of **ORLINGBURY**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Northampton; containing 201 inhabitants. It comprises 1202 acres by measurement: the soil in one-half is a rich loam, and in the other a reddish sand; the surface is generally elevated. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Walgrave, and valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 3.: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1802; the land comprises 224*a.* 2*r.* 14*p.* The church contains portions of the Norman style, and of the three successive styles of English architecture; the nave is longitudinally divided into two equal parts by three arches supported by circular piers. Dr. Francis Godwin, Bishop of Hereford, a distinguished antiquary and biographer, was born in 1561, in the parish, of which his father was rector prior to becoming Bishop of Bath and Wells.

HANNINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **KINGSCLERE**, hundred of **CHUTELY**, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 11 miles (S. E. by S.) from Newbury; containing 261 inhabitants, and consisting by measurement of 2000 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 3½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £410, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church is a plain structure.

HANNINGTON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **HIGHWORTH** and **SWINDON**, hundred of

HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and **STAPLE**, Cricklade and N. divisions of **WILTS**, 1¼ mile (W. N. W.) from Highworth; containing 433 inhabitants. The manor has for more than three centuries belonged to the family of Freke, whose residence, Hannington Hall, is still kept up. The parish comprises 4000 acres, and is bounded on the north and north-west by the river Thames, which has its source about 4 or 5 miles from Cricklade, near which place, Hannington bridge over the Thames connects this parish with that of Kempsford, in the county of Gloucester. The pastures are luxuriantly rich, and the dairies noted for the abundance and quality of their produce. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 10., and in the gift of Colonel Freke: the tithes have been commuted for £40, and the glebe comprises 45 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a western porch in the Norman style, and contains some handsome monuments to the family of Freke. At Hannington-Wick is a chapel, endowed with £10 per annum, part of the produce of land bequeathed by Lady Norton; and the Hannington estates are charged with the payment of £10. 15. annually to the vicar, contingent on the performance of divine service in the chapel, once every Sunday. A school is supported by Lady Norton's bequest, and there are some other bequests.

HANSLOPE (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of **NEWPORT-PAGNELL**, hundred of **NEWPORT**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Stony-Stratford; containing 1553 inhabitants. The parish belonged to William Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who, in 1293, obtained the grant of a market on Thursday, and a fair commencing on the festival of St. James and to continue for 15 days, both which have been discontinued. The manufacture of lace employs from 500 to 600 women and children: in connexion with the trade are schools where children are taught to work, from the age of five years till eleven or twelve years old, when they are able to support themselves. The London and Birmingham railway passes about a mile to the south-west of the church. There are several quarries which afford materials for building, and for mending the roads; and a fair for cattle is held on Holy-Thursday. The living is a vicarage not in charge, with the living of Castlethorpe annexed; net income, £90; patron, G. Hyde, Esq. The church, which was erected in 1409, by Thomas Knight, clerk, has a lofty tower surmounted by an octagonal fluted spire, rising to a height of 200 feet; the spire was destroyed by lightning in 1804, but has been rebuilt in its original form. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. William Watts, Esq., has built and endowed a school; and there are several charitable bequests, in the aggregate amounting to more than £100 per annum, distributed among the poor of the parish.

HANTHORPE, or **HARMTHORPE**, a hamlet, in the parish of **MORTON**, union of **BOURNE**, wapentake of **AVELAND**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**; containing 151 inhabitants.

HANWELL (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **BRENTFORD**, hundred of **ELTHORNE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 8 miles (W.) from London; containing 1469 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the river Brent, and bounded on the west by the Grand Junction canal. Within its limits, also, the Great Western railway is conveyed across the valley of the Brent by a

viaduct of chaste and elegant design, 886 feet in length, and 80 feet in height, consisting of 8 elliptical arches 70 feet in span. A station is fixed here, and in the vicinity are very considerable embankments. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Bishop of London: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church, built on the site of the former edifice, which, not being large enough for the increasing population, was pulled down, is a very handsome structure, in the Anglo-Roman style, consecrated in April, 1842, and containing about 700 sittings, whereof nearly 300 are free. There is a place of worship for Independents. William Hobbayne, in 1484, gave for charitable uses land then valued at £6 a year, but now producing upwards of £105, of which sum £35 are applied to the support of a school. The Hanwell County Lunatic Asylum, an elegant building lately much enlarged, is within the parochial chapelry of Norwood: it is capable of accommodating 950 inmates. Dr. George Henry Glasse, an eminent classical scholar, who died in 1809, was rector of Hanwell; Jonas Hanway, the traveller and philanthropist, who died in 1786, was buried here.

HANWELL (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, hundred of BLOXHAM, county of OXFORD, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Banbury; containing 297 inhabitants. This place is chiefly remarkable for its castle, supposed to have been built by Wm. Cope, of Banbury, cofferer to Henry VII., and noticed by Leland as the "gallant house of Hanwell." It was a spacious quadrangular building, with massive towers at the angles, of which only one, with a portion of the south front, is at present remaining; it is now a farmhouse, containing in the parlour, dairy, and other parts, some curious arches. The parish comprises about 1400 acres; the soil is generally a reddish loam, the surface rather hilly, and the greater portion in pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 16. 0½.; net income, £320; patron, Earl Delawarr, who is proprietor of the parish: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1783; the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church is a fine edifice in the decorated English style, with a low embattled tower having an angular turret on the south; the font is Norman.

HANWOOD, GREAT, a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, liberty of the borough of SHREWSBURY, N. division of SALOP, 3¼ miles (S. W. by W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 167 inhabitants. The parish is situated in a valley, with a considerable ascent to the north and south, and is washed on its western extremity by the Rhe; it comprises by admeasurement 420 acres, about one-fourth of which is pasture, and the rest arable. Twenty or thirty persons are employed in a cotton-factory; and there is a flour-mill where much business is done. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3; net income, £221; patron, H. D. Warter, Esq.: the glebe contains about 30 acres. The present church, a small brick edifice, was built in the beginning of the 18th century: an east window of stained glass has lately been inserted by the patron.

HANWOOD, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of PONTESBURY, union of ATCHAM, hundred of FORD, though locally in the parish of GREAT HANWOOD, liberty of the borough of SHREWSBURY, N. division of SALOP; containing 60 inhabitants.

HANWORTH (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of STAINES, hundred of SPELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 2½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Hounslow; containing 751 inhabitants. This place was distinguished as the temporary residence of Queen Elizabeth; and at Kempton Park, which is partly in the parish, Nell Gwynne lived for some time. The parish comprises 1325a. 1r. 30p.; the surface is finely varied, and the village pleasantly situated. Fairs, chiefly for pleasure, are held on Easter-Monday, and the first Monday after the 5th of November. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 4.; net income, £451; patron, the Rev. P. P. Bastard. The church, which stands in the park of Henry Perkins, Esq., is a beautiful structure, erected in 1812: the Beauclerk family have a vault in it, containing the remains of some of the dukes of St. Alban's. A national school is partly supported by an endowment of £45 per annum, bequeathed by the Rev. J. Burgess, a late rector.

HANWORTH (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Aylsham; containing 293 inhabitants. The road from Norwich to Cromer passes through. The parish comprises 1351a. 2r. 33p., whereof 900 acres are arable, 259 meadow and pasture, 134 woodland, and the remainder open common. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with the rectories of Gunton and Suffield, and valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 8.; impropriator, Lord Suffield. The great tithes have been commuted for £206. 2. 6., and the vicarial for £105; the vicarial glebe contains 32 acres. The church is in the decorated and later English styles.

HANWORTH, COLD (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of LINCOLN, E. division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (S. W.) from Market-Rasen; containing 63 inhabitants. It comprises 850 acres; the soil is clayey, cold, and of inferior quality, and the surface is flat. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 10., and annexed to the living of Hackthorn: the glebe comprises 46 acres. The churchyard was formerly surrounded by buildings, as is evident from the number of foundations remaining. A new church has been erected.

HANWORTH, POTTER.—See POTTER-HANWORTH.

HAPPERTON, a tything, in the parish of PORTBURY, union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of PORTBURY, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 22 inhabitants.

HAPPISBURGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of HAPPING, E. division of NORFOLK, 7 miles (E.) from North Walsham; containing 631 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the coast, comprises by admeasurement 1953 acres of arable and pasture land, in nearly equal portions. The tower of the church serves as a landmark for mariners; and within a mile of the village are two lighthouses erected in 1791, the one 80 and the other 100 feet high, both furnished with patent lamps and reflectors. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Norwich: the great tithes have been commuted for £620, and the vicarial for £230. The church is chiefly in the later English style, and has a lofty embattled tower; the nave, which is lighted by clerestory windows, is separated from the chancel by the remains of a beautifully carved screen, and the font

is handsome and curiously sculptured. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. A national school is supported; and the poor have an allotment of four acres of land, made at the inclosure in 1801. In 1659, by the fall of a cliff into the sea, the skeleton of a large fish was discovered, which appeared to have lain for a very considerable time imbedded in the rock near the summit.

HAPSFORD, a township, in the parish of THORNTON, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Frodsham; containing 102 inhabitants. This township comprises 560 acres: the surface is varied; the soil is partly a marly clay, and partly sand. A rent-charge of £55. 10. has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes.

HAPSTED, a hamlet, in the parish of ARDINGLEY, union of CUCKFIELD, hundred of BUTTINGHILL, rape of LEWES, E. division of the county of SUSSEX; containing 159 inhabitants.

HAPTON, a township, in the parochial chapelry of PADIHAM, parish of WHALLEY, union of BURNLEY, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Burnley; containing 541 inhabitants. The manor was held by John Talbot, constable of Lincoln Castle, who sold it in the reign of Edward III. to Gilbert De la Legh. One of the De la Leghs, having married the heiress of Townley, descendants male of the deans of Whalley, assumed the name of Townley. In the 12th of Henry VII., Sir John Townley had a licence for making a park at Hapton; and again, in the 6th of Henry VIII., for emparking the plains of Hapton: this second inclosure comprised all the open fields and wastes in the township. Hapton was sequestered after the battle of Marston-Moor; and its tower and castle, once places of note, and the residence of the ancient lords, fell into decay soon after the Restoration. The township comprises 3878 acres, of which 983 are common land or waste: the river Calder flows on the north, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through. Immediately above the south bank of the Calder, built on a beautiful knoll commanding an extensive prospect, is the family mansion of the Haberghams; and Shuttleworth Hall, the seat of the Shuttleworths before their removal to Gawthorp, is also in the township: both have become farmhouses.

HAPTON (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEPWADE, E. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Long Stratton; containing 203 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, by whom a small glebe-house has lately been erected, and who pay the minister £100 per annum. The church was repewed in 1841. There is a place of worship for Unitarians.

HARBERTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of TOTNES, hundred of COLERIDGE, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Totnes; containing 1496 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the living of Halwell annexed, valued in the king's books at £49. 2. 1.; net income, £659; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church contains a very rich stone pulpit, and three stone stalls. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

HARBLEDOWN (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGE, hundred of WESTGATE, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 1 mile (W. S. W.) from Canterbury; containing 764 inhabitants. It comprises 1627*a.* 23*p.*, of which 802 acres are arable, 316 pasture, and 509 woodland; the scenery is interesting. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 6., and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £424, and the glebe comprises 10 acres; there is also a rent-charge of £55 payable to the archbishop. The church is a venerable structure. In the parish is a very ancient hospital, called originally the Hospital of the Forest of Bleane, and subsequently, of St. Nicholas of Harbledown, which latter name it still retains. It was founded by Archbishop Lanfranc, in 1084, for the reception of lepers of both sexes, for whom there were separate establishments, and so remained till the Dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £109. 7. 2.; it became in the reign of Edward VI. a college, or asylum for decayed persons, under the patronage of the archbishop, and has now a revenue increased by various donations to about £250. The establishment is for a master, fifteen in-brothers, as many in-sisters, and the same number of out brothers and sisters. The hospital was rebuilt in the reign of James II., and is chiefly of brick; the chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was formerly parochial, and is a curious edifice in the Norman style, with a square tower at the south-west angle.

HARBORNE, or HARBOURN (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of KING'S-NORTON, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Birmingham; containing, with the hamlet of Smethwick, 6633 inhabitants. This place, which, from its proximity to Birmingham and the salubrity of the air, is the occasional resort of invalids from that town, is pleasantly situated, and contains several handsome mansions, occupied by the proprietors of land, among whom are Theodore Price, J. W. Unett, and W. Spurrier, Esqrs., and the Rev. Thomas Green Simcox, M.A., the first vicar of North Harborne. The parish comprises about 3300 acres, of which, with the exception of about 100 acres in woodland and plantations, the whole is arable and pasture in nearly equal portions; the surface is elevated, and the scenery pleasingly varied. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield: the great tithes have been commuted for £262, and the vicarial for £514; the appropriate glebe contains nearly 26 acres, and the vicarial 25 acres. The church, which has a tower in the later English style, was enlarged in 1827, at an expense of £2000. The separate incumbencies of Smethwick and North Harborne are noticed under the head of Smethwick. The Baptists and Wesleyans have places of worship. A national school, endowed with £30 per annum, by Mr. Henry Hinckley, was rebuilt in 1837: there are four almshouses; and 50 acres of land, vested in trustees, and producing a rental of £200, belong to the poor.

HARBOROUGH MAGNA (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Rugby; containing 375 inhabitants. This place is written in Domesday book *Her-*

deberge, and in the time of Henry II. a great part of it belonged to a family of that name; it continued with them till the reign of Edward IV., and passed by a female heir to the family of Corbet. The parish comprises by measurement 1333 acres; the soil is chiefly a clay loam, and the surface, though generally level, has a considerable elevation. The London and Birmingham and the Midland railways are within two miles; and the Coventry and Oxford canal bounds the place on the west. A post through the village to Monks-Kirby has recently been established. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4.; net income, £298, with a good glebe-house; patron, Boughton Leigh, Esq. The church is an ancient structure. Schools on the national plan are supported.

HARBOROUGH, MARKET, a market-town and the head of a union, in the parish of **BOWDEN MAGNA**, hundred of **GARTREE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 17 miles (N.) from Northampton, 15 (S. E. by S.) from Leicester, and 83 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 2433 inhabitants. This town, in the ancient record *Testa de Nevil*, is called *Haverberg*, probably from *haver*, a term still used in the northern counties to signify oats, and *berg*, a hill; which term was afterwards converted into *Haverbrowe*, and *Harborough*. It is supposed to have been occupied by the Romans: a square intrenchment, probably the site of a camp, formerly existed in a field named *King's-Head Close*, at a short distance from which, Roman urns and fragments of pottery have been discovered; and in one of the streets, a sewer or drain was found a few years ago, in which were traces of Roman masonry. During the civil war, the town was attached to the royal cause, and was the head-quarters of the king's army prior to the memorable battle of *Naseby*, in Northamptonshire, in 1645. The royalists, on the morning of battle, formed on a hill north of the town; and Cromwell's letter to the parliament, giving an account of the battle, is dated at *Harborough*.

The **TOWN** is situated on the southern border of the county, and on the northern bank of the river *Welland*, and consists of one principal street and several smaller ones; the buildings have been much improved of late years, and the town is now well paved and lighted. In the main street is a large town-hall, built in 1788, by the Earl of *Harborough*, for the use of tammy dealers; but the tammy manufacture, as well as that of shalloons, &c., having become extinct, the under part has been converted into shambles, and the upper is occupied by the magistrates for official purposes. There are now a large carpet manufactory, a worsted-mill, a silk-factory, several malt-houses, two breweries, and a brush manufactory. The London road enters the town over a handsome stone bridge, erected in 1814, at the joint expense of the counties of Leicester and Northampton; and a branch of the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union canal approaches close to the town. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held on Jan. 6th, Feb. 16th, April 29th, the Tuesday after May 2nd, Tuesday after Mid-lent Sunday, and July 31st, for cattle; on Oct. 19th and eight following days, for cattle, cheese, leather, &c.; and on the Tuesday before Nov. 22nd, and Dec. 8th. The petty-sessions for the hundred of *Gartree* are held here occasionally; and a court leet for the manor at uncertain periods. The powers of the county debt-court

of *Harborough*, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of *Harborough*.

The **LIVING** is a perpetual curacy; net income, £144; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of *Christ-Church*, Oxford. The chapel, which is dedicated to *St. Dionysius*, is a large, handsome, and uniform edifice, and ranks among the finest structures in the county; it consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with two tiers of windows, two porches, and a tower having an octangular crocketed spire: it is said to have been built by *John of Gaunt*, about the year 1370. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans. A free grammar school was founded about 1614, by *Robert Smith*, a native of this place, and chamberlain of London; but the endowment being insufficient for the support of a classical teacher, few scholars attend, and a large national school, with a house for a master, has been recently erected. The town estates produce a rental of £614, appropriated to the support of decayed housekeepers, the apprenticing of children, and other charitable purposes, and also to the repair of the highways, and the general improvement of the place. The poor-law union of *Harborough* comprises 41 parishes or places, of which 23 are in the county of Leicester, and 18 in that of Northampton; and contains a population of 15,731. The town gives the titles of Baron and Earl to the family of *Sherard*.

HARBOROUGH PARVA, a hamlet, in the parish of **NEWBOLD-UPON-AVON**, union of **RUGBY**, Rugby division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Rugby; containing 31 inhabitants. The monks of *Combe* had four messuages and 33 acres of land here; and those of *Kirby*, the fourth part of a knight's fee. The hamlet lies on the road from Rugby to Great *Harborough*.

HARBOTTLE, a township, in the parish of **HALLYSTONE**, union of **ROTHBURY**, W. division of **COQUETDALE** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 2 miles (N. W.) from *Hallystone*; containing 162 inhabitants. The castle, now in ruins, was in the reign of *Edward I.* a very strong fortress, and sustained the reiterated attacks of the whole Scottish army in 1296: hither *Margaret*, Queen Dowager of Scotland, retired in 1515, after her marriage with the Earl of *Angus*, and here she was delivered of a daughter in 1518. The extensive remains of the building are situated on a commanding eminence overlooking the river *Coquet*, and present a very perfect specimen of a Saxon castle, with its courtyard and keep; the walls of the great tower, being rent asunder and overhanging their bases, have a singular and striking effect. The township is very hilly, and occupied as sheep-walks; the rocks are generally porphyritic. There are fairs for sheep on July 8th and September 9th. The tithes have been commuted for £9. A place of worship for Presbyterians was erected in 1756.

HARBRIDGE, a parochial chapelry, in the union of **RINGWOOD**, partly in the hundred of **RINGWOOD**, and partly in that of **CHRISTCHURCH**, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Ringwood; containing 300 inhabitants. This chapelry comprises 2801 acres, of which 605 are waste land or common; it is situated on the river *Avon*, which forms its eastern boundary, and is the property of the Earl of *Normanton*, whose seat, *Somerley House*, is

within the chapelry. The living is annexed to that of Ringwood. The church was built in 1839, of stone from the Isle of Purbeck, at the expense of his lordship: it is a handsome edifice with a square embattled tower surmounted by a turret, and contains 230 sittings, of which 212 are free; the interior is fitted up with open seats of oak, and the windows are embellished with stained glass.

HARBURY, or **HARBERBURY** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **SOUTHAM**, Kenilworth division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Southam; containing 1089 inhabitants. The parish consists of 3285 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture, and is situated in the heart of a fertile district, abounding in interesting scenery. Limestone is quarried for building, and for burning into lime. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £400, with a glebe-house; patron and incumbent, the Rev. C. Newsom; impropiators, several landed proprietors. The church has a square tower, and is a neat edifice in good repair. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Thomas Wagstaffe in 1611 founded a school, and endowed it with £20 a year.

HARBY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **MELTON-MOWBRAY**, hundred of **FRAMLAND**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 629 inhabitants. It comprises about 2000 acres. The soil is a stiffish clay, but, under good management, fertile and productive; the surface is chiefly level, except towards the eastern boundary, which forms part of the range of hills skirting the Vale of Belvoir. The Nottingham and Grantham canal intersects the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £469; patron, the Duke of Rutland. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1790, when 300 acres were assigned. The church is in the early English style, and was repaired and new-pewed in 1840. Here are several chalybeate springs; and in the village is an ancient stone cross.

HARBY, a chapelry, in the parish of **NORTH CLIFTON**, union, and N. division of the wapentake of **NEWARK**, S. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Lincoln; containing 390 inhabitants. It comprises 1187*a.* 3*r.* 20*p.*, the soil of which is generally light and sandy. Fragments of urns have been found, and other relics of antiquity. There are some traces of foundations surrounded by a moat nearly filled up, probably the site of an ancient mansion. Harby contains a chapel of ease, a place of worship for Wesleyans, and a school, which is well supported. Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., is said to have died here.

HARCOURT, a township, in the parish of **STANTON-UPON-HINE-HEATH**, union of **WEM**, Whitchurch division of the hundred of **NORTH BRADFORD**, N. division of **SALOP**; containing 26 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £48, and the vicarial for £7. 10.

HARDEN, a hamlet, in the parish of **BINGLEY**, union of **KEIGHLEY**, Upper division of the wapentake of **SKYRACK**, W. riding of **YORK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Bingley. It is beautifully situated on the road from Bingley to Wilsden and Halifax, and comprises 4620 acres, chiefly pasture and meadow land, and of which

1387 acres are uninclosed moors. The powerful Harden beck, which abounds with trout, runs through the hamlet, and propels the machinery of three worsted-mills, in which the greater part of the population is employed. Harden Grange, situated on an eminence, and surrounded with wood and plantations, is the handsome seat of W. Busfield Ferrand, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A large rocky crag, overhanging the Bell-Bank wood, is called the Druids' Altar.

HARDENHUISH (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **CHIPPENHAM**, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of **WILTS**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. W.) from Chippenham; containing 146 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the road from Chippenham to Malmesbury, and comprises 454*a.* 2*r.* 39*p.* The substratum is principally limestone, which is raised for the roads. The Great Western railway skirts the parish, and a branch of the Kennet and Avon canal terminates within a mile of it. Hardenhuish Park, the seat of Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq., is a handsome residence, in grounds tastefully laid out. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the gift of Mr. Clutterbuck: the tithes have been commuted for £92. 10., and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church, a modern structure in the Grecian style, with a campanile turret and cupola, of considerable elegance, is beautifully situated on the acclivity of a richly-wooded hill, and is partly overspread with ivy: in the churchyard is a monument of white marble, to the memory of David Ricardo, Esq., who was interred here. Christopher Anstey, author of the *New Bath Guide*, and of several miscellaneous poems, died at Hardenhuish in 1805.

HARDHAM (*ST. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of **THAKEHAM**, hundred of **BURY**, rape of **ARUNDEL**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Petworth; containing 115 inhabitants. This place is distinguished as the site of a priory of Black canons founded, it is said, by Sir William Dawtrey, in the reign of Henry II., and dedicated to the Holy Cross or to St. George, and which, in the reign of Edward III., was so liberally endowed by Sir William Paynel, that on the grant of a new charter in the reign of Henry IV., he is cited as the founder. There are still some remains of the buildings, of which the chapel is the most entire. The parish is situated on the river Arun, by which it is bounded on the north, east, and south; and a branch of the river Rother, which here falls into the Arun, forms part of its western boundary. The Arun navigation is conducted under a hill in the parish, by a tunnel 400 yards in length. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 5. 10.; net income, £66; patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church is a venerable edifice in the early English style. Near the ruins of the priory are the remains of a Roman camp, occupying a quadrilateral area of 400 feet square, rounded at the angles.

HARDHORN with **NEWTON**, a township, in the parish of **POULTON**, union of the **FYLDE**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, N. division of **LANCASHIRE**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by E.) from Poulton; containing 358 inhabitants. It lies in the eastern part of the parish, and comprises 2604*a.* 2*r.* 11*p.* of land, of a fertile soil. The hamlet of Newton is distant about three-quarters of a mile south from that of Hardhorn. The impropriate tithes have

been commuted for £401; and the vicarial for £40, with a glebe of about $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres. There is an endowed school.

HARDINGHAM (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, W. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Hingham; containing 602 inhabitants. It comprises 2421 acres, of which 1731 are arable, 642 pasture and meadow, and 15 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 3. 4.; net income, £577, with a handsome parsonage-house; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles, with an embattled tower on the south. At the inclosure, about 24 acres were allotted to the poor.

HARDINGSTONE (*St. Edmund*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of WYMMERSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 1 mile (S. S. E.) from Northampton; containing with the hamlets of Cotton-End and Delapre, 1053 inhabitants. This place was the scene of a sanguinary conflict called the battle of Northampton, in the reign of Henry VI., when that monarch was made prisoner, and the Duke of Buckingham and other noblemen were slain. The parish comprises about 2800 acres, inclosed in 1762; the soil towards the north, and on the bank of the Nene, is rich meadow and pasture land, in other parts a strong clay, and towards the west a reddish loam, yielding good crops of grain. The surface rises by gentle undulations towards the village, which is pleasantly situated on an eminence, commanding fine views of the country and of the villages on the opposite bank of the river. A branch of the Grand Junction canal joins the Nene at Cotton-End, where wharfs and warehouses have been constructed. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £244; impropiator, E. Bouverie, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1765; the glebe altogether comprises 150 acres. The church has a fine tower with five bells; the arches of the interior are lancet-shaped, and there are some costly memorials to the Hervey family. The poor law union of Hardingstone comprises 20 parishes or places, and contains a population of 8668. Near the side of the London road is one of the beautiful crosses erected by Edward I. to the memory of his consort Eleanor; and to the south-west of it is a commanding eminence, crowned by the remains of a circular fortification, inclosing an area of more than four acres, supposed to have been constructed by Sweyn, the father of Canute. James Hervey, author of the *Meditations*, was born at the village in 1713.

HARDINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of FROME, hundred of KILMERSDON, E. division of SOMERSET, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Frome; containing 21 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Hemington, and valued in the king's books at £6. The church contains a handsome monument to the Bampfylde family.

HARDINGTON-MANDEVILLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of HOUNDSBOROUGH, BERWICK, and COKER, W. division of SOMERSET, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Yeovil; containing 760 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 15. $7\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £471; patron, Wil-

liam Helyar, Esq. The church has been enlarged, and 110 free sittings provided.

HARDLEY (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of LODDON, E. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (N. E.) from Loddon; containing 214 inhabitants. A considerable quantity of corn is sent in small craft from Hardley staith to Yarmouth. The living is a perpetual curacy, until lately in the patronage of the Corporation of Norwich: the tithes have been commuted for £327, and the glebe contains 4 acres. The church is in the later English style, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a circular tower.

HARDMEAD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 83 inhabitants. It comprises about 1150 acres, of which 650 are pasture, and the remainder arable, with the exception of 4 acres of woodland: the soil for the most part is a cold blue clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. $10\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of R. Shedden, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £173. 3. 6., and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the Norman style of architecture.

HARDRAW, a chapelry, in the parish of AYSGARTH, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Middleham. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lord Wharnccliffe. The chapel was built about 80 years since. Within the chapelry is a tremendous waterfall, called Hardraw Scarr, with immense masses of rock overhanging it on each side; the water falls from a ledge 100 feet in perpendicular height. During the severe frost in 1740, this cascade was entirely congealed into a stupendous cone of ice.

HARDRES, LOWER (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGE, hundred of BRIDGE and PETHAM, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 3 miles (S.) from Canterbury; containing 252 inhabitants. It comprises 1176 acres, of which 237 are in wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 19. $9\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £410, and the glebe contains 13 acres. The church, erected on the site of the ancient building, in 1832, with funds bequeathed by J. Tillard, Esq., of Street-End, in the parish of Petham, is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire.

HARDRES, UPPER (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGE, hundred of BRIDGE and PETHAM, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 5 miles (S.) from Canterbury; containing 339 inhabitants. This parish, which is almost the highest ground in the county, is situated on the line of the ancient Stane-street, and comprises 2041a. 20p. The surface is pleasingly varied, and about 600 acres are covered with wood, consisting of oak, beech, birch, ash, &c.; the soil is a heavy loam, resting on chalk, and in general fertile: about 18 acres are planted with hops. The village is on rising ground, commanding an extensive prospect. A new road has been made from Lower Hardres to the church, at the expense of the Rev. E. S. Lumsdaine. The living is a rectory, with that of Stelling annexed, valued in the king's books at £19. 13. $1\frac{1}{2}$.,

and in the gift of the Heirs of Lady Hardres, and the Rev. E. S. Lumsdaine: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for £440, and the glebe contains about 46 acres. The church is principally in the early English style, and contains several monuments to the Hardres family. Elizabeth Denward, in 1785, gave a dwelling-house, two schoolrooms, six acres of land, and £30 per annum, for the endowment of a school; in augmentation of which the late Richard Tillard, Esq., left £2000 three per cents. Mrs. Denward also bequeathed £52 for twelve blind persons, £25 for widows, and £18. 18. for bread to be distributed on alternate Sundays at the churches of Hardres and Stelling. The gates of Boulogne, which were presented by Henry VIII. to the knight of Hardres as a testimony of approbation for his accompanying the monarch to France, were about thirty years ago disposed of to a blacksmith by the last proprietor.

HARDWICK, a hamlet, in the parish of MONK-HESLETON, union of EASINGTON, S. division of EASINGTON ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Castle-Eden. This place belonged to the convent of Durham, and during its possession by that establishment had a chapel, which was confirmed to the monks by Richard I., and was probably destroyed by the Scots in the reign of Edward II.; the landed endowment was soon afterwards attached to the vicarage of Hesleton. Hardwick House is surrounded by fine plantations and various kinds of forest-trees.

HARDWICK, or HARDWICKE, a parish, in the union of WHEATENHURST, Upper division of the hundred of WHITSTONE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Gloucester; containing 540 inhabitants. The Gloucester and Berkeley canal passes through. The living is a vicarage, consolidated with that of Standish. The church has a low embattled tower at the west end of the south aisle. Hardwicke gives the titles of Baron and Earl to the family of Yorke.

HARDWICK, a hamlet, in the parish and union of CHEPSTOW, Upper division of the hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH; containing 36 inhabitants.

HARDWICK (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEPWAD, E. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Stratton; containing 269 inhabitants. It comprises 874*a.* 1*r.* 30*p.*, of which 694 acres are arable, and 161 pasture and meadow. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Shelton, and valued in the king's books at £5: the tithes have been commuted for £267. 13., and there is a glebe of 18 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated style; the nave is separated from the chancel by the remains of a carved screen: the tower is circular at the base, and octagonal above, but in ruins. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HARDWICK, a hamlet, and formerly a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. S. E.) from Lynn; containing 23 inhabitants. The road to London runs through the hamlet, which is united to the living of North Runcton. There were anciently a church, and an hospital for lepers dedicated to St. Lawrence.

HARDWICK (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of ORLINGBURY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N.

W. by W.) from Wellingborough; containing 82 inhabitants. The parish is generally elevated, and consists of 1239*a.* 6*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 6., and in the gift of the Heirs of the late Rev. E. Hughes: the tithes have been commuted for £235, and the glebe contains 27*a.* 2*r.* 9*p.*

HARDWICK, a township, in the parish of TORKSEY, union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of LAWRESS, but locally in the wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Gainsborough; containing 65 inhabitants. A small canal, connecting the Foss-Dyke navigation with the river Trent, passes close to the hamlet.

HARDWICK, an extra-parochial liberty, locally in the parish of HAWSTEAD, union and hundred of THINGOE, W. division of SUFFOLK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by W.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 19 inhabitants, and comprising 65 acres. Hardwick House, the handsome seat of Sir T. G. Cullum, Bart., was the residence of Sir John Cullum, uncle of the present proprietor, a learned antiquary, and author of the *History of Hawstead*, who died here, and was interred in the parish church. There are almshouses for six aged women, originally founded and endowed by Sir Robert Drury, and removed from their ancient site to this place.

HARDWICK, with MITTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BREDON, union of TEWKESBURY, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 8 miles (S. by W.) from Pershore; containing 129 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Pershore to Tewkesbury, and comprises 856*a.* 3*r.* 26*p.* of land. The Avon river flows on the west of the hamlet.

HARDWICK, EAST, a township, in the parish of PONTEFRAC, Upper division of the wapentake of OS-GOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Pontefract; containing 149 inhabitants. The township is on the road from Pontefract to Doncaster, and comprises about 500 acres of land; the soil varies in quality, but is generally good, and the surface presents a fine open level, inclosed on two sides by the rivers Great and Little Went. The village is small, and the road from Ackworth to Darrington passes through it. Stephen Cawood, in 1653, conveyed to trustees estates for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a chapel and free school, and for other charitable uses; the income is £132, of which £96 are paid to the chaplain, who is also schoolmaster.

HARDWICK, PRIORS (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHAM, hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Southam; containing 280 inhabitants. This was one of twenty-four towns given by Earl Leofric, of Mercia, to the monks of Coventry, in the time of Edward the Confessor. After the Dissolution it came to the Knights, who alienated the estate to Sir John Spencer, and Edward Griffin, attorney-general to Queen Elizabeth: it subsequently devolved to Lord Spencer. The parish is bounded on the south and east by a portion of Northamptonshire, and comprises by measurement 1448 acres, of a highly productive soil. Stone of very durable quality is quarried for the roads and for other uses, and facilities of conveyance are afforded by the Oxford canal, the rateable annual value of which property in the parish is £626. The living is a vicarage,

with the perpetual curacies of Priors-Marston and Lower Shuckburgh annexed, valued in the king's books at £23. 16. 0½.; net income, £480; patron, Earl Spencer, who, with the Vicar and James Beck, Esq., is impropiator: the glebe comprises 100 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early and decorated English styles; the chancel contains some curious details.

HARDWICK, WEST, a township, in the parish of WRAGBY, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLD-CROSS, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S. W.) from Pontefract; containing 102 inhabitants. The township formed part of the demesne of Nostal Priory, to the monks of which it was granted by the Lacy family. It comprises 458 acres, of which 30 are waste or common.

HARDWICKE (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from Aylesbury; containing, with the hamlet of Weedon, 747 inhabitants, of whom 319 are in the township of Hardwicke. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £39. 9. 7.; net income, £645; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801. John Bridle, D.D., in 1781, founded and endowed a school.

HARDWICKE (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of LONGSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5½ miles (E. by N.) from Caxton; containing 202 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely, valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 2.: the tithes have been commuted for £248, and the glebe comprises 33 acres. An act for the inclosure of waste lands was obtained in 1836.

HARDWICKE, a hamlet, in the parish, union, division, and hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from the town of Abergavenny; containing 96 inhabitants.

HARDWICKE, a hamlet, in the parish of DUCKLINGTON, union of WITNEY, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD, 3¼ miles (S. S. E.) from the town of Witney; containing 111 inhabitants.

HARDWICKE (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (N.) from Bicester; containing 80 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 463 acres, of which 212 are arable, 153 pasture, 88 woodland, and the remainder roads. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £92; patron, B. Richmond, Esq. The church is a small ancient edifice: at the west end is a large mass of tracery, apparently not connected with any design, and probably collected from different parts of a larger building; there are some good specimens of stained glass in the windows, and the appearance of the whole indicates that the structure is only a portion of a more spacious church.

HARDY, with CHORLTON.—See CHORLTON.

HAREBY (ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, W. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4¼ miles (W.) from the town of Spilsby; containing 110 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united in 1739 to the rectory of Bolingbroke, and valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 7.

HAREFIELD (VIRGIN MARY), a parish, in the union of UXBRIDGE, hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 4¼ miles (N.) from Uxbridge; containing 1516 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the west by the river Colne, and intersected by the Grand Junction canal, comprises 4534 acres. The soil is dry and rocky in some parts, in others a rich loam alternated with chalk; the surface, with the exception of a considerable tract of moorland, is hilly, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. The works belonging to the Royal Copper-Mines Company are situated in a hamlet here, which, from that circumstance, has its name. Harefield Park is a handsome mansion, in an ample and richly-wooded demesne, ornamented with a small lake, and comprehending much beautiful scenery. The living is a donative, in the patronage of C. N. Newdegate, Esq., whose family have long appointed their own commissary; net income, £64; impropiator, Sir G. Cooke. The church contains several memorials of the ancient family of Newdegate, and a splendid monument to the memory of Alice, Countess of Derby, who, about 1637, founded and endowed almshouses for six widows. The Knights Hospitallers had a commandery at Harefield, a cell to that of Clerkenwell; the chapel is still standing, and is in the early English style.

HARESCOMB (ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST), a parish, in the union of WHEATENHURST, Middle division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from Painswick; containing 132 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Stroud to Gloucester, and comprises 479a. 15p. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Pitchcomb united, valued in the king's books at £6. 8., and in the gift of R. J. Pernal, Esq.: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £89. 16. 11., and a rent-charge of £23. 18. is paid to certain impropiators; the glebe comprises 15a. 3r. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower and low spire between the nave and chancel.

HARESFIELD (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of WHEATENHURST, Upper division of the hundred of WHITESTONE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Gloucester; containing 576 inhabitants. This ancient manor enjoys peculiar rights, and is independent of the hundred court; it was united with the manors of Wheatenhurst and Newnham, in conferring the dignity of lord high constable, held by grand serjeantry, from which circumstance its privileges arose. The parish is situated on the Bath and Bristol roads, and comprises, according to computation, 3000 acres. Oolite limestone, of which the church and many of the houses are built, is extensively quarried. The river Severn runs very near the lower part of the parish; and the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship-canal, and the railroad from Gloucester to Swindon, intersect it. Haresfield Court, the seat of J. D. Thomas Niblet, Esq., is a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1670, on the site of the ancient manor-house, which was surrounded with a moat. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17; patron and impropiator, Mr. Niblet. The tithes were commuted for land in 1812: the glebe altogether comprises 150 acres, of which the greater part was acquired in lieu of tithe; the glebe-house was rebuilt of stone, in the later English style, by the patron, in 1837. The church, an ancient

edifice with a tower surmounted by a spire, appears to have been erected by the prior of Llanthony; it consists of a nave, with north and south porches, and two chancels, of which one belongs to the vicar and the other to the impropriator, and contains some interesting details in the Norman, and early, decorated, and later English styles. On the Beacon Hill, where are the remains of a Roman encampment, coins, chiefly of the Constantine family, have been found at various times; and on the 13th of August, 1837, a vase was turned up by the plough, in which were some thousands of copper coins, now in the possession of the incumbent. Archdeacon Rudge, author of a History of Gloucestershire, was vicar of the parish.

HAREUP, or HAREHOPE, a township, in the parish of EGLINGHAM, union of ALNWICK, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Alnwick; containing 49 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Eglington to Chillingham, about a mile north-west of the former place. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £32. 6. 4., and the vicarial for £23. 18. Here are very extensive earthworks and fortifications, probably British.

HAREWOOD (*ST. DENIS*), a parish, in the union of Ross, Upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Ross; containing 95 inhabitants. The parish consists of 587 acres of rich land, a great portion occupied by Harewood demesne, and the whole bounded on the west by one of the roads from Hereford to Ross. The living is a donative, in the patronage of Sir H. Hoskyns, Bart., valued in the king's books at £1. 15. 3. The petty-sessions for the division are held here every fourth Tuesday.

HAREWOOD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, partly in the Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, and partly in the Upper division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK; comprising the townships of Alwoodley, Dunkswick, Harewood, East Keswick, Weardley, Weeton, Wigton, and part of Wick; and containing 2706 inhabitants, of whom 890 are in the township of Harewood, 8 miles (N.) from Leeds. This place appears to have belonged, soon after the Conquest, to the Romeli family, by one of whom a castle was erected on the acclivity of a hill, at the base of which winds the river Wharfe, about the same time as the foundation of the church. After being for many years the baronial residence of that family, Harewood became the property of Lord Strafford, who, about 1633, obtained for the inhabitants a charter for a weekly market to be held on Monday, a fair to continue 14 days, and two other fairs of one day each. The castle and lands afterwards passed to the Lascelles family, of whom Edwin Lascelles, Esq., ancestor of the earls of Harewood, before he was raised to the peerage, in 1790 abandoned the ancient castle as a residence, and on a spot which he selected on the opposite side of the hill, built the present splendid family seat, at an expense of more than £100,000. The remains of the castle are of stately appearance.

The parish comprises about 12,200 acres, of which 3850 are in the township of Harewood: the portions of arable, pasture, and woodland are nearly equal; the soil is of various qualities, and the scenery in many situations of great diversity and beauty, the higher grounds commanding rich views of the vale of the Wharfe. The village, which is on the road from Leeds to Harrogate,

consists of two spacious streets, and has a very handsome appearance, the old houses having been rebuilt in a style of neatness and uniformity; on the south side is the beautiful residence of the Hon. Arthur Lascelles, and on the west is the vicarage-house, surrounded by fine grounds. The market, and the fair for 14 days, have been discontinued; but the two other fairs are held, on the last Monday in April, and the second and last Monday in October. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 1. 10.; net income, £447; patrons, Mrs. Wheeler and the Parishioners; impropriators, the Earl of Harewood, and George Lane Fox, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1790; the glebe comprises about 300 acres. The church was erected in the reign of Edward III., on the site of the former structure, which was built soon after the Conquest; it is a handsome edifice in the decorated English style, and contains several stately monuments to ancient possessors of Harewood, and one to the memory of Sir William Gascoigne, Knt., lord chief justice in the reign of Henry IV., the upright judge who, for an insult offered to the dignity of the bench, committed to prison the Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Harewood gives the titles of Baron and Earl to the family of Lascelles, that of baron bearing date 1796, and that of earl, 1812.

HARFORD, a parish, in the union of PLYMPTON ST. MARY, hundred of ERMINGTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Ivy-Bridge; containing 193 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2050 acres, of which 1550 are arable and pasture in nearly equal portions, and a very considerable quantity waste, bordering on Dartmoor Forest, and called Harford Moor; the soil of the cultivated land is a light black mould, resting on gravel. The river Erme has its rise on the borders of the parish, through which it flows into Mottecombe bay; and on its banks are a paper-manufactory, and a large flour-mill. Several attempts have been made to stream for tin, but without success; granite is abundant at "Tor Rocks," on the confines of Dartmoor, but there are no regular quarries. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 14. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of T. Sanders, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £180, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the Norman style. There is a place of worship for Independents. William Hart, who suffered severely for his loyalty, was rector in the reign of Charles I.

HARGHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WAYLAND, hundred of SHROPHAM, W. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Attleburgh; containing 93 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1080 acres, of which 500 are arable, 450 pasture and meadow, and 100 woodland: the road from Thetford to Norwich passes through it. Hargham Hall is the seat of Sir Thomas B. Beevor, Bart., lord of the manor. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Wilby, and valued in the king's books at £4. 4. 2.: the tithes have been commuted for £180, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church is in the later English style, and consists of a chancel, and a small portion of the nave; the remainder, with the tower, being in ruins. At the north-eastern extremity of the parish are remains of tumuli, and in the vicinity two Roman urns were found about fifty years ago.

HARGRAVE, a chapelry, in the parish of **TARVIN**, union of **GREAT BOUGHTON**, Lower division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Chester; comprising 1271a. 32p. The living is a donative; net income, £100; patrons, Trustees nominated by the parishioners of Tarvin. The tithes have been commuted for £144, and the glebe comprises 8 acres. The chapel, a neat edifice of stone, was erected in 1638, at the expense of Sir Thomas Moulson, alderman of London, who bequeathed estates now producing £202 per annum, for erecting and endowing a chapel and grammar school. The funds having greatly accumulated, by an order of chancery in 1814, a house was raised for the officiating minister, a new building for the school, together with a house for the master, and the chapel, which is dedicated to St. Michael, was enlarged.

HARGRAVE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **THRAPSTONE**, hundred of **HIGHAM-FERRERS**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 3½ miles (W. by N.) from Kimbolton; containing 259 inhabitants. The parish lies on the borders of Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire, the former bounding it on the east, and the latter on the south; it is near the road from Higham-Ferrers to Kimbolton, and consists of 1378a. 38p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £194; patron and incumbent, the Rev. W. L. Baker. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1802.

HARGRAVE, a parish, in the union and hundred of **THINGOE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 457 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 1108 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 11. 8.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. John White: the tithes have been commuted for £282. 13. 5., and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is a small edifice in the Norman style, with a tower of brick of later date. The parish is entitled to one-fourth share of the rents of about 75 acres in Cowling, amounting, with other bequests, to about £20 per annum.

HARKSTEAD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of **SAMFORD**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 6½ miles (S. by E.) from Ipswich; containing 338 inhabitants. It comprises 1573 acres, and is situated on the navigable river Stour, by which it is bounded on the south. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 3. 9., and in the gift of the Rev. R. Berners: the tithes have been commuted for £470, and the glebe contains 48 acres. Besides the parochial church, there was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Clement.

HARLAXTON (*ST. MARY AND ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **GRANTHAM**, wapentake of **LOVEDEN**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 3 miles (S. W.) from Grantham; containing 428 inhabitants. This place is of some antiquity, and had a hunting seat, the property of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. The parish is situated on the road from Grantham to Melton, and comprises 2000 acres. Stone of durable quality is quarried for the roads; and facility of conveyance is afforded by the Grantham and Nottingham canal, which passes through the parish. The ancient manor-house has been taken down, and rebuilt in a handsome style. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 6. 10½.; net income, £760; patron, the Pre-

bendary of South Grantham in the Cathedral of Salisbury. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1795; the land comprises 63 acres. The church is a neat structure, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and consists of a nave and chancel separated by a screen of carved oak. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HARLE, KIRK (*ST. WILFRID*), a parish, in the union of **BELLINGHAM**, N. E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**; containing, with the chapelry of Kirkheaton and township of Hawick, 382 inhabitants, of whom 210 are in the township of Kirk-Harle. The manor was anciently held by the knightly family of Harle, from whom it passed to the Strothers, and from them, by marriage, to the Loraines, whose ancestor, Robert, had come to England with the Conqueror, and who were resident here from the time of Henry VI., but sold all their lands in 1837. The parish is near the river Wansbeck, and comprises 5167 acres, of which about 1960, exclusively of the glebe, are in the township of Kirk-Harle. A coal-field extends over nearly the whole of the manor, and freestone and limestone are extensively quarried for the purposes of building and agriculture. The Hall, a mansion standing in a retired situation, in a fine park, was erected by Sir William Loraine, the second baronet, in the beginning of the last century, and has been subsequently improved. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £3. 8. 4., and in the patronage of Thomas Anderson, Esq., who is impropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes; it has a net income of £197, and the glebe consists of 156 acres. The church is an ancient edifice consisting of a nave and chancel, together measuring 70 feet in length; some repairs were made at the close of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century, but the main edifice is of the date of Henry IV., about which time it is said to have been in a state of decay, and to have been renovated by the Strother family. Sir William de Herle, chief justice in the reign of Edward III., was born and had lands in the parish; and the well-known landscape gardener, Lancelot Brown, commonly called "Capability Brown," was born at Kirk-Harle in 1715.

HARLE, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of **KIRK-WHELPINGTON**, union of **BELLINGHAM**, N. E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 12½ miles (W. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 51 inhabitants. Little Harle Tower, an ancient border fortress, now constitutes part of a handsome and commodious mansion, formerly the property of John Murray Aynsley, a grandson of the fourth duke of Athol, and lately sold by him. The estate was one of the manors of Prudhoe barony, of which it was held, in 1552, by John de Fenwick. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £12. 16. 6., and the impropriate for £1.

HARLE, WEST, a township, in the parish of **KIRK-WHELPINGTON**, union of **BELLINGHAM**, N. E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 14½ miles (W. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 38 inhabitants. In the 13th century this place is mentioned as the property of the Harles, in whose possession it continued for some time. The Shaftoes, Widdringtons, and Fenwicks afterwards held it; and in the last century the estate passed into the hands of the Bardon family, by whom it was sold to Lord Charles Aynsley,

father of John Murray Aynsley, the late owner. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £16. 16. 6., and the vicarial for £9. 3. 4.

HARLESTON, a market-town, in the parish of REDDENHALL, union of DEPWADE, hundred of EARSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 19 miles (S.) from Norwich, and $99\frac{1}{2}$ (N. E.) from London; containing 1425 inhabitants. The original appellation of *Herolfston*, or *Herolveston*, of which the present is a corruption, was derived from Herolf, one of the Danish leaders, who came over with Sweyn, and settled in this part of the kingdom: in the centre of the town stands a stone, formerly called Herolf's stone. Sir John Herolveston, in the reign of Richard II., quelled a formidable insurrection in Norfolk and the neighbouring counties. The town is situated on the road from Bury St. Edmund's to Yarmouth, about one mile from the river Waveney, over which is a bridge: it is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water from springs. The manufacture of bombazines, and weaving, have been carried on of late years to a limited extent. The market, which is chiefly for corn, is on Wednesday, and is well attended: fairs are held on July 15th and Sept. 9th and 10th; the latter, which is still a large sheep and cattle fair, was originally continued eight days. On December 1st was formerly a fair for Scotch cattle, which lasted one month, and which was removed hither many years since from Hoxne, in Suffolk; but it has fallen into disuse, in consequence of the preference given to the cattle-market at Norwich. A portion of the town is under the superior jurisdiction of the Duke of Norfolk, who is lord of the manor, and has the tolls of the markets and fairs, holding courts for the manor occasionally. The powers of the county debt-court of Harleston, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-districts of Depwade, Wangford, and Hoxne. Petty-sessions are held on the 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month. In the centre of the town is a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, which was rebuilt in 1726, and enlarged in 1819 at the expense of the parishioners, by taking in the site of the market-cross, which stood at the east end: the chaplain is nominated by Emmanuel College, Cambridge, pursuant to the direction of Dr. Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, who, in 1688, settled upon that society £54 per annum, now reduced to £30. 18. in trust. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The rent of an estate in the adjoining parish of Rushall, purchased with £200, the gift of John Dove, who died in 1712, is paid to a national school.

HARLESTON, a chapelry, in the parish of CLIFTON-CAMPVILLE, union of TAMWORTH, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Tamworth; containing 221 inhabitants. It comprises about 1400 acres of land: the village is pleasantly seated on an eminence, on the south bank of the Mease, two miles and a half west of the village of Clifton-Campville. The chapel is an ancient building with a low wooden spire; the nave was rebuilt about 20 years ago. The tithes have been commuted for £370.

HARLESTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of Stow, W. division of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Stow-Market; containing 90 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 700 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2;

net income, £175; patroness, Lady Hotham. The church is a small edifice in the early English style, consisting of a nave and chancel.

HARLESTONE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of BRIKWORTH, hundred of NEWBOTTLE-GROVE, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4 miles (N. W.) from Northampton; containing 639 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Northampton to Dunchurch, and comprises by measurement 2450 acres, whereof three-fifths are arable, and two-fifths pasture and woodland; the surface is undulated, and the scenery picturesque. Stone of good quality is quarried for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 9. 7.; patron, Earl Spencer; net income, £577, arising from an allotment of 323 acres of land made on the inclosure of the parish, in lieu of tithes: a glebe-house was erected in 1834, at the expense of the patron. The church is partly in the decorated and later English styles, and contains a crypt, sedilia, and a piscina. A school is conducted on the national plan. On Delves Heath are vestiges of an ancient fortification. Sir Salathiel Lovell, one of the barons of the exchequer in the reign of Anne, was buried here.

HARLETON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of WETHERLEY, county of CAMBRIDGE, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Cambridge; containing, with the township of Bagley, 269 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 9. 7.; net income, £313; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge. The parish is entitled to an annuity of £35 from a farm belonging to Christ's Hospital, half of which is paid to the master of a school erected out of the income.

HARLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, hundred of CONDOVER, S. division of SALOP, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Wenlock; containing 219 inhabitants. It comprises 2226 acres; the soil is generally light and gravelly, and the surface is level. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 1., and in the gift of the Duke of Cleveland: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The Rev. Benjamin Jenks, well known as the author of several favourite works, especially a volume of family prayers, was rector of the parish for 56 years, and was buried in the church in 1724.

HARLING, EAST (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, in the union and hundred of GUILT-CROSS, W. division of NORFOLK, 22 miles (S. W.) from Norwich, and 89 (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 1062 inhabitants. This place is situated on a gentle acclivity above the vale of the small river Thet, between the towns of Thetford and Buckenham; the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The Norfolk railway has a station a little to the north of the town, eight miles distant from the Thetford station, and twelve from that of Wymondham. A charter for a market and two fairs was granted in the reign of Edward IV.: the market, held on Tuesday, is abundantly supplied with corn; and there are fairs for live-stock on May 4th, the first Tuesday after Sept. 12th, a fortnight after Michaelmas-day, and Oct. 24th, and a statute fair for hiring servants a fortnight before Michaelmas-day. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of Mrs. Wilkinson; net income, £523. The church, erected about the middle of the 15th century,

is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a low spire: the chancel windows are adorned with ancient stained glass removed from the dilapidated mansion of Harling Hall; and adjoining the south aisle is a sepulchral chapel, belonging to the family of Harling, in which is an altar-tomb with the recumbent effigies in marble of Sir Robert Harling and his lady, and various other tombs and memorials. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. At the inclosure, 97 acres were allotted for the repairs of the church, and 57 for the poor.

HARLING, WEST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **GUILT-CROSS**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from East Harling; containing 117 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 4., and in the gift of Lord Colborne: the tithes have been commuted for £191, and the glebe comprises 19 acres. The church, an ancient building in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower, is finely situated within the grounds of West Harling Hall, the seat of Lord Colborne; on the floor of the nave are several brasses. At the hamlet of Middle Harling was formerly a distinct parish church, dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle.

HARLINGTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **WOBURN**, hundred of **MANSHEAD**, county of **BEDFORD**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Ampthill; containing 521 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £171; patron and impropiator, W. D. C. Cooper, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1808.

HARLINGTON (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of **STAINES**, hundred of **ELTHORNE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Hounslow; containing 841 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the confines of Buckinghamshire, is bounded on the north by the Grand Junction canal, and intersected by the Great Western railway. The surface is generally flat; the lands are chiefly arable, and the soil a rich loam. The scenery is enlivened by handsome seats, among which are Harlington Lodge and Harlington Villa. One wing of Dawley or D'Oyley House, the residence of Bolingbroke, is still remaining, with the whole of the northern wall of the inclosure, more than a mile in extent, against which grows some of the earliest wall-fruit with which the London market is supplied. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24, and in the gift of the Rev. E. Davison: the tithes have been commuted for £696, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is an ancient structure, containing portions in the Norman style, with a square embattled tower; among the details is a very fine Norman doorway in good preservation. In the churchyard is a yew-tree, eighteen feet and a quarter in girth, at the height of four feet from the ground. There is a place of worship for Baptists. This parish, which has been indifferently called Harlington or Arlington, gave the titles of Baron and Earl to the family of Bennett, of whom Henry, the first earl of Arlington, a member of the Cabal cabinet at the Restoration, was born here in 1618.

HARLINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **BARNBROUGH**, union of **DONCASTER**, N. division of the wapen-

take of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of the county of **YORK**; containing 94 inhabitants.

HARLOW (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **EPPING**, hundred of **HARLOW**, S. division of the county of **ESSEX**, 17 miles (W. by N.) from Chelmsford, and 23 (N. N. E.) from London; containing 2315 inhabitants. The parish comprehends an area about eighteen miles in circumference. The village, which was anciently the chief town in the hundred, is pleasantly situated on the road to Newmarket, and consists mainly of one street of considerable length, containing many neat and well-built houses. A considerable woollen-manufacture was formerly carried on, but the chief trade at present is spinning. A market on Saturday, after having been long discontinued, was recently revived, the day being changed to Wednesday. A fair is held on the 9th of September, upon Harlow-Bush Common, nearly in the centre of which is Harlow-Bush House, where the Essex Archery Society hold their meetings: there is also a fair for horses and cattle, on the 8th of November, in the village; and the petty-sessions for the division are held here every Monday. The Eastern Counties railway was opened from London to this place August 9th, 1841, and has been since extended. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 7. 11.; net income, £383; patron and impropiator, the Marquess of Bute. The church was partly destroyed by fire in 1711, but was rebuilt, and its windows adorned with stained glass, at the expense of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, then vicar, and the gentry in the neighbourhood: the ancient tower, which rose from the centre of the original cruciform structure, has been replaced by a cupola. Two other churches, dedicated respectively to St. John the Baptist and St. Mary Magdalen, are in the gift of the Vicar. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Several small bequests have been left for the benefit of the poor.

HARLOW-HILL, a township, in the parish of **OVINGHAM**, union of **CASTLE** ward, E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 137 inhabitants. This place, the name of which is a corruption of *Hare-law*, "the hill or station of the army," stands on an eminence commanding an extensive prospect; it comprises 993 acres of land, and is the property of the Duke of Northumberland. The village adjoins the military road, and is three miles north of Ovingham; it is tolerably well built. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £48.

HARLTHORPE, a township, in the parish of **BUBWITH**, union of **HOWDEN**, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, E. riding of **YORK**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Howden; containing 103 inhabitants. The township comprises about 800 acres.

HARLTON, CAMBRIDGE.—See **HARLETON**.

HARMBY, a township, in the parish of **SPENNI-THORN**, union of **LEYBURN**, wapentake of **HANG-WEST**, N. riding of **YORK**, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Middleham; containing 237 inhabitants. It is on the northern acclivity of Wensleydale, and comprises by computation 860 acres: the village is situated on the road from Spennithorn to Leyburn. Certain tithes were commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1775; and a rent-charge of £10. 16. is payable to an impropiator.

HARMONDSWORTH (*VIRGIN MARY*), a parish, in the union of **STAINES**, hundred of **ELTHORNE**, county

of MIDDLESEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Colubrook; containing 1330 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with that of West Drayton united, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £530; patron, H. De Burgh, Esq., who, with the family of Byng, is impropiator: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1805. The church has a Norman door, and a tower with angular turrets. On Hounslow heath, in the parish, is a square intrenchment, each side measuring 100 yards, supposed to have been the work of Cæsar in his war with Cassivelaunus.

HARMSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the Higher division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTIVEN, union and county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (S.) from Lincoln, on the road to Sleaford; containing 429 inhabitants. This place has been for more than four centuries the property and residence of the family of Thorold. The parish is skirted on the west by the rivers Witham and Brant, and comprises 2560 acres: limestone of good quality for building, and for burning into lime, is quarried extensively. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.; net income, £108; patrons and impropiators, Benjamin Thorold, Esq., and Mrs. A. E. Thorold. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1759; when, also, an allotment of 12 acres was made to the poor. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1717, by Sir George Thorold, Bart., lord mayor of London in 1720, to whom, and to his family, it contains many splendid monuments. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The free school, originally founded by Sir Charles Thorold, was endowed for 99 years, which term expired long since; the present schools are supported by subscription. The poor have the produce of some small bequests.

HARNHAM, a township, in the parish of BOLAM, union of CASTLE ward, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 12 miles (W. S. W.) from Morpeth; containing 75 inhabitants. The name of this place is supposed to be a corruption of *Horn-ham*, or "Corner house." It was a ville and manor in the Bolbeck barony, of which it was holden by knights' service by the Bolams, and half of it by their successors, the Bekerings, till 1412, since which time property has been possessed here by the families of Strevelyn, Grey, Carnaby, Wrinkles, Babington, Dawson, and Leighton. The fortalice was the residence of Babington, a major in the republican army, and governor of Berwick, who married a daughter of Hazlerigg, the well-known adherent of Cromwell. The township comprises 680 acres. The village, occupying the site of an ancient fortress, a place of great strength, is well built; its situation is altogether peculiar, and its appearance on every side striking. It is seated on the brow of a precipice of coarse sandstone; the north, west, and south sides are defended by an abrupt rock of freestone slate, and the neck of land which connects with high ground to the east, was girt with a wall which was passed by an iron gate. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £18. 11. 2., and the vicarial for £10. 3. 5.

HARNHAM, EAST, a tything, in the parish of BRITFORD, union of ALDERBURY, hundred of CAWDEN and CADWORTH, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E. by S.) from the city of Salisbury; containing 411 inhabitants.

HARNHAM, WEST (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of ALDERBURY, hundred of CAWDEN and CADWORTH, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W. by W.) from Salisbury; containing 256 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Coombe-Bisset; the tithes were partly commuted for land and money payments, under an inclosure act, in 1783; and the remainder have been commuted for a rent-charge of £50.

HARNHILL (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of CROWTHORNE and MINETY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Cirencester; containing 97 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 700 acres, about half of which is arable, and the rest pasture, with 10 acres of woodland; the soil is in general clayey, the surface slightly undulated, and the hedge-rows are thickly wooded with oak and elm. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 16. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of George Bengough, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £120, and the glebe contains 20 acres. The church is a small neat edifice, in the later English style.

HAROM, a township, in the parish and union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Helmsley; containing 422 inhabitants. It is situated near the Rye and Rical rivulets, which here emerge after a subterraneous passage of about a mile; and comprises 2300 acres of arable and pasture land, all the property and manor of Lord Feversham. There is a chapel of ease; and the Wesleyans have a place of worship.

HARP, SOUTH, a tything, in the parish and hundred of SOUTH PETHERTON, union of YEOVIL, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 211 inhabitants.

HARPENDEN (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of ST. ALBAN'S, hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from St. Alban's; containing 1872 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5010 acres, of which 253 are waste land or common; the soil is loamy for the most part, and set with flints. The road from St. Alban's to Bedford, by Luton, Silsoe, and Ampthill, runs through the village; and the river Lea passes on the east at the distance of about three-quarters of a mile. A fair for horses and cattle is held on the 16th of May. The living is annexed to the rectory of Wheathampstead: a rent-charge of £479. 10. is paid to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, who hold a glebe of 2a. 2r. 23p. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, composed of flint and stone, and is in the Norman style, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

HARPFORD (*ST. GREGORY*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Sidmouth; containing 305 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the road from Exeter to Lyme-Regis, and is divided into two nearly equal parts by the river Otter, which flows through a pleasant vale, from the sides of which, slopes, undulations, and hills rise in great variety, and extend throughout the district. The eastern portion contains an extensive wood of very fine oak and beech. The whole comprises by admeasurement 1702 acres, of which about 800 are arable, 259 meadow, pasture, and orchard, 383 wood, and 210 common and waste; the

soil is chiefly a sandy loam, but in some parts is gravelly, and in others consists of marl, and of land rock. The living is a vicarage, with that of Venn-Ottery annexed, valued in the king's books at £18. 11. 3.; net income, £221; patrons, Lord Clinton and others; impropiator, John Lee Lee, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £130. 15., and the vicarial for £146. 15.; the glebe comprises about 8 acres. The church belonged to the abbey of St. Michael de Monte, and was subsequently given to Sion College, London; it is in the early English style, with some good later English windows. The parish was the residence of the lords Dinham, remains of whose mansion still exist.

HARPHAM, a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Driffeld; containing 239 inhabitants. It comprises about 1970 acres of land. The village is neatly built, and pleasantly situated a short distance south of the road from Driffeld to Bridlington; east of the village is St. John's Well, so called from St. John of Beverley, who is said to have been born here. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Burton-Agnes. The church is the burial-place of the family of St. Quintin, whose founder came over with the Conqueror; their pedigree, from 1080 to 1777, showing an uninterrupted succession of twenty-eight generations in the male line, is beautifully represented in stained glass in the windows. On the western side of the churchyard are vestiges of the ancient family mansion and fish-ponds. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HARPLEY (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Rougham; containing 376 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2153 acres, of which 1747 are arable, 183 pasture and meadow, 11 woodland, and 212 acres sheep-walks, common, and heath. A fair is held on July 25th, by charter of Edward I. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22, and in the gift of A. Hamond, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £460, and the glebe comprises 90 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower; the wall of the south aisle has three sedilia of stone and a double piscina of elegant design, and in the windows of the church are some fragments of stained glass.

HARPOLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NORTHAMPTON, hundred of NEWBOTTLE-GROVE, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4 miles (W.) from Northampton; containing 699 inhabitants. It is situated on the road to Daventry, and consists of 1834 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4.; net income, £529; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam; the glebe consists of 382 acres, with a glebe-house. The church is partly Norman and partly in the early English style, with a square tower. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The tithes were commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1778, when, also, an allotment was made for the support of a school; the rental of the allotment is £50 a year: the school-houses were rebuilt in 1835.

HARPSDEN (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of HENLEY, hundred of BINFIELD, county of OXFORD, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S.) from Henley; containing, with the merged parish of Bolney, 211 inhabitants. It comprises 1991a.

1r. 32p., of which 1332 acres are arable, 253 beech wood, and the rest grass, underwood, &c. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 10. 5., and in the gift of All Souls' College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £586, and the glebe comprises 102 acres. Bolney Court is said to have been a monastery, and was surrounded by a moat, of which there are still some vestiges. To the south-west of Harpsden Court are some remains of a small circumvallation, near which Roman coins are reported to have been found.

HARPSWELL (*ST. CHAD*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, W. division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Gainsborough; containing 98 inhabitants. The living is a donative curacy; net income, £41; patrons, the Whichcote family.

HARPTON, LOWER, a township, in the parish of OLD RADNOR, hundred of WIGMORE, union of KINGTON, county of HEREFORD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. S. E.) from Radnor; containing 93 inhabitants, and comprising 634 acres. It is on the borders of Wales.

HARPTREE, EAST (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET, 12 miles (S. by W.) from Bristol; containing 772 inhabitants. The parish takes its name from the family of Harptree, to whom it anciently belonged, and of whose baronial residence, Richmond Castle, there are still some considerable remains near the church. In the year 1138, this castle was garrisoned by Sir William Harptree, in aid of the Empress Matilda, against King Stephen, by whom, after the reduction of Bristol, it was besieged and taken. It was demolished in the reign of Henry VIII., when Sir John Newton, to whom it then belonged, dug up the foundations to furnish materials for the erection of a mansion. The parish comprises 2596a. 3r. 18p., of which about 300 acres are arable, 140 in plantations and woodland, 40 orchard, and the rest pasture, &c.; the southern parts, on the top of the Mendip hills, are bleak and wild, but the northern parts are beautifully diversified with woods, coppice, and garden, and contain the chief residences, interspersed with trees. The substratum is rich in mineral wealth, and that portion of the Mendip range called Harptree Hill contains several mines of lead, in which are found manganese and quartz crystal. The village is situated in a rich valley, and there are also two small hamlets, both watered by the river Chew. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, valued in the king's books at £8. 15. The great tithes have been commuted for £72, and the vicarial for £126; the impropriate glebe consists of 72 acres, and the vicarial of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a spacious structure, chiefly in the early and later English styles, with a handsome embattled tower, and a southern doorway in the Norman style: at the east end of the chancel is a curious monument to Sir John Newton, with his recumbent effigy in armour and that of his lady, and in two panels in front of the tomb are the effigies of his eight sons and twelve daughters kneeling; the whole within a recess, under a richly sculptured canopy, supported by Ionic columns. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HARPTREE, WEST (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of CHEWTON, E. division of SOMERSET, 10 miles (S. by W.) from Bristol; containing

571 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the old road from Bristol to Wells, and comprises by computation 2903 acres, of which 510 are arable, 2293 pasture, and 100 wood and orchard. The scenery is rich and beautiful, and the lands in the upper part, on the Mendip hills, are well wooded with oak and elm; the soil is a red loam, resting on a limestone rock which abounds with *lapis calaminaris* and contains in some places iron-ore and lead. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 19. 4½., and the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown: the great tithes have been commuted for £159. 10., and the vicarial for £220; the glebe contains upwards of 12 acres. The church has been partly destroyed, and the manor-house, which displays several marks of antiquity, converted into a farmhouse. Ralph Buckland, a Roman Catholic priest and a learned theological writer in the reign of James I., was born here.

HARPURHEY, a township, in the parish of MANCHESTER, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 2½ miles (N. N. E.) from Manchester, on the road to Rochdale; containing 438 inhabitants. It stands elevated, with an undulated surface; the soil is clay and peat, and there is a sandstone-quarry. The Queen's Park, of 35 acres' extent, one of the public parks of Manchester, is in the township: it was opened in 1846. In the village is a silk-mill. The river Irk separates Harpurhey from Crumpsall. The Hall is the seat of John Barrett, Esq.; and Green-Mount Hall, that of Charles F. Thompson, Esq. The ecclesiastical district of Harpurhey is eight miles in circumference, and comprises the whole of this township and the township of Moston, and part of Collihurst; having a population of 3500. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of five Trustees; income, £170, with a house. The church is in the early English style, with a square tower and a spire, and was built in 1838, at a cost of £4000. In connexion with the Church are five schools. On the road to Manchester is the General Cemetery, occupying nearly eleven acres: it was opened in September 1837; is beautifully arranged; and is for all denominations.—See MANCHESTER.

HARRABY, a township, in the parish of ST. CUTHBERT, CARLISLE, CUMBERLAND ward, union of CARLISLE, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 1¾ mile (S. E.) from the city of Carlisle; containing 55 inhabitants. It is on the road to Penrith.

HARRATON, a township, in the parish and union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, Middle division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 3 miles (N. E.) from Chester-le-Street; containing 1601 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Harvertune*, was the property of the Hedworths, in whose possession it remained undivided until the 17th century, when, through the mismanagement of Sir John Hedworth, Knt., and the seizure of the lands, with the collieries of Harraton, the district passed to other owners, with the exception of a small portion: the whole now belongs to the Lambton family, partly by marriage, and partly by purchase. The township is situated on the north bank of the Wear, and comprises 1991 acres of land, whereof two-thirds are strong arable ground, producing wheat. Valuable and extensive coal-mines are in operation, in one of which, in 1708, an explosion took place that caused the death of 69 persons; and in 1817 another

mine exploded by which 38 individuals lost their lives. Here stands Lambton Castle, situated in a beautiful park, and occupying the site of the old Hall of Harraton. There are several staiths for shipping coal on the Wear, across which was once a ferry at the village of Fatfield-Staiths.

HARRIETSHAM (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of HOLLINGBOURN, hundred of EYHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Maidstone; containing 675 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 2463 acres, of which 400 are wood, 500 pasture, and about 30 in hop plantations; the remainder, with the exception of 70 acres of heath and roads, is arable land in profitable cultivation. A fair for pedlery and toys is held on the 24th of June. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10., and in the gift of All Souls' College, Oxford: the incumbents' tithes have been commuted for £580, and a rent-charge of £42 is paid to an impropriator; the glebe comprises 62 acres. The church has a handsome tower, and is principally in the early English style. Almshouses for six persons of Harrietsham, and six decayed members of the Fishmongers' Company, were founded in 1642, by Mark Qusted, citizen of London; and Sir Charles Booth, in 1792, bequeathed certain stock, now producing £64 a year, for teaching children, with a further sum for other charitable purposes.

HARRINGTON, a small sea-port and a parish, in the union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 2 miles (S.) from Workington; containing 1934 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 2153 acres, whereof about 1944 are arable and pasture, and 46 woodland. It comprehends the old village of Harrington and the new town, the latter of which, a thriving port, formerly termed *Bella-port*, is situated at the mouth of a stream called the Wyre, which falls into the Irish Sea. The harbour was considerably improved at the expense of the late J. C. Curwen, Esq., whose father constructed the first quay, from which period its trade has been gradually increasing. In 1760, not a single ship belonged to the port. There are now upwards of 40, averaging 122 tons each, which sail quite up to the town, loading and unloading before the houses, and chiefly employed in conveying coal to Ireland; and besides these, about 500 sloops annually take in lime, which is brought from the adjoining parish of Distington, for Scotland. Ironstone and fire-clay abound in the parish, and much of both was formerly exported to Scotland and Wales. The town consists of several streets; there are two shipwrights' yards, a rope-walk, and vitriol and copperas manufactories. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 3½.; net income, £250; patron, H. C. Curwen, Esq. The church is a neat structure, upon an eminence a little westward from the old village. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship; and a school-house has been erected.

HARRINGTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Spilsby; containing 107 inhabitants. The surface of the parish is undulated, and well wooded with oak, ash, elm, larch, &c.; the soil is generally sandy, in some parts chalky, and most kinds of agricultural produce are raised. The

living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 16. 10½., and in the gift of Robert Cracroft, Esq. : the tithes have been commuted for £243, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church contains three monuments to the Coppledickes, and a recumbent effigy of a Knight Templar.

HARRINGTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of KETTERING, hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Rothwell; containing 198 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the small river Ise, and comprises 2526a. 2r. 30p., of which 430 acres are arable, 64 woodland, and the remainder pasture : limestone is extensively quarried for burning into lime, and for building purposes. The male inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and most of the females in making pillow and frame lace. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. 7., and in the gift of the Hon. Charles Tollemache : the tithes have been commuted for £530, and the glebe comprises 19 acres, with a house. The church is a handsome structure, in the decorated and later English styles. A day school is supported by the rector, and Sunday schools by subscription. Harrington gives the titles of Baron and Earl to the family of Stanhope.

HARRINGWORTH (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Uppingham; containing 358 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Welland, which partly separates it from Rutlandshire; and consists of 3332 acres, of a productive soil. The manor belonged to the barons De la Zouche, who, till within the last three centuries, resided here; and remains of their mansion are perceptible in the present manor-house. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 15. 10.; net income, £205. 16.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church is a spacious and handsome structure in the decorated and later English styles; the screen and rood-loft between the nave and the chancel are still remaining, and in good preservation. A school in connexion with the National Society is maintained by some property bequeathed about a century since, and now yielding £70 per annum. Within the last few years, a lady has had her title as baroness De la Zouche, of Harringworth, allowed in the house of lords.

HARROGATE, a celebrated watering-place, comprising the villages of High and Low Harrogate, of which the former, with the hamlet of Bilton, constitutes a township in the parish of KNARESBOROUGH, and the latter is in the parish of PANNAL, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 15 miles (N.) from Leeds, 21 (W. by N.) from York, and 200 (N. N. W.) from London; containing, exclusively of Low Harrogate, 3372 inhabitants. This place, which is within the limits of the ancient forest of Knaresborough, derives its name, originally *Heywraygate*, from its situation on the road from Knaresborough to Heywray, now Haverah Park; and, prior to the discovery of its mineral waters, consisted only of a few farmhouses and widely-scattered cottages on a barren heath. About the year 1571, Captain Slingsby, of Scriven, after his return from Westphalia, found a spring in the forest of Knaresborough, which resembled, in its properties, the waters

from which he had derived much benefit abroad; this spring is now the source of the old Harrogate spa. The Tewit Well was subsequently discovered, and both the springs gradually attracted public notice for nearly a century before any provisions were made for the reception of the increasing number of visitors, till, in the year 1687, an inn, now the "Queen," was erected for their accommodation, to which another, now the "Royal Oak," was subsequently added. The town has since by degrees become extensive, and is at present one of the most fashionable and best frequented watering-places in the kingdom.

High Harrogate is finely situated on an eminence, commanding a richly varied prospect bounded by the mountains of Craven, the hills of Hambleton, and the wolds of Yorkshire; and is connected with Low Harrogate, in a valley to the west, by ranges of houses of modern erection, which, from their position between the two villages, have been called Central Harrogate. The houses are chiefly of stone, and many that have been built for visitors are spacious. There are several hotels, containing suites of apartments affording every accommodation for families of the first class; and attached to the principal are pleasure-grounds laid out with great taste, and embellished with shrubberies and plantations. The pump-rooms, baths, and assembly-rooms, also, are of the first order. In High Harrogate are a subscription library, and a repository, with a museum of fossils, shells, minerals, birds, and insects: there is likewise a library at Low Harrogate. Assemblies and concerts take place during the season at the Dragon, Crown, and Granby hotels, weekly, and occasionally at the other inns; and a band of music is stationed on the Green at High Harrogate, every evening. The environs afford pleasant walks and rides, and about a mile to the west of Low Harrogate, is Harlow Hill, a gentle acclivity, on the summit of which a tower was erected in 1829, commanding an extensive prospect. An act was passed in 1846 for better supplying the town with gas, and in the same year another act for supplying it with water. In 1845 an act was obtained for a railway from Leeds, by Harrogate, to Thirsk, with a branch of half a mile from Harrogate to Knaresborough, there to join the York and Knaresborough railway; and in 1847 a line was opened from Harrogate to Wetherby and Tadcaster.

Of the buildings recently erected, the *Royal Promenade*, or Cheltenham Pump-room, is the most conspicuous for magnificence of style, and the extent of its grounds; it is of the Doric order, with a portico of six fluted columns, supporting an entablature and cornice surmounted by a triangular pediment, and forming the entrance to the pump-room, which is nearly 100 feet in length and more than 30 feet in breadth, and is lighted by a range of windows embellished with stained glass. The water, a saline chalybeate, was discovered in 1819, and the pump-room was erected by the late Mr. Williams. The building contains a library of 2000 volumes for the use of subscribers to the rooms; the reading-rooms are supplied with the London, Dublin, and provincial journals, and the principal periodical publications, and the promenade is enlivened by a band of music. The subscription for the season is £1. 10., and for a family £2. 2. The *Montpelier* gardens, near the Crown hotel, though not so extensive as those of the Royal Promenade, are beautifully laid out, and much frequented as affording

the united advantages of a saline chalybeate and a sulphureous spring, both of which are introduced into an octagonal building resembling a Chinese temple, erected by the late proprietor, Mr. Thackwray, in 1822. The promenade is attended by a band. The *Victoria Promenade* rooms were erected in 1805, at an expense of £3000; the building is of the Ionic order, and contains a principal room, 70 feet in length and 30 feet wide. The subscription for a family during the season is £1. 10., and the subscribers have the use of a library, the daily journals, and the periodicals.

The old spa, better known as *St. John's Well*, on the common, discovered by Capt. Slingsby, was covered with a dome by Lord Loughborough in 1786, and has recently been inclosed by an octagonal building in the Italian style, with angular pilasters supporting an enriched cornice and attic, erected at an expense of £180. Not far from it is the *Tewit Well*, over which has been placed the dome removed from the old sulphur well. They are both saline chalybeates; and at each, persons are in attendance for supplying the water to visitors without any charge. A strong saline chalybeate spring was discovered in the gardens of the *Crescent* inn by Mr. Walker, and has been conveyed into a room in front of the *Crescent* buildings; the water contains a large proportion of carbonate of soda, and muriates of soda, lime, and magnesia, and is raised by a small pump in the building. The *Old Sulphur Well* has long maintained a high character for its superior efficacy, and is still the principal attraction of this distinguished watering-place. It is situated near the Crown hotel, and was formerly received into a stone basin covered with a dome resting on pillars, but which has been superseded by a pump-room erected at an expense of £2000, by the commissioners under an act of parliament passed in 1841 for the improvement of the town. At *Starbeck*, half way between Harrogate and Knaresborough, are chalybeate and sulphureous springs of weaker quality; and to the west of the old sulphur well, and in the direction of Harlow Tower, is a small portion of marshy ground, upon which a number of sulphureous springs are to be found, which are under the control of the commissioners, and are of considerable utility, though not of so great power as those already described. Among the principal *Bathing* establishments are the *Victoria* baths, near the old sulphur well, built by Mr. Williams, in 1832; there are six baths for ladies, and seven for gentlemen, and also warm, vapour, and shower baths. The *Montpelier* baths, situated in the gardens of that spa, were built by Mr. Thackwray, in 1834; in the front of the building is a handsome portico, leading to the hall, which is lighted by a dome. The *Starbeck* baths have been enlarged and improved since they were originally erected in 1828; they comprise four warm, two shower baths, and a cold bath. The cold baths situated between the lower town and Harlow Tower, comprise plunging, shower, and spouting baths; and there are also accommodations for warm and cold bathing at most of the hotels. The water of the old sulphur well, and that of the sulphur spring in the *Montpelier* gardens, are annually resorted to by an increasing number of visitors; and it appears that these, as well as the numerous other springs at Harrogate, present very little variation, either in the amount of sulphur or salts, during the entire year, so that they may be considered perfectly efficacious at any time.

Under the act procured in 1841, the protection of the springs is vested in 21 commissioners, of whom seven retire annually.

The old chapel of *St. John*, in High Harrogate, towards the erection of which, in 1749, Lady Elizabeth Hastings largely contributed, was taken down in 1831, and the present church, dedicated to *Christ*, erected on its site, at an expense of £4500, of which £900 were a grant from the Incorporated Society, £300 paid from the revenues of the duchy of Lancaster, and the remainder raised by subscription. It is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains 1250 sittings. A district comprising 4100 acres has been since assigned to it, and the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Knaresborough, augmented to £150 per annum from the Canonry Suspension Fund. The district church of *St. Mary*, in Low Harrogate, was erected in 1826, by subscription, aided by a parliamentary grant, on a site obtained, with two acres for a cemetery, from the duchy land; it has 1000 sittings, of which 500 are free in consideration of a grant of £500 from the Incorporated Society, and the living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £50 per annum from the revenues of the duchy: patron, the Vicar of Pannal. There is a place of worship for Independents in Low Harrogate, and one for Wesleyans in Central Harrogate. The free school, situated about a mile from High Harrogate, was founded in 1785, by Richard Taylor, Esq., who endowed it with lands producing £30 per annum. The Bath hospital for patients requiring the benefit of the waters, was erected by subscription in 1825.

HARROLD (*ALL SAINTS*), a town and parish, in the hundred of **WILLEY**, union and county of **BEDFORD**, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Bedford, and 58 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 1007 inhabitants. The town is situated in a fertile agricultural district, on the banks of the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge. The lace manufacture is carried on. There is a small market on Tuesday; and fairs for the sale of cattle and pedlery are held on the Tuesdays preceding May 13th, July 6th, and October 11th. The petty-sessions for the hundreds of Barford, Stodden, and Willey, are chiefly held here, but sometimes at Bletsoe. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of Earl de Grey; net income, £202; impropriator, W. S. Farrer, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1797. The church is a fine structure, with a tower and spire. There is a place of worship for Independents; also six almshouses for widows, founded in 1723, by Mrs. Anne Jolliffe. A priory was established here in the reign of Stephen, for canons and nuns of the order of *St. Nicholas of Arrouasia*, and afterwards became a convent of Augustine nuns; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £47. 3. 2. There are no remains of the buildings, except the refectory, which has been used as a barn.

HARROP, a hamlet, in the township of **BOWLAND-Forest**, Lower division, parish of **WHALLEY**, union of **CLITHEROE**, wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWECROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**; containing 60 inhabitants. This hamlet comprises about 1000 acres, whereof 824 are pasture, and the remainder moorland. The Wesleyans have a place of worship here.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL (*ST. MARY*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of **HENDON**, hun-

dred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX, 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Alperton, Greenhill, Kenton, Preston, Roxeth, Sudbury, and Wembley, 4627 inhabitants, of whom 1031 are in the hamlet of Harrow-Weald. This place is chiefly distinguished on account of its FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, instituted in the reign of Elizabeth, in 1571, and which ranks among the most celebrated classical schools in England. The founder was John Lyon, a native of the neighbouring hamlet of Preston, who, in 1590, drew up statutes for the school, in which, among various regulations, he directed that the pupils should be instructed in archery; and it was customary, until about the middle of the last century, for the scholars to hold a festival on the 4th of August, when they shot at a mark for a silver arrow. This usage having been abolished, public speeches are now delivered on the first Wednesdays in June and July. The school is free for all boys belonging to the parish of Harrow, but very few avail themselves of the privilege: the number of boys not on the foundation is usually between two and three hundred, and they enjoy all the privileges attached to the institution. Two exhibitioners from the school are admitted at Cambridge, and two at Oxford, with pensions allotted by the founder, who directed that £20 per annum should be divided among them, but they now receive £20 per annum each for eight years. The governors not long since instituted two annual scholarships, with pensions of £52. 10., for four years at either of the universities; and certain additional scholarships were lately founded by the liberality of Joseph Neeld, Esq., M.P., one of the governors. There are also four exhibitions, of £50 a year each, to Caius College, Cambridge; for these the school is indebted to the late J. Sayer, Esq. Several prizes, likewise, have been instituted: a gold medal is proposed yearly by Sir Robert Peel, one of the distinguished men whom the school has produced; and a prize, the proceeds of the scholarship which he won at Harrow, has been founded by A. J. Beresford Hope, Esq., son of Viscountess Beresford. R. Gregory, Esq., F.R.S., has bequeathed to the library 140 volumes of the Roman classics, an annual gold medal, value 10 guineas, and £100 per annum for ever for the foundation of an exhibition to either of the universities, for a boy educated in the school. The rents of the estates given for the support of the institution by John Lyon, amounted, in 1795, to £669 per annum, which were expended by the governors in paying salaries and exhibitions, educating poor children, relieving decayed housekeepers, repairing roads, &c., agreeably to the directions of the donor; at present the income is much more considerable, part of the estates having been let on building leases. The house formerly occupied by the head master was destroyed by fire in October, 1838, and a new one has been erected, after a design by Mr. Decimus Burton. The school building was repaired and much enlarged by munificent donations of former *alumni* of Harrow, during the mastership of the Rev. Chancellor Butler, D.D.; the chapel for the use of the school, erected by the same means, was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 24th of September, 1838.

The town forms a neat street, and occupies a lofty hill, commanding fine views. A charter was granted by Henry III. for a market on Monday, and an annual fair; the former has been discontinued, but a fair is

still held on the first Monday in August. The parish comprises 9604*a.* 2*r.* 32*p.*: the soil is fertile, and nearly three-fourths of the land are in pasture; the surrounding scenery, which is richly diversified, abounds with interesting objects. The London and Birmingham railway passes through the parish, and rather more than a mile to the north of the church is a station on the line. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £33. 4. 2.; net income, £627; patron, Lord Northwick; appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1803. The church is a spacious structure, with a tower and lofty spire at the west end: the pillars between the nave and the aisles, and a part of the tower, where is a curious Norman doorway, probably formed portions of a church recorded to have been founded by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of William I.; but the remainder of the edifice appears to have been built in the latter part of the 14th century. In this church was interred the celebrated poet and physician, Sir Samuel Garth. There is a district chapel at Harrow-Weald, erected by subscription, and in the Vicar's gift; and at Wembley is a chapel dedicated to St. John, in the patronage of the Misses Copland. The Baptists and Wesleyans have places of worship; and national schools are supported. At the extremity of the parish, towards Stanmore, was a priory called Benethly or Bentley, the site of which forms part of the estate of the Marquess of Abercorn, who has near it a splendid and richly furnished mansion, styled Bentley Priory. The learned Dr. Parr was born at Harrow, where his father practised as an apothecary; and the Hon. W. R. Spencer, an accomplished scholar, who died in 1834, was interred in the church.

HARROWBY, a township, in the parish and union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E.) from Grantham; containing 60 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £500. 7., of which £200. 7. are paid to the vicar. Harrowby gives the titles of Baron and Earl to the family of Ryder.

HARROWDEN, a hamlet, in the township of EAST-COTTS, parish of CARDINGTON, hundred of WIXAMTREE, union and county of BEDFORD; with 213 persons.

HARROWDEN, GREAT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of ORLINGBURY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from Wellingborough; containing 130 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road between Wellingborough and Kettering, and consists of 1407*a.* 2*r.* 8*p.*, the property of the Earl Fitzwilliam, and all of which is good pasture, with the exception of about 20 acres: the surface is undulated. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Little Harrowden, valued jointly in the king's books at £13. 3. 8.; net income, £322; patron and impropriator, the Earl. The church is an ancient structure with a square tower, and very neat interior: it was restored by the noble patron in 1844. A school, built by Earl Fitzwilliam, also in 1844, is supported by subscription.

HARROWDEN, LITTLE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of ORLINGBURY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Wellingborough; containing 673 inhabitants. It comprises 1509*a.* 1*r.* 29*p.*, of which

three-fourths are arable, and the remainder pasture; the soil is partly clay, and gravelly in the lower lands: there are two good gravel-pits. The greater part of the parish is the property of the Earl Fitzwilliam, and A. A. Young, Esq. Shoes are made by the inhabitants to some extent. The Wellingborough and Kettering road passes through. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Great Harrowden. The church is in the early Norman style; has a square tower; and was repewed in 1833. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A Church of England free school, founded and endowed by William Aylworth in 1661, has an income of about £35, with a house and garden for the master.

HARSLEY, EAST, a parish, in the union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Northallerton; containing 393 inhabitants, and comprising about 3000 acres by computation. The Carthusian priory of Mount Grace, here, was founded by the Earl of Surrey, who was beheaded in the reign of Henry IV.; and was valued at £382. 5. 11. at the Dissolution, when it was granted to the Strangeways family. Some portions of the buildings have been converted into a farmhouse; and other parts, including several fine Norman arches and the church, which was a cruciform structure, form a pile of beautiful ivy-mantled ruins. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £62; patron, J. C. Maynard, Esq.; impropiators, the Freeholders.

HARSLEY, WEST, a township, in the parish of OSMOTHERLEY, union of NORTHALLERTON, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Northallerton; containing 72 inhabitants. It adjoins East Harsley, and comprises 1410 acres of land, the property and manor of the Earl of Harewood: the village is situated about a mile and a half west of the road from Borrowby to Whorlton. The Strangeways family had a castle here, the remains of which are now incorporated in farm buildings.

HARSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of THRILOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Cambridge; containing 662 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £244; patron, the Bishop of Ely; impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1798.

HARSTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Grantham; containing 181 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £230, and the glebe comprises nearly 44 acres. The church was lately enlarged, and 50 additional sittings were provided. The parsonage-house was rebuilt a few years since.

HARSWELL (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Market-Weighton; containing 67 inhabitants. The parish is situated in the vale of the river Foulness, and comprises by admeasurement 1200 acres, which, with the exception of about 40 acres of woodland, are in cultivation. The living is a discharged rectory,

valued in the king's books at £4, and in the gift of Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £174. 6. 10., and the glebe contains 43 acres. The church stands on an eminence.

HART (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of STOCKTON, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM; comprising the townships of Dalton-Piercy, Elwick, Hart, Nesbit, Thorp-Bulmer, and Throston; and containing 728 inhabitants, of whom 278 are in the township of Hart, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Hartlepool. This place appears, from the old foundations frequently discovered, to have been formerly of much greater extent and population than at present. The church, which was the mother church of Hartlepool, now a distinct parish, was granted with all its appendages, by Robert de Brus, to the priory of Guisborough; and here was a monastery, of which there are still some slight remains. The parish is situated on the road from Sunderland to Hartlepool, and comprises by computation 10,000 acres, about one-fourth of which is pasture, and the rest arable, with the exception of 100 acres of woodland; the soil is for the most part a strong clay, and produces excellent wheat. Magnesian limestone is quarried for building and for repairing the roads, and coal is supposed to abound. The Hartlepool railway passes through the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiator, Frederick A. Milbanke, Esq.: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £163. 15. 6., and the glebe comprises 71 acres. The church is an ancient and venerable structure in the Norman style, with a low massive tower; it contains a singularly elegant font of octagonal form, elaborately enriched with sculpture. In the register are recorded the deaths of 89 victims to the plague in 1587.

HARTBURN, a township, in the parish and union of STOCKTON-UPON-TEES, S. W. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W. by W.) from Stockton; containing 135 inhabitants. It is situated on the brook from which it derives its name, and comprises by computation 940 acres of land. Anciently it was held of the bishop *in capite*, by homage, fealty, and suit at the wapentake of Sadberge. The village is on the road from Stockton to Long Newton. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £58, and the vicarial for £4. 12. 9.

HARTBURN, a parish, in the unions of CASTLE ward, MORPETH, and ROTHBURY, chiefly in the W. division of MORPETH ward, but partly in the N. E. division of TINDALE ward, N. and S. divisions of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 1322 inhabitants, of whom 30 are in the township of Hartburn, 7 miles (W.) from Morpeth. This parish comprises the townships of High and Low Angerton, Cambo, Corridge, Deanham, Favinley, Greenleighton, Hartburn, Hartburn-Grange, Hartington, Hartington-Hall, Harwood, Highlaws, Long Witton, North and South Middleton, Rothley, East and West Shaftoe, East and West Thornton, Todridge, Wallington, and Whitridge. It is of very irregular form, nearly 11 miles in length, and 6 in mean breadth, and comprises about 40,000 acres, of which 105 are in the township of Hartburn. The surface is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, and the soil is various; the lands are wholly inclosed, excepting Harwood township,

and nearly all profitable for almost every description of husbandry. The lower grounds are watered by the rivers Hart and Wansbeck. Stone of different kinds is quarried; and there are some lead-mines and coal-pits in operation. The village of Hartburn consists of the church, the parsonage, called Hartburn Tower, the school-houses, glebe farmhouses, and two cottages; which stand on the rocky and steep banks of the burn from which the place derives its name. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, with a gross income of about £800; John Clayton and Isaac Cookson, Esqrs., and others, are impropiators. The late Rev. John Hodgson, the learned author of six 4to. volumes of a highly valuable *History of Northumberland*, was vicar. The church, a venerable structure romantically situated, consists of a chancel, nave, and aisles, with a porch and tower; on the south side of the altar are a piscina, and three stalls with pointed arches. Cambo chapel was beautifully rebuilt in 1843.

HARTBURN-GRANGE, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union of MORPETH, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9 miles (W.) from Morpeth; containing 50 inhabitants. This place was formerly called Newton-Grange, and belonged to Newminster Abbey. It was granted by the crown, in 1602, to Edward Corrill and others; and in 1663, Francis Ratcliffe occurs as owner, whose grandson, James, Earl of Derwentwater, in 1715 forfeited this with his other estates, and thus caused it to come into the hands of Greenwich Hospital. The township comprises 1098*a. 2p.* of rather indifferent land. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £102. 16. payable to the Hospital, and the vicarial for £13. 10.

HARTEST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, 7 miles (N. E.) from Clare; containing 812 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Boxted consolidated, valued in the king's books at £29. 14. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes of Hartest have been commuted for £605, and the glebe comprises 23 acres. Thomas Sparke, in 1721, bequeathed a house and land, now producing an annual income of £50, for teaching children.

HARTFIELD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of EAST GRINSTEAD, hundred of HARTFIELD, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from East Grinstead; comprising North and South Hartfield, and containing 1603 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the Kent Water, is on the road from East Grinstead to Tonbridge-Wells, and comprises 10,267 acres, whereof 92 are waste land or common. It contains a portion of Ashdown Forest, and is more than 7 miles in length. The surface is hilly, and from the hills of Gills' Lap and High Beeches are extensive views; the soil varies from a dry sand to a rich loam, and the valleys are watered by the Medway, the Bole, and a stream issuing from the forest. A cattle-fair is held on the second Thursday after Whit-Sunday. The living is a rectory and vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Earl Delawarr: the tithes have been commuted for £881. 12. 6.; the glebe consists of 1½ acre. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire. St. Peter's, a chapel of

ease, erected at Holty Common, in 1834, is a neat building in the pointed style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The Rev. Richard Randes, in 1640, founded a free school and endowed it with property now producing about £27 per annum; and in 1725, the Earl of Thanet gave a rent-charge of £10, in augmentation of the master's salary. Here are springs, the water of which is similar to that of Tonbridge-Wells. At Bolebrooke are the remains of an old mansion, formerly the residence of the Sackville family, ancestors of the ducal house of Dorset: in 1770 it was purchased by Lord George Germain, who, when created a peer, took from this place his second title of Bolebrooke; but in 1790 it was again united to the possessions of the Sackvilles.

HARTFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of NORTHWICH, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 1½ mile (S. W. by W.) from Northwich; containing 994 inhabitants. It comprises 1008 acres, the soil of which is clay and sand. The Liverpool and Birmingham railway passes through the township, where is one of its principal stations, a handsome building, situated near the viaduct which carries the Manchester and Chester road over the line. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £117; patrons, three Trustees on the part of the founders. The chapel is dedicated to St. John. Here are an endowed school, and a national school.

HARTFORD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON, 1½ mile (E. by N.) from Huntingdon; containing 380 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 1. 0½., and has a net income of £123; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the impropriation belongs to Lady O. B. Sparrow. The church has portions in the Norman style.

HARTFORD-BRIDGE, a hamlet, partly in the parish of ELVETHAM, and partly in that of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, hundred of ODIHAM, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 9 miles (E. N. E.) from Basingstoke. It is situated not far distant from the South-Western railway, and derives some importance from its position on the great western road. A Cistercian nunnery was founded here about the time of the Conquest, according to some authorities, by Jeffrey, son of Peter, and to others, by Roger Coltreth and his son Thomas, for a prioress and 17 sisters, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Mary Magdalene; its revenue at the Dissolution was £43. 3., and the site was granted to Richard Hill, serjeant of the cellar to Henry VIII.

HARTFORD, EAST, a township, in the parish of HORTON, union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (W. by S.) from the port of Blyth, and 5½ (S. E.) from Morpeth; containing 26 inhabitants. This was one of the Charron and Monboucher estates, and Bertram Monboucher died seised of the place in the 12th of Richard II., as did also his successor of the same name in the 5th of Henry V. It is situated between Bebside and West Hartford, on the southern bank of the Blyth, which is here very beautiful; and had its name from being on the ford over the river, which formed the *her* or boundary between it and the parish of Bedlington.

The township is in one farm, comprising 303 acres, and the tithes have been commuted for £35. 5. 10., payable to the vicar of Woodhorn.

HARTFORD, WEST, a township, in the parish of HORTON, union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 39 inhabitants. It lies at the western extremity of the parish, and on the south bank of the Blyth, which is here crossed by a bridge; the scenery is picturesque, and the acclivities on each side of the river are steep, and covered with hanging wood. At the time of the Dissolution the priory of Tynemouth had some slight property here, and since that period, lands have been held by the families of Grey, Riddell, Reed, and others. The township comprises 458 acres. The mansion-house, now inhabited by a farmer, and in a dilapidated state, was the residence of Mrs. Atlee and Mrs. Baker, who during a period of several years expended, from a moderate income, £500 per annum in acts of benevolence. The tithes have been commuted for £86. 15.

HARTGROVE, a chapelry, in the parish of FONTMELL MAGNA, union of SHAFTESBURY, hundred of SIXPENNY-HANDLEY, Shaston division of DORSET, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Shaftesbury; containing 218 inhabitants. The curacy is annexed to the vicarage of Iwerne-Minster. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter.

HARTHILL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Tattenhall; containing 158 inhabitants. The parish is situated about three-quarters of a mile from the road from Tarporley and Nantwich to Wrexham, and comprises 481*a.* 1*r.* 21*p.*, of which 129 acres are arable, 248 pasture, 40 woodland, 18 glebe, and 44 common. The soil is chiefly a light loam, with a small portion of peat, and some waste which is a wet sand. The surface is elevated and beautifully undulated, and the lower lands are watered by a brook which has its rise in the parish, and in one part spreads into a lake about four acres in extent, called Harthill Pool: the views are very fine, and extend to the Irish Channel. Red sandstone for building is quarried. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and in the gift of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £42; and besides the glebe in the parish, there is a farm in Is-y-Coed, Holt, Denbighshire, comprising 24*a.* 3*r.* 19*p.*, and making the net value of the living £124: the glebe-house is a good residence. The church, erected about 1611, is a plain structure with a campanile turret. Thirty children are instructed in a school at the expense of Thomas Crallan, Esq., of Bolesworth Castle, who is proprietor of the parish.

HARTHILL, or HARTLE, a township, in the parish and union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from Bakewell; containing 67 inhabitants.

HARTHILL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WORKSOP, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 8 miles (W.) from Worksop, containing, with the hamlet of Woodall, 709 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by Derbyshire, and comprises 3427*a.* 35*p.*, of which 99 acres are woodland, and 63 covered with water, forming

a reservoir for supplying the Chesterfield canal, which passes through the parish; the surface is elevated, and chiefly in pasture, and the scenery is of pleasing character. About a mile from the village is Kiveton, where the first duke of Leeds, in the reign of Charles II., erected a handsome mansion, which continued to be the family seat till 1812, when the sixth duke took down the house, and threw open the spacious park for cultivation. The substratum abounds with red and white gritstone, much esteemed for whetstones, of which not less than 40,000 are annually made here. The village is on the road from Rotherham to Mansfield, and the Midland railway passes within four miles. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 11. 10½.; patron, the Duke of Leeds; the tithes have been commuted for £700, and the glebe consists of 80 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains the sepulchral chapel of the Osborne family, in which are a monument to the first duke of Leeds, and the tombs of most of his descendants. A school was endowed in 1812, by the Rev. John Hewet, with £16. 13. per annum.

HARTING (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of DUMPFORD, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 3¾ miles (S. E.) from Petersfield; containing 1267 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Petersfield to Chichester, and comprises by admeasurement 7832 acres; about 2719 are arable, 2900 meadow and pasture, 917 wood, and 1226 common and waste. The surface is pleasing, and in several parts richly embellished with wood. Up Pach, the seat of Sir Harry Fetherstonhaugh, Bart., is a handsome mansion, beautifully situated in an elevated demesne five miles in circumference; the house contains many stately apartments, and a collection of paintings, by the first masters. The living comprises a sinecure rectory and a vicarage, the former valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4., and in the gift of Sir H. Fetherstonhaugh, and the latter at £9; patron of the vicarage, the Rector. The tithes of the vicar have been commuted for £292, and those of the rector for £753. The church is a cruciform structure, partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a tower rising from the centre, surmounted by a spire, and contains some interesting monuments to the Caryl and Cowper families. There is a place of worship for Independents. An hospital for lepers, in honour of St. John the Baptist, was established here by Henry Hoes, in the time of Henry II. Cardinal Pole held the rectory.

HARTINGTON (*ST. GILES*), a parish, partly in the union of BAKEWELL, and partly in that of CHAPEL-ENLE-FRITH, hundred of WIRKSWORTH, N. and S. divisions of the county of DERBY, 10 miles (N. N. W.) from Ashborne; containing 2197 inhabitants. It is situated on the east side of the river Dove, which divides the county from Staffordshire; and comprises by admeasurement 21,791 acres: the surface is mountainous, the parish being near the Peak of Derbyshire. Limestone is abundant, and extensively converted into lime; there are also ironstone and lead, the latter of which, however, is now but little worked. The Cromford and High-Peak railway passes on the east. A market and a fair held here have been long disused; but fairs are held at Newn-haven, for cattle, sheep, and hardware, on the second Tues-

day in September, and October 30th: the latter is also a great pleasure-fair. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £149; patron, the Duke of Devonshire; impropriator, R. Bateman, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land at the time of the inclosure; the glebe contains 205 acres. The church is a fine cruciform structure. Earl-Sterndale, in the parish, forms a separate incumbency. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is supported. Hartington gives the title of Marquess to the Duke of Devonshire.

HARTINGTON, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union of ROTHBURY, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 72 inhabitants. The village was anciently called East Hertwayton, probably meaning "the town at the way over the Hart," and was formerly more extensive than it is at present. It is situated on a dry limestone slope, fronting the south, and on the east side of the Elsdon road; the township comprises 2083 acres, and is the property of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., of Wallington. The Fenwicks at an early period obtained possession of the lands at this place, as well as of the adjoining township of Hartington-Hall, and continued to hold them, as part of the Wallington property, until the latter end of the 17th century. There are some remains of the chapel which once stood upon the Kirk hill; on a part of its site some farm-offices are now erected.

HARTINGTON-HALL, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union of ROTHBURY, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 36 inhabitants. This place, styled also West Hartington, comprises 907 acres, the property of Sir John Trevelyan, and lies between Hartington and the Elsdon road, and on the north side of the Hart river. It was generally the residence of a younger branch of the Fenwicks of Wallington, with whom it long remained. In 1544, the mansion is called "a strong bastell house of the inheritance of Sir John Fenwyke."

HARTLAND (*St. NECTAN*), a parish and sea-port, and formerly a market-town, in the union of BIDEFORD, hundred of HARTLAND, Great Torrington and N. divisions of DEVON, 13 miles (W. by S.) from Bideford, 53 (W. N. W.) from Exeter, and $215\frac{3}{4}$ (W. by S.) from London; containing 2223 inhabitants. This place probably owed its origin to a convent said to have been founded by Githa, wife of Earl Godwin, in the reign of Edward the Confessor; and re-founded for Canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, by Geoffrey Dinant, in the reign of Henry II.: the revenue, at the Dissolution, was £306. 13. $2\frac{1}{4}$. A modern residence now occupies the site of the conventual edifice, some portions of which, however, are retained, particularly the cloisters, forming the basement story of the eastern and western fronts of the mansion. The town is bleakly situated on a cape that terminates in the promontory of Hartland Point about three miles to the north-west, and on the south are some marshy heights: the government is vested in a portreeve. An act of parliament was passed in the reign of Elizabeth for completing the port, which is subject to that of Bideford. On the coast, two miles westward from the town, is a pier or quay, the descent to which is very steep; coasting-vessels here discharge cargoes of coal and limestone, and receive export ladings

of corn, &c. There is a market-house; but the market has been discontinued for many years: fairs for cattle, however, are held on the Wednesday in Easter-week, and Sept. 25th; and a great market for cattle on the second Saturday in March. The parish comprises about 15,000 acres, of which one-third is arable, 1800 acres moor and waste, and 300 wood: the soil of about two-thirds of the land is marshy and clayey, and that of the remaining portion sandy and rocky. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £97; patrons and impropriators, the Governors of the Charter-House, London. The church is situated on a lofty eminence between the town and quay, about half a mile from the latter, serving as a landmark for mariners: it is a large and handsome structure in the decorated style, with a screen between the nave and the chancel, and contains about 600 sittings. A chapel of ease was lately erected, capable of holding 200 persons. There were anciently eleven chapels in the parish, namely, St. Anthony's, at Harton; St. Leonard's, near Harton; St. Wenn's, at Cheristow; St. John's, at Long Furlong; St. Martin's, at Meddon; St. Mary's, at Firebeacon; St. Heligan's at South Hole; St. James's, at Millford; St. Clare's, at Philham; one at Velley; and another at Gawlish. The Independents have a place of worship. Paul Orchard, Esq., who died in 1812, bequeathed property producing £31 per annum, for the poor.

HARTLEBURY (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of DROITWICH, partly in the Lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, but chiefly in the Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Kidderminster and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Stourport; containing, with the hamlet of Upper Mitton, 2051 inhabitants. This place, the name of which signifies in the Saxon language "the Hill or Place of Harts," has long been the residence of the bishops of Worcester, to whom the manor was granted by Burthred, King of Mercia, in the year 850. Walter de Cantelupe, bishop in 1257, commenced the building of a castle for the residence of himself and his successors in the see, which, about the close of that century, was completed by Godfrey Gifford, previously lord chancellor, who, on his advancement to the prelacy, embattled the building, and surrounded it with a moat. In 1646, the castle, which was then a place of great strength, and held for the king by Lord Windsor and Colonel Sandys, with a garrison of 120 foot and 20 horse, was assailed by a detachment of the parliamentary army under Colonel Morgan, who summoned it to surrender. The garrison capitulated after two days, without making any defence; and the castle was soon afterwards dismantled, and taken down with the exception of the keep, which remained entire till the year 1781, when it was removed by Bishop Hurd, in his improvements. The present palace, which was erected after the Restoration, but still retains the appellation of Hartlebury Castle, is situated in a park of moderate extent, in a beautifully sequestered part of the county; it is a substantial and handsome castellated mansion of stone, and, without any ostentatious pretension to grandeur or magnificence, has an air of dignified retirement characteristic of an episcopal residence. The building contains a noble hall; a chapel, which was elegantly fitted up, and decorated with windows of stained glass, in 1750, by Bishop Maddox, at a cost of £1200; and a spacious library 90 feet in

length, erected by Bishop Hurd, who stored it with a choice collection of works, including the libraries of Warburton and Pope. The approach to the palace is by a fine avenue, chiefly of lime-trees planted in 1700 by Bishop Stillingfleet; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and embellished with timber of venerable growth, and with thriving plantations.

The PARISH is bounded on the west and south-west by the rivers Stour and Severn, and comprises nearly 6000 acres, of which 4647 are in the manor of Hartlebury, and the remainder in the manors of Waresley and Upper Mitton, the former belonging to the Rev. Thomas Harward, of Winterfold, and the latter manor to Henry Talbot, Esq., of Kidderminster. The surface is in many parts pleasingly undulated; and is intersected from north to south by two ranges of terraces, between which is a beautiful and fertile valley terminating in the luxuriant vale of Severn. From the eastern terrace are extensive views of the Malvern and Cotswold hills, Hagley, and Westwood, with the tower of the cathedral, and the spires of the churches, in the city of Worcester. The western terrace also commands a wide extent of scenery, embracing the romantic windings of the Severn, the Abberley and Woodberry hills, and the woods of Areley, Ribbesford, and Wassall, with the Shropshire hills in the distance. The river Stour has its source in the grounds of the Leasowes, in the parish of Hales-Owen, and after a course of nearly twenty miles, falls into the Severn near Stourport; the Tilton brook flows through the valley in the centre of the parish, into the Severn, about a mile below the mouth of the Stour. The soil is fertile, and, with the exception of about 220 acres of common and waste, is in a high state of cultivation, producing abundant crops of all kinds. The principal substratum is red sandstone, of good quality for building; and from the quarries was taken the stone for the erection of the present church: on the upper part of the common is a bed of rich marl. There are many good houses, occupied by the various landholders; Waresley House, erected by the late John Baker, Esq., is now the residence of the Rev. John Peel. At Wildon, in the parish, are some extensive tin-works. Facility of communication is afforded by the road from Worcester to Stourport, by the river Severn, and the Worcestershire and Staffordshire canal.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes have been commuted for £1765, and the glebe comprises 126 acres. The ancient church, built by Bishop Gifford in 1269, and to which a tower was added by Bishop Sandys in 1575, was, with the exception of the tower, which was repaired and raised, and the chancel, which was rebuilt by the late rector, the Rev. Samuel Picart, taken down in 1836, and replaced by a new church, towards the erection of which £1000 were bequeathed by the late rector, £500 contributed by the bishop, £200 by the present rector, the Rev. Thomas Baker, and £150 by the Rev. John Peel. It is an elegant structure in the decorated English style, after a design by the late Mr. Rickman, of Birmingham, and contains 1000 sittings; on the north side of the tower is a plain tomb to the memory of Bishop Hurd, who died at Hartlebury in 1808. The free grammar school, the origin of which is unknown, existed in the year 1400, and in the first of Elizabeth's reign was made a royal

foundation; it is now under the management of seven trustees. A school for girls was endowed by Mrs. Hannah Eyre, in 1728, with £200, which were invested in the purchase of land in the parish of Elmbridge; and in 1842 a house for the mistress, with two large schoolrooms, which are also used as Sunday schools for boys and girls, was built on land given by the rector of Hartlebury, who, and the churchwardens, are trustees. Richard Bentley, the celebrated critic, was rector of the parish in the year 1695.

HARTLEPOOL (*St. HILDA*), a sea-port, incorporated market-town, and parochial chapelry, in the union of STOCKTON, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 19 miles (E. S. E.) from Durham, and 257 (N. by W.) from London; containing 5201 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the eastern coast, most probably derived



Corporation Seal.

its name from its finely sheltered haven, surrounded on all sides, except at the entrance on the south, by the peninsular promontory on which the town is built; and from the numerous herds of deer that formerly frequented the immediate vicinity. A monastery was founded near the site of the present town soon after the conversion of the Northumbrians to Christianity, by Hieu, a religious sister, by some writers identified with St. Bega, about the year 640; and after her decease, St. Hilda became abbess. The establishment was destroyed by the Danes, who in the year 800 made a descent upon this part of the coast, and burned the town, then called Hartness, which was rebuilt by Egfrid, Bishop of Lindisfarne, about the middle of the ninth century, and annexed to that see. After the Norman Conquest the manor became the property of Robert de Brus or Bruce, ancestor of the Scottish kings of that name, and whose grandson, William, obtained from King John a charter conferring upon the inhabitants the rights of free burgesses, and the privilege of a weekly market. This grant, with the addition of an annual fair, was confirmed by the same monarch to William's son, Robert de Brus, whose successor constructed a haven capable of receiving 100 vessels, and surrounded the town with a wall defended by ten towers, of which some vestiges may still be traced.

On the accession of Bruce to the throne of Scotland, in 1306, the manor became forfeited to the crown; and being given by Edward I. to Robert Clifford, who was killed in the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, it continued for many generations to be the property of his descendants. In the reign of Edward III., when the Scots under Malcolm laid waste the country on the banks of the river Tees, the inhabitants of this place sought refuge in their ships, and placing on board all their moveable property, put to sea for security. In 1346, the town had become a port of considerable trade, and furnished five ships and 145 men towards the armament for the invasion of France. In the time of Bishop Hatfield, the place was the grand emporium of the see of Durham, whose bishops, as earls of Sadberge, exercising a temporal jurisdiction, issued mandates for rais-

ing ships and men to attend the king's high admiral, and appointed an officer of customs at the port to collect the duties on wines and other merchandise landed here. In the war in the reign of Charles I., the town was garrisoned for the royalists, and in 1644, when the Scots sent an army to assist the parliamentarians, was besieged and taken by the Earl of Callendar, who placed a garrison in the fortress, and retained possession of the place till 1647, when, with other northern towns, it was transferred to the parliament. The manor passed from the Cliffords to the Lumleys, with whom it remained till near the close of the last century, when it was purchased by Sir George Pocock, who sold it to the late Duke of Cleveland, from whom it has descended to his grandson, Frederick Aclam Milbanke, Esq. The remains of the fortifications convey a tolerable idea of the strength of this important town, and of the ancient method of fortification. Within the walls was the old haven, about 12 acres in extent, guarded by a range of bastions on each side, and having at the entrance two circular towers, from which a chain was thrown across its mouth; and all vessels entering the harbour had to proceed along the range of the southern wall within reach of the cannon of the fort, and to pass a half-moon battery at its entrance: the hooks were visible twenty years ago.

The TOWN is about two miles to the north of the mouth of the Tees, and consists of numerous spacious and well-formed streets, whereof the principal are Northgate, Middlegate, and Southgate streets; and of several others intersecting these at right angles, and leading to the North-terrace, Darlington-place, and other ranges of building. To the south-east are Victoria-place, William-street, and Prissick-street, from which diverging at right angles, are George, Henry, and St. Hilda streets, leading to the South-terrace. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and the aspect of the coast of truly romantic character, the shelving and precipitous rocks by which it is guarded having been worn by the action of the waves into caverns and recesses of fantastic and picturesque appearance. Within the last few years the town has been greatly extended and improved, and has become the resort of visitors during the season for bathing; handsome houses have been built for their accommodation, and several new lines of approach afford facilities of excursion in every direction. Near the Water-gate is a celebrated chalybeate spring called the Spa well, which at high water is covered by the tide; and near the South battery is another, containing iron and sulphur. An act for supplying the town with gas and water was passed in 1846.

The TRADE of the port appears to have retained its wonted prosperity till the close of the seventeenth century, though the custom-house establishment had been removed to Stockton in the year 1680; and in 1718 not less than 19 vessels cleared out of the port for London, while the port of Sunderland sent only two. But from that period it gradually declined, till the year 1832, when by the enterprise of the *Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company* new sources of trade were developed, and the abundant mineral produce of a wide district rendered available to the revival of its commerce, and to its establishment as one of the most flourishing ports on the eastern coast. The company was incorporated

by act of parliament in 1832, for the improvement of the harbour, for constructing docks, and making a railway connecting the port with the most valuable coal-mines in the county, with branches to Littleton, Thornley, and Cassop; thus opening out a coal-field nearly 50 square miles in extent. The whole line, from Hartlepool to Haswell, together with the branches, is upwards of 15 miles in length; it was completed at an expense of £250,000, and opened to the public 9th of July, 1835. The *Stockton and Hartlepool* railway diverges from the Clarence line at the township of Billingham, and, taking a north-eastern direction, winds along the coast, and terminates on the west side of the tide harbour at Hartlepool: the line is $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, cost £190,000, and was opened to the public for the conveyance of coal in 1840, and for passengers and general merchandise in 1841.

The present harbour, which is distinct from the ancient haven, is formed by a pier 154 yards in length, extending from east to west, with a lighthouse at the extremity; and affords secure shelter as a harbour of refuge for ships navigating this part of the North Sea. The docks constructed by the company with a capital of more than £250,000, are extensive and commodious. The Victoria dock is more than 20 acres in extent, with a depth of 25 feet of water at spring tides, and communicates by an entrance lock 145 feet in width, with a tide harbour of the same area and similar depth of water; on the line of quay, which is very extensive, are placed 16 drops for lowering waggons containing coal for shipment. In 1835, three sloops only were registered as belonging to the port; but so greatly has the trade increased since the improvement of the harbour and formation of the two railways, that there are now 90 vessels of the aggregate burthen of 20,181 tons registered as belonging to Hartlepool. In the year 1842, not less than 2678 ships, with 559,766 tons of coal, cleared out coastwise from the harbour, and 41,994 tons of shipping entered inwards for refuge; and from the passing of the new tariff to the end of the last-mentioned year, 67 British and 141 foreign vessels cleared out for foreign ports. A considerable importation of timber from Canada and the Baltic has taken place; not less than twenty cargoes are landed annually, producing duties averaging £5000 a year. In 1840 the duties on timber amounted to £9000. Ship-building is carried on, and in one yard during the last three years, vessels of the aggregate burthen of upwards of 2000 tons have been launched. The turbot-fishery forms a lucrative branch of trade; the turbot taken off this coast are equal in quality to those found on the Dutch coast, and great numbers are sent to the London market. A pilot establishment is stationed here, consisting of a master and 40 experienced and skilful men; and two life-boats with crews, always in readiness, are maintained by subscription. The market, which is abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds, is on Saturday: the fairs held on the 14th of May, 21st of August, 9th of October, and 27th of November, and to which courts of pie-poudre were attached, have nearly fallen into disuse. The market-place is in Southgate-street.

The inhabitants received a charter of incorporation from King John in 1200, and in 1593 another from Queen Elizabeth; but owing to irregularities and other causes the corporation latterly fell into decay, and there

being no resident magistrate, the petty-sessions of the district were held at Stockton. To remedy this inconvenience Her present Majesty granted a new charter in 1841, re-constituting the burgesses a body corporate, under the style of "the Mayor and Burgesses," and appointing a mayor and twelve capital burgesses to be a common-council, with a recorder, town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, and other officers. The mayor is a justice of the peace, and continues such for one year after his mayoralty. Among the privileges of the freemen is the right of pasturage for a horse and a cow on the town moor, and of exemption from tolls. Courts leet and baron are held twice in the year before the recorder or his deputy, and at the latter, pleas are determined, and debts not exceeding 40s. are recoverable. The powers of the county debt-court of Hartlepool, established in 1847, extend over part of the two registration-districts of Easington, and Stockton and Sedgefield. The town-hall is situated in Southgate, and is a neat building, erected in 1750.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Hart; impropiator, Mr. Milbanke. The church is an ancient and spacious structure in the early English style, with a lofty embattled tower strengthened with flying buttresses and crowned by crocketed pinnacles, and contains some portions in the later Norman style; the chancel, which had sustained much injury from high winds, was rebuilt in 1724: among the monuments is one said to be of a member of the royal family of Bruce. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. A school was founded in 1742, by Mr. John Crooks, who endowed it with land, now producing £20 per annum; and there is another school, endowed by Mr. John Wells. Various bequests have been made for the benefit of the poor, among which is one of £500, by Henry Smith, alderman of London, in 1620, which was vested in the purchase of 19 acres of land let for £110 per annum. A convent of Franciscan friars was founded here prior to the year 1275, the site of which is said to have been near a house now called the Friary, where the foundations of some ancient buildings have been discovered. In forming a new street upon the moor, the cemetery of the monastery of St. Hilda was discovered, with several monumental inscriptions in Saxon and Runic characters. William Romaine, a learned divine and Hebrew scholar, was born here in 1714.

HARTLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Dartford; containing 224 inhabitants. It lies west of the Gravesend and Wrotham road, and comprises 1178 acres, of which 205 are in wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £275; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Edward Allen.

HARTLEY, a township, in the parish of EARSDON, union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division, of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (N.) from North Shields; containing 1911 inhabitants, chiefly employed in collieries, and of whom about 1000 are in the village. The manor was held by knight's service of the Gaugy barony, but in the 10th year of Elizabeth was the sole property of Sir John Delaval. The township comprises 1543a. 1r. 36p., and is now the property of Lord Hast-

ings. The Presbyterians have a meeting-house here; and there are also places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, the latter erected in 1839. A chapel dedicated to St. Mary, and a hermitage, stood on Bates' Island, opposite to the village of Hartley.—See SEATON-SLUICE.

HARTLEY, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-STEPHEN, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Kirkby-Stephen; containing 158 inhabitants. Veins of lead and copper have been wrought here since 1827, but much larger quantities of the former were raised some years previously; and coal has been obtained on Hartley Fell. Vestiges of Hartley Castle, a stately edifice the residence of the Musgrave family, of Edenhall, may still be traced on a commanding eminence; near which are a petrifying spring, and a cascade falling 60 feet perpendicularly, called Ewbank Scarr.

HARTLEY-BURN, a township, in the parish and union of HALTWHISTLE, W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (S. W.) from Haltwhistle; containing 288 inhabitants. The monks of Hexham possessed a considerable estate here, which at the Dissolution was granted to Dudley, Earl of Warwick, from whom it has descended, through the Featherstonhaughs, Howards, and Ramseys, to the family of Ellison. The township comprises 2676 acres, of which 2180 are waste or common. It lies on the southern confines of the parish, under the north-east limb of Tindale fell; and though the situation is by nature lonely, yet the working of the coal-pits that the place contains, imparts a busy air to the spot, which is also exceedingly interesting in a geological point of view. The surface is traversed by numerous rivulets that feed the Hartley burn, and the name of the township is probably derived from the circumstance of that stream having run through a *lea* which abounded with *harts*, or deer.

HARTLEY-DUMMER, a liberty, in the parish of SHINFIELD, hundred of THEALE, union of WOKINGHAM, county of BERKS, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Reading; containing 359 inhabitants.

HARTLEY-MAUDYTT, a parish, in the union and hundred of ALTON, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Alton; containing 84 inhabitants. The parish, with the exception of the glebe, is the property of Lord Sherborne. In the park was an ancient and splendid mansion, the residence of Sir S. Stuart, Bart., taken down when the property passed into the hands of the late Lord Stowell. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Rev. A. Houstoun Douglas: the tithes have been commuted for £284, and the glebe comprises 12 acres.

HARTLEY-ROW, a hamlet, in the parish and union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, hundred of ODIHAM, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (S. W. by W.) from Hartford-Bridge. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Fairs are held on Shrove-Tuesday and June 29th, for pedlery. The London and South-Western railway, on which is a station about half a mile distant, passes through the hamlet.

HARTLEY-WESTPALL (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of HOLDSHOTT, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (W.) from Hartford-Bridge; containing

351 inhabitants. It comprises 1250 acres, of which about 1000 are arable, 60 wood, 60 waste or common, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The soil is a deep tenacious clay, but, by the addition of chalk, is rendered a fertile loam; the surface is gently undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by a branch of the river Loddon. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 16. 8., and in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Windsor: the tithes have been commuted for £420, and the glebe comprises $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

HARTLEY-WINTNEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of ODIHAM, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. by W.) from Hartford-Bridge; containing 1370 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2300 acres, of which 1760 are arable and meadow, and 45 woodland: the soil is chiefly of a gravelly nature; the surface is in general flat, and the grounds are watered by the river Loddon. A fair for cattle is held on the 4th of December. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 0. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and has a net income of £108; the patronage and impropriation belong to Lady St. John Mildmay. The poor-law union comprises thirteen parishes or places, and contains a population of 10,722. A Cistercian nunnery, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Mary Magdalene, and St. John the Baptist, was founded here in the reign of William the Conqueror, and at the Dissolution contained a prioress and seventeen nuns, whose revenue was £59. 1.

HARTLINGTON, a township, in the parish of BURNSALL, union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Skipton; containing 96 inhabitants. The township is situated on the eastern side of Wharfedale, and comprises 1320 acres of rough pasture, resting chiefly on limestone, and of which 800 are inclosed, and 500 are uninclosed moorland called Hartlington pasture.

HARTLIP (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MILTON, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Sittingbourne; containing 341 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1412a. 2r. 3p., of which 135 acres are in wood: the soil is in some parts chalky, and in others sandy; the produce consists chiefly of wheat, oats, barley, and beans. A pleasure-fair is held on the 27th of July. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 10., and has a net income of £182; the Dean and Chapter of Rochester are patrons and appropriators. The church is in the decorated style; the north-east chancel has been lately rebuilt, and a handsome font placed in it. Here is a small place of worship for dissenters; and a national school is supported partly by subscription, and partly by an endowment of land given by Mary Gibbon in 1678, and now producing about £32 per annum. In Lower Danefeld, about a mile from the church, are the remains of a large subterranean building, the rooms and passages of which are rudely constructed, and contain a great quantity of Roman tiles.

HARTOFT, a township, in the parish of MIDDLETON, union and lythe of PICKERING, N. riding of YORK; containing 168 inhabitants. It is a narrow dale, comprising 4740 acres, mostly moors.

HARTON, a township, in the chapelry and union of SOUTH SHIELDS, parish of JARROW, E. division of

CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 2 miles (S. E.) from South Shields; containing 265 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Heortedun*, was included in Aldwin's donation to the monastery of Jarrow, and, with the other lands of that establishment, became the property of the convent of Durham; it was granted to the cathedral after the Dissolution, and is now held under the Dean and Chapter. The township is bounded on the east by the North Sea, and comprises 1390a. 1r. 37p., of which 884 acres are arable, 445 meadow and pasture, and the remainder roads and waste; the soil is chiefly clay, and coal is found in abundance. On the sea-shore, near Marston Rock, is a verdant island called the Velvet Bed, which is a favourite resort of visitors from Tynemouth and the neighbouring places; and near it is a remarkable cavern, named the Fairies' Kettle. A church was erected in 1836, at an expense of £650, raised by subscription; it is a neat structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains 280 sittings, of which 138 are free: the living is a curacy, in the patronage of the Incumbent of South Shields. The tithes have been commuted for £5 payable to impropiators, and £249 to the curate of the chapel of Trinity, South Shields.

HARTON, a hamlet, in the parish of UPMINSTER, union of ROMFORD, hundred of CHAFFORD, S. division of ESSEX; containing 60 inhabitants.

HARTON, a township, in the parish of BOSSAL, wapentake of BULMER, union and N. riding of YORK, 10 miles (N. E.) from York; containing 186 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1620 acres; the village is east of the road from York to Malton, and about a mile south-west of the village of Barton. The tithes have been commuted for £87. 8. payable to the vicar, and £317. 6. to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

HARTPURY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWENT, Lower division of the hundred of DUDSTONE, and KING'S-BARTON, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Gloucester; containing 877 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Gloucester to Ledbury, is bounded on the west by the small river Leden, and the Severn passes at the distance of about a mile to the east. It comprises about 3430 acres, whereof 1640 are arable, 1683 pasture, and 107 wood, the prevailing timber being elm. The surface is undulated, the scenery in some parts picturesque, and the soil in general a strong clay; the meadows in the vicinity of the Leden are very fertile, but subject to frequent inundations, which occasionally destroy whole crops of hay. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 6. $5\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £196; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is in the decorated style, of which the east window is a fine specimen; increased accommodation has been provided by the addition of 80 free sittings. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

HARTSFOOT-LANE, a hamlet, in the parishes of HILTON and MELCOMBE-HORSEY, union of BLANDFORD, hundred of WHITEWAY, Blandford division of the county of DORSET; containing 237 inhabitants.

HARTS-GROUNDS, or GIBBET-HILLS, an extra-parochial district, locally in the parish of GOSBERTON, union of SPALDING, wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN; containing 58 inhabitants, and comprising 541 acres.

HARTSHEAD, a division, in the parish and union of **ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 9 miles (E. N. E.) from Manchester; containing, with part of the town of **Stalybridge**, 12,731 inhabitants. This division is the largest in the parish, of which it comprises the whole of the eastern side, the centre being about two miles from **Stalybridge**. The name is said to have arisen from a covert or shed for deer of the hart species. The north-east portion contains several elevations, whereof **Hartshead Pike** is the highest. On this point was formerly a conical fabric of stone, erected in 1758, with a vane at its apex cut into the form of a hart's head; it served as a landmark for mariners, but in 1794 was split from top to bottom, and soon afterwards became a ruin. This is a considerable manufacturing district, in which are numerous cotton-mills. Among those in the vicinity of **Mossley**, are the **Bottoms** and **Scout** mills, established in 1805, and subsequently enlarged to their present extent, the property of Mr. G. Mayall and Mr. J. Mayall, who reside near their respective works. *Heyrod Hall* was at an early period the mansion of a family of the same name, of whom John del Heyrod was the possessor in 1422. *Mosdelee* was formerly held by the **Bardsleys**, and has been long the estate of the **Halls**. *Ross-bottom* was possessed by **Robertus de Rossbotham** in the fifteenth century, by the rent of a rose. *Scout Mill*, on the bank of the **Tame**, was in 1794 a private lunatic asylum. Among the villages or hamlets within the district are, **Mossley**; **Hurst-Brook**, in which are some cotton-mills; **Higher Hurst**, remarkable for its large cotton-mills; **Hurst-Nook**; **Hurst-Cross**; **Hazlehurst**; **Smallshaw**; **Lusley**; and **Ridge-Hill Lane**.—See **HURST**, **MOSSLEY**, and **STALYBRIDGE**.

HARTSHEAD, with **CLIFTON**, a chapelry, in the parish of **DEWSBURY**, union of **HALIFAX**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from **Huddersfield**; containing 2675 inhabitants, of whom 896 are in **Hartshead**. This chapelry is intersected by the river **Calder**, and comprises by computation 2900 acres, of which 150 are wood and plantations, and of the remainder, two-thirds pasture, and about one-third arable. The scenery is bold and romantic. Stone of good quality for building is quarried, and there are some coal-mines; card-making for machinery, and wire-drawing, are carried on, and facilities of conveyance are afforded by the **Calder** and **Hebble** canal, and the **Leeds** and **Manchester** railway, which pass through the chapelry, as do the roads between **Leeds** and **Elland**, and **Halifax** and **Wakefield**. The village, which is small, is on a commanding eminence. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Incumbent of **Dewsbury**, with a net income of £202; impropiator, Sir George **Armstrong**, Bart. The chapel is an ancient structure in the Norman style, with a square tower, and contains some interesting specimens, among which are two fine arches, in a perfect state; there is a handsome monument to the **Armstrong** family. In 1839 an act was obtained for inclosing the waste lands.

HARTSHILL, a hamlet, in the parish of **MANCETTER**, **Atherstone** division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Nuneaton**; containing 1061 inhabitants. This place is intersected by the **Coventry** canal; the river **Anker**, celebrated by **Drayton** in his *Polyol-*

bion; and the roads from **Atherstone** and **Coleshill** to **Nuneaton**. It comprises 1463 acres, of which about 140 are fine spring woods. The soil is fertile, the air salubrious, and the hamlet commands a beautiful prospect over a richly cultivated tract of country, embracing the **Peak** hills in **Derbyshire**, and the high ground near **Weedon**, in **Northamptonshire**; not less than forty-five churches being visible. The chief proprietors are, **Richard Jee, Esq.**, **Charles Okeover, Esq.**, and **Mr. Alkin**. The manufacture of ribbons employs about 400 persons; but the principal part of the male inhabitants is occupied in agriculture, and in mines of manganese (now nearly exhausted) and stone-quarries. The manganese is beautifully crystallized and of superior quality, and the rocks of quartz are thought to afford some of the best materials in the kingdom for roads; ironstone and greenstone are abundant, and copper and sulphur, and various mineral substances interesting to the geologist, have been discovered. A church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1844, at a cost of £2200, raised by subscription aided by a grant of £300 from the Incorporated Society, and one of £400 from the Diocesan Society; the stone was supplied gratuitously by Mr. Jee: the edifice is in the Norman style, and admirably situated for effect, and for the convenience of the population. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Methodists; and a free school endowed with land producing about £60 per annum. At the utmost point of a ridge in the hamlet, commanding a fine view of **Atherstone**, are the ruins of a Norman castle, built by **Hugh de Hardreshull** about the year 1125, and the site of which is in a very perfect state. Connected with their station of *Manduessedum* at **Mancetter**, the Romans had their *Campus Martius* at this place, and their *Castra Æstiva*, or summer camp, which is still perfect, in the adjoining hamlet of **Oldbury**. This was the residence of the accomplished daughters of Sir **Anthony Cook**, one of the tutors of **Edward VI.**: **Mildred** became the wife of the great Lord **Burleigh**; **Anne**, of Sir **Nicholas Bacon**, lord keeper; **Elizabeth**, of Sir **John Russell**, son and heir of **Francis**, fourth earl of **Bedford**; and **Katherine**, of Sir **Henry Killigrew**. **Drayton** was born here in 1563; and not at **Atherstone**, as stated by Sir **William Dugdale**.

HARTSHORNE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH**, hundred of **REPTON** and **GRESLEY**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, 6 miles (E. by S.) from **Burton-upon-Trent**; containing in 1841, 1389 inhabitants. This manor, called in Domesday book *Heorteshorne*, then belonged to the family of **Ferrers**. The priory at **Repton** afterwards had lands, and a moiety of a park here. The **Irelands** held the manor in 1504; Sir **William Compton** died seised of it in 1528, and it was subsequently possessed by the **Cantrells**, and by the **Cants**, an heiress of whom brought it to **John Murcot, Esq.**, about the close of the last century. The parish is on the **Leicester** and **Derby** road, and comprises 2700 acres, in about equal portions of arable and pasture, with some woodland: the surface is hilly and undulated; the soil various, including almost every kind except marl; and the scenery picturesque. There is a quarry, from which the stone was obtained for the erection of the church and rectory-house; and at **Woodville**, until lately called **Wooden-Box**, a hamlet part of which

is in the parish, are extensive earthenware manufactories, and brick-yards. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 2. 1.; net income, £540; patrons, the Earl of Chesterfield, and W. Blake, Esq., the latter of whom has the next presentation. The tithes were commuted for land in 1765; the glebe altogether comprises 388 acres. The church is a neat edifice in the early English style, the body of which was rebuilt in 1835, at a cost of £1400: it contains a very handsome monument to Humphrey Dethick, Esq., by whom was endowed a school for boys. A girls' school is supported by subscription. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

HARTSIDE, with FAWDON.—See FAWDON.

HARTSOP, with PATTERDALE.—See PATTERDALE.

HARTWELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Aylesbury; containing, with part of the hamlet of Sedrup, 138 inhabitants. This was the residence of Louis XVIII., and his court, during the stay of that monarch in England, prior to his restoration to the French throne: he gave £100 for the use of the poor. The living is a rectory, with that of Little Hampden annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. 5.; net income, £226; patrons, the Astronomical Society. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1776. The church was erected by the late Sir William Lee, Bart., in imitation of the early English style, with two octagonal towers, and a roof highly decorated with tracery.

HARTWELL (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of POTTERS-PURY, hundred of CLELEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Northampton; containing 553 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the border of Buckinghamshire, which is on the south; and on the east is bounded by the extra-parochial district of Salcey-Forest. It comprises $1305\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and the London and Birmingham railway skirts it. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £70; patron, W. Castleman, Esq.: there is a parsonage-house. A new church was built in a central situation in 1846. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and a school is chiefly supported by the Duke of Grafton.

HARTWITH, with WINSLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKBY-MALZEARD, union of PATELEY-BRIDGE, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. E.) from Pateley-Bridge; containing 1138 inhabitants. The chapelry includes the hamlets of Summer-Bridge, Braisty-Wood, and New Laiths; and comprises by measurement 5184 acres, of which 3984 are arable and meadow, 500 woodland, and 700 moor. The surface is elevated, and the soil a heavy marl with rocky intermixtures. The village is situated on the northern acclivity of the vale of the Nidd, and contains several scattered houses, some flour-mills, and an extensive thread-mill; the surrounding scenery is boldly romantic, and at Brimham are masses of vast rocks spread in the wildest profusion over a tract of nearly 40 acres, the ancient resort of the Druids. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £103; patrons, the Rev. John Swire, and Richard Henry Roundell, Esq. The chapel, a neat structure in the later English style, was built in 1830, at a cost of £400, raised partly by subscription and partly by a grant from the Incorporated Society of £230. There is a place of worship for Wes-

leyans; and a free school is endowed with an estate assigned by Robert Haxby.

HARTY, ISLE OF (*St. Thomas the Apostle*), a parish, in the union of SHEPPY, hundred of FAVERSHAM, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 11 miles (S. E. by E.) from Queenborough; containing 117 inhabitants. The isle comprises 2628 acres, of which 500 are arable, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, &c., and the rest chiefly rich pasture land, whereon numerous flocks of sheep are fed; the soil is principally a stiff clay. Some parts of the parish are elevated, and command extensive views of the picturesque scenery between Chatham Hill and Herne Bay. The East Swale is navigable on the south side of the parish, which is bounded on the west by Cable creek, and on the east by Muswell creek. The living is a perpetual curacy, with the vicarage of Leysdown, and valued in the king's books at £20. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patrons, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and W. A. Mann, Esq., the former of whom has three presentations, and the latter one. The church is a small edifice, with a pointed turret.

HARVINGTON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Evesham; containing 347 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the borders of Warwickshire, and on the road between Evesham and Alcester. It comprises by measurement 1278 acres, of which 315 are pasture, 15 woodland, and the remainder arable; the soil is a gravelly loam, with, in some parts, a subsoil of red marl. About half a mile distant from the village is a wharf on the river Avon. Sandstone is quarried for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8.; net income, £296; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1786; the land comprises 222 acres. The church, an ancient edifice in the early English style, stands on the west side of the village, and has been lately thoroughly repaired.

HARWELL (*St. Matthew*), a parish, in the union of WANTAGE, hundred of MORETON, county of BERKS, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from Abingdon; containing 857 inhabitants. The manor, which is now the property of the Chetwode family, belonged in the 13th century to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans. The parish is on the road from Wantage to Wallingford, and comprises 2482a. 2r. 39p., of which 2103 acres are arable, 203 meadow, and the remainder homesteads and roads; the lands were inclosed in 1802. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 4. 2.; patron and impropriator, Sir J. Chetwode, Bart. The great tithes have been commuted for £670, and the vicarial for £170; a rent-charge of £117. 10. 8. is paid to the rector of Brightwell, and the glebe contains 82 acres. In the church is a handsome monument to Christopher Smith, lord mayor of London, who was a native of the parish. In 1644, Robert Loder bequeathed land now producing £50 per annum, for instruction; and in 1772, the Rev. M. Eaton left £32 a year for apprenticing children; besides which there are several bequests for the benefit of the poor generally.

HARWELL, a hamlet, in the parish of EVERTON, union of EAST RETFORD, North Clay division of the

wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 169 inhabitants. It is situated within half a mile of the village of Everton.



Seal and Arms.

HARWICH, a sea-port, borough, and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of TENDRING, union of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX, 42 miles (N. E. by E.) from Chelmsford, and 72 (N. E. by E.) from London; containing 3829 inhabitants. The name of this place, which is expressive of circumstances connected with

its early history, is by Camden derived from the Saxon *Harewic*, signifying a station or harbour for soldiers; and by the same authority it is supposed that, during the time of the Romans, the counts of the Saxon shore had a stronghold here, in which a force was stationed to repel the Saxons and the Danes, who at that time made frequent incursions. This opinion is in some degree confirmed by the remains of a Roman camp and tumulus in the vicinity of the town, near which coins and fragments of tessellated pavements have been found at various times; and by the discovery of teeth and bones of large animals in the southern cliff, which are by some antiquaries thought to be the remains of elephants brought into England by the Emperor Claudius. After the departure of the Romans, Harwich, with the district adjoining, was wrested from the Britons by Erchenwine, or Erchwine, a Saxon chief, who held it under Octa, grandson of Hengist. In 885, a considerable battle was fought near this port, between the fleet of Alfred and sixteen Danish ships, which terminated in the entire defeat and capture of the latter.

In 1326, Prince Edward and his mother Queen Isabel, landed here from Hainault, with a force of 2750 soldiers, and being joined by several of the nobility, and headed by Thomas de Brotherton, Duke of Norfolk, then lord of the manor and resident in the town, proceeded to Bristol, to make war against the king. In 1338, the same prince, now Edward III., embarked at the port with a fleet of 500 sail, manned with archers and slingers, on his first expedition against France; and in the year following, the French, in retaliation, made an unsuccessful attempt with eleven galleys to set fire to the town. In 1340, the French navy, consisting of 400 ships, having been stationed near Sluys, in Flanders, to intercept the king's passage to France, Edward assembled here his naval forces, and, sailing on Midsummer-eve, and forming with the northern squadron under the command of Lord Morley, encountered the enemy, destroyed one-half of their ships, and killed or captured nearly 30,000 of their men. Henry VIII. visited Harwich in 1543; and in 1553 preparations were made here for the reception of Philip, King of Spain, on his arrival to celebrate his nuptials with Mary, Queen of England. Queen Elizabeth was sumptuously entertained in 1561 by the corporation, who escorted her as far as the windmill on her return. In some of the naval engagements between the English and the Dutch, in the reign of Charles II., the contending parties approached so near to the town as to render their operations visible to the specta-

tors on the cliffs. When Harwich was fortified against the Dutch in 1666, Charles II., having proceeded from Newmarket to Landguard fort, sailed hither in his yacht, accompanied by the Dukes of York, Monmouth, Richmond, and Buckingham, and, with others of his suite, attended divine service at the parish church; in the evening the royal party embarked for Aldborough, whence they proceeded by land to Ipswich. William III., George I., and George II., visited Harwich on their respective tours to the continent; and the Princess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz landed at the port on her arrival in England to celebrate her nuptials with King George III. In 1808, the Countess de Lille, consort of Louis XVIII., the Duke and Duchess of Angoulême, the Count and Countess de Damas, and others of the nobility of France, seeking an asylum in this country, during the sway of Napoleon Buonaparte, arrived here in the *Euryalus* frigate, commanded by the Hon. Captain Dundas. On the 16th of August, 1821, the remains of Queen Caroline, consort of George IV., were brought to the place, whence they were conveyed by the Glasgow frigate to be interred at Brunswick.

HARWICH is situated on a peninsular projection at the north-eastern extremity of the Essex coast, bounded on the east by the North Sea, and on the west and north by the estuaries of the Stour and the Orwell, which, uniting previously to their influx into the sea, form a spacious and secure harbour, nearly three miles in breadth. The town is in general well built, and consists principally of three streets: an act of parliament was obtained in 1819, for watching, paving, and lighting it, and for supplying the inhabitants with water. An assembly and a reading room were lately erected in West-street, and a theatre was opened in 1813. The foundations of a castle and fortifications, by which the town was defended, might be seen previously to the encroachment of the sea, at an extraordinary tide in 1784; but of its ancient walls and gates, with the exception of a very small portion serving to indicate their former strength, the memorial is preserved only in the record of tolls, levied in the reign of Edward III. for their repair. Harwich is much resorted to during the season for bathing; and hot and cold baths, arranged with every accommodation, are supplied from a large reservoir of sea water: there are also bathing-machines near the jetty.

The harbour is protected on the east by the isthmus on which the town is built, verging towards the north, and on the west by a similar projection of the coast towards the south. The entrance is defended by Landguard fort, erected on the eastern promontory of the opposite coast; by a large martello tower; and by a number of shoals near the fort, which so much contract the passage as to admit only of one large vessel at a time, rendering the harbour difficult of access, except to expert navigators. Though of unequal depth, the harbour and the bay together form a capacious roadstead for the largest ships of war, 100 of which were assembled here during the war with Holland, in the reign of Charles II., exclusively of their attendant vessels, and 300 or 400 sail of vessels carrying coal. To facilitate the entrance into the harbour by night, two lighthouses were erected, under letters-patent of Charles II.: in the eastern part of the town, where they are situated, is a convenient stone quay, and near it a delightful promenade called

the Esplanade. By means of these lights, vessels are guided off a sand-bank named the "Andrews," forming a bar across the entrance to the harbour from Landguard fort into the Rolling grounds, from which the passage leading into good anchorage is safe. The custom-house establishment consists of a collector, comptroller, and other officers. The trade of the port principally arises from the quantities of stone obtained here, from which cement is manufactured; about 100 small vessels and boats being employed in and near the harbour in dredging for stone for making it. The North Sea fishery, though it has materially declined, still affords employment to a considerable number of vessels; and a constant traffic is carried on, by means of steamers and wherries, with Ipswich and Manningtree. The number of vessels of above 50 tons' burthen is 61, and their aggregate tonnage 5497. Ship-building is carried on to a good extent, the dockyard here being provided with launches, storehouses, and other requisites; several third-rate and other vessels have been built, and a patent-slip has been constructed, on which ships of very large burthen may be hauled up for repair with great facility. The manufacture of copperas from stones that are found in abundance on the shore, was carried on in the seventeenth century, about which time an attempt was made to obtain potash from various sea-weeds. The market-days are Tuesday and Friday; the fairs, principally for toys, are on May 1st, and October 18th, each for three days.

The BOROUGH was first incorporated by charter of Edward II., which was renewed, with additional privileges, by James I., through the interest of Sir Edward Coke, and confirmed by Charles II. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the corporation now consists of a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is 12. Harwich first sent members to parliament in the 17th of Edward III., but discontinued till the 12th of James I., since which time it has made regular returns. The right of election was formerly vested in the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses, 32 in number; but, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 45, it was extended to the £10 householders of the borough, the limits of which contain 1461 acres. The mayor is returning officer. The mayor and eleven of the corporation, until the passing of the Municipal act, which abolished admiralty jurisdictions, possessed conjointly the powers of the court of admiralty, with all its privileges and profits, without accounting to the exchequer; and at the admiralty sessions the mayor was usually preceded by a person bearing a silver oar. A court of record used to be held under the charter of Charles II., every Tuesday, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £100; but from the expensiveness of the proceedings, it has fallen into disuse. The powers of the county debt-court of Harwich, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Tendring. There are petty-sessions weekly. A new guildhall was erected a few years since, of which the lower part is used as a prison for the borough, chiefly for the confinement of prisoners previously to their committal to the county gaol, and the upper is appropriated to the holding of the courts, and to the transaction of public business. In the old guildhall, a small brick building, were several buckets bearing the

arms and names of members of the corporation, among which were those of Sir Edward Coke, attorney-general in the time of James I.; Christopher Monk, Duke of Albemarle; Colonel Sir Charles Lyttleton, governor of Landguard fort in the reign of Charles II.; Sir Harbottle Grimstone, master of the rolls in the same reign; the Duke of Schomberg; Lord Bolingbroke; and Edward, Earl of Oxford.

Harwich comprises the parishes of *All Saints Dovor-Court*, containing 813, and *St. Nicholas*, 3016 inhabitants. The living of Dovor-Court is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of St. Nicholas' annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £221; impropiator, N. G. Garland, Esq. The church contains several ancient monuments, and was celebrated for a rood held in high veneration, for the destruction of which three men from Dedham, who had stolen it from the church and burnt it, were hanged in 1532. The church of St. Nicholas, rebuilt in 1820, at an expense of £18,000, is a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower: in the chancel are three finely-painted windows, presented by John Hopkins, Esq., and containing severally the arms of that gentleman, those of the town, and of Dr. Howley, then Bishop of London; among the monuments is a well-sculptured bust of Sir William Clarke, secretary-at-war to Charles I. and II. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. A fine spring of water, which was much esteemed for its medicinal properties, and possessed a petrifying quality, is noticed in the *Philosophical Transactions* for the year 1669. Quantities of amber, and, according to some, ambergris, are occasionally met with on the shore; and in the vicinity of Landguard fort, transparent pebbles are found, which were formerly set in rings by the inhabitants.

HARWOOD, a chapelry, in the parish of MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 10 miles (S. E. by S.) from Alston-Moor. There are some extensive lead-mines in the chapelry and its vicinity. The chapel was built in 1802: the living is in the gift of the Rector.

HARWOOD, a township, in the parish and union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Bolton-Cross; containing 1996 inhabitants. Sir Edmund Trafford, Knt., was a proprietor of "Harewood" (the ancient name) in the reign of Edward VI. During the civil wars, the place is said to have been a military station. Lomax Fold, in the township, has long been the inheritance of the Lomax family; but the principal part of the land here belongs to Brasenose College, Oxford, being a portion of the bequest of William Hulme for exhibitions from certain public schools in Lancashire. The affix of *Fold* or *Gate*, to the names of mansions, meaning "the inclosure of the homestead," prevails much in this district. The township lies northward of the new road between Bolton and Bury, and is separated from Tonge by Bradshaw Brook; it comprises about 1100 acres, chiefly pasture land. The situation is high and exposed, and the soil, a cold clay, is not very fertile; the substratum is sandstone and shale, and seams of coal underlie the whole township, the dip being from north-east to south-west. The coal, however, is not of the best quality, and

is worked only in the north-west part of the township, at Side-o'-th'-Moor and Top-o'-Raikes; pits at Riding Gate and Top-o'-th'-Greeves are exhausted. The stone is quarried for building and for flagging. The inhabitants are chiefly hand-loom weavers, small farmers, crofters, and colliers. A church was consecrated in Oct. 1841, and an ecclesiastical district, called Christ Church, has been formed of parts of the townships of Harwood and Brightmet: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of three Trustees, and endowed with £1000; total income, about £100. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship; and the Wesleyans a school at Longsight. Miss Lomax supports an infant school, containing nearly 100 children, in a neat cottage at Lomax Fold; and the Earl of Derby having bestowed a piece of land near the church, an appropriate school to accommodate 150 children is being built by subscription, through the exertions of Mr. Lomax and the clergyman. A portion of an ancient Roman road crosses a considerable eminence in the north-east part of the township, in the direction of Tottington.

HARWOOD, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union of ROTHBURY, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 42 inhabitants. It comprises 3795 acres, of which 3726 are uninclosed land, chiefly in sheep-walks. On a dry hill on the north-west side, commanding very extensive prospects, is a strong camp defended by double ditches, and measuring 533 links from the east to the west angle, and 380 from the north to the south angle.

HARWOOD-DALE, a chapelry, in the parish of HACKNESS, union of SCARBOROUGH, liberty of WHITBY-STRAND, N. riding of YORK, 7 miles (N. W.) from Scarborough; containing, with the hamlet of Silpho, 335 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises, exclusively of Silpho, 5557*a. 5p.*, of which 1182 acres are arable, 605 pasture, 190 woodland, and 3580 waste and moor. The living is annexed to the perpetual curacy of Hackness. The chapel was built in the reign of Charles II. at the expense of Sir Thos. P. Hoby, Knt., and endowed by him with the tithes, which have been commuted for £220.

HARWOOD, GREAT, a township and chapelry, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Blackburn; the township containing 2273 inhabitants. Roger de Lacy granted the manor to Richard de Fitton, by a deed without date. Richard Fitton, the fifth in descent from the original grantee, lived in the reign of Edward III., and left three coheiresses, through whom the manor, divided into three portions, came to the families of Hesketh, Nowell, and Leigh. The Heskeths purchased the Leighs' share; that of the Nowells continued in that family until alienated by the late Alexander Nowell, Esq. The chapelry comprises part of the township of Rishton, and contains 4574 acres, of which 2744 are in Great Harwood; of these, about 102 are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture. The township of Harwood is divided into Over and Nether town: the latter had the grant of a market in 1390. Fairs for cattle are held on the 21st of August and 3rd of March. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £150, and a glebe-house; patron, the Vicar of Blackburn. The chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholo-

mew, is an ancient edifice in the later English style, but much deformed by alterations. There are places of worship for dissenters; and a school endowed with £29 per annum.

HARWOOD, LITTLE, a township, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Blackburn; containing 322 inhabitants. This place was the property of the Claytons for upwards of 400 years. About the year 1815, Colonel Clayton, of Little Harwood Hall, and of Carr Hall, near Clitheroe, disposed of the estate by sale, in shares to various individuals. The township is of small extent, and is situated on the ridge of a lofty hill, on the road from Blackburn to Whalley. The Hall is a neat brick house, shrouded in trees, and new fronted about a century ago. Bank-Hey is a village on a commanding eminence in the township.

HARWORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WORKSOP, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Bawtry; containing 878 inhabitants. The parish contains upwards of 7000 acres, lying in the western verge of the county, between Blyth and Tickhill. Of this number 1428*a. 3r. 2p.* are in the manor of Harworth; 617 acres in the hamlet of Hesley and Limpool, in the north-western part, adjoining Yorkshire; 1462 in Martin, forming the north-eastern hamlet, near Bawtry; 340 in the farm of Plumtree; 502 in Serlby hamlet or manor; and 2019*a. 1r. 14p.* forming a part of the township of Styrrup and Oldcoates, the rest of which is in the parish of Blyth. The village is in rather a low situation, with a small stream running through it. The living is a vicarage, endowed with some rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 7.; net income, £687; patron, the Rev. C. E. Rodgers. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a chancel of later English erected in 1672; it was repaired in 1828, when a handsome cross, found in the churchyard, was placed above the east window. Robert Brailsford, by will dated October 21st, 1700, devised about 58 acres of land, now let for £59 per annum, for the maintenance of a school, and for distributing clothing among the poor inhabitants. In a part of Harworth adjoining the town of Bawtry is an almshouse for widows, anciently founded by Robert Morton for a master and poor persons, with an endowment in land, and some small payments: the chapel, which is a beautiful specimen of the early English style, was lately completely repaired. In this part of the parish, also, is the site of a Roman station, where, in 1828, were found silver coins, a portion of a Roman vase, and many pieces of pottery.

HASBURY, a township, in the parish of HALES-OWEN, union of STOURBRIDGE, Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Hales-Owen and E. divisions of WORCESTERSHIRE, 1 mile (S. W.) from Hales-Owen, on the Stourbridge road; containing 919 inhabitants. It is of undulated surface, with picturesque scenery, commanding views of the Clent hills: the population is engaged in agriculture and in making nails. Witley Lodge, with forty acres around it, is the seat and property of David Homfray, Esq.

HASCOMB (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of HAMBLETON, First division of the hundred of BLACK-

HEATH, W. division of SURREY, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Godalming; containing 335 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Godalming to Horsham. Hascomb Hill, embellished with wood, forms a delightful pleasure-ground to the seat of Park Hatch, and is much frequented by visitors at all seasons; the view is panoramic, and that part of it from the terrace, embracing the high ridge of chalk hills well known as the Hog's Back, with the town of Guildford towards the north, Hindhead to the west, and Blackdown and the long range of Sussex Downs to the south, is singularly beautiful. The Wey and Arun Junction canal adjoins the eastern part of the parish. There is stone of good quality for building and road-making. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 9., and in the gift of the Storie family: the tithes have been commuted for £256. 10., and the glebe comprises 103 acres. The church contains portions in the early and decorated English styles. Conyers Middleton, author of the *Life of Cicero*, was rector of the parish.

HASELBEECH (ST. MICHAEL), a parish, in the union of BRIKWORTH, hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Market-Harborough; containing 194 inhabitants. This parish forms some of the highest table-land in the midland counties, and comprises about 1600 acres, of which 300 are arable, and the remainder pasture. The village is about two miles east-by-south from that of Naseby. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 14. $9\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Governors of St. George's Hospital, London; net income, £296. The church is an ancient structure with a tower; the chancel was rebuilt in 1842, by the present rector, who has also rebuilt the rectory-house, and by whom a school is principally supported.

HASELBURY-BRYAN (ST. JAMES), a parish, in the union of STURMINSTER, hundred of PIMPERNE, Sturminster division of DORSET, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 639 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 2359 acres, of which 175 are arable, and 1894 pasture, all inclosed with the exception of 159 acres; 8 are woodland, and about 30 or 40 orchard-ground. The soil is generally a strong tenacious clay, but productive, and in some parts a rich and fertile loam: the surface is pleasingly undulated, and the scenery enriched with stately trees; the lower grounds are watered by a brook. Limestone is quarried, of good quality for building and for burning into lime. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 13. 9., and in the gift of the Duke of Northumberland: the tithes have been commuted for £440, and the glebe comprises 69 acres. The church is in the decorated style. 21 acres of land, worth £57 per annum, have been left by some person unknown, the rental to be divided amongst the most deserving poor. The Duke of Northumberland takes the title of Baron Bryan from this parish.

HASELEY (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Snitterfield division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Warwick; containing 188 inhabitants. In the time of the Conqueror this place had a church; also a mill; and the woods belonging to it extended a mile in length, and two furlongs in breadth. Queen Mary granted the manor to Michael

Throckmorton, by a descendant of whom it was conveyed in marriage to the Bromley family, of Bagington. The parish is situated on the road from Birmingham to Warwick, and intersected by a small brook that falls into the river Avon. It comprises 1144 acres, mostly arable land, with about 40 acres of excellent wood; the surface is slightly undulated, the soil good for barley and turnips, and the scenery picturesque. The ancient manor-house is now the property of John Salisbury Richards, Esq., by purchase in 1843, of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, Sir Edmund: the tithes have been commuted for £219, and the glebe consists of 68 acres, with a glebe-house. The church is an ancient edifice with a tower, and has some painted glass and a curious font; also a brass monument of the date 1573, to Clement Throckmorton. A school is chiefly supported by subscription.

HASELEY, GREAT (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of THAME, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Tetsworth; containing, with the township of Little Haseley, the hamlets of Latchford and Lobb, and the liberty of Rycote, 786 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30, and in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Windsor: the tithes have been commuted for £800, and there are about 98 acres of glebe. The church is in the decorated English style, with a west entrance of elegant design: on the right hand, under the tower, is the figure of a crusader in a suit of chain armour, and at the east end of the south aisle is the trunk of another figure; in the chancel are some handsome stone stalls, and a window of fine proportions, enriched with tracery. Leland, the antiquary, was for some time rector of the parish, to which he was presented by Henry VIII., in 1542. Near the church stands a spacious manor-house, built by a younger branch of the ancient family of Pipard, two members of which performed deeds so valiant in the Scotch wars that Edward I. summoned one to parliament as a baron, and conferred the honour of knighthood on the other. A school is partly supported by an allowance of £31 from the trustees of charity lands.

HASELEY, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of GREAT HASELEY, union of THAME, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Tetsworth; containing 127 inhabitants.

HASELOR, an extra-parochial liberty, locally in the parish of ST. MICHAEL, LICHFIELD, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Tamworth; containing 29 inhabitants. The manor passed from the Staffords to the Stanleys, and by marriage to John Brook, Esq. It was subsequently the property of Joseph Girdler, sergeant-at-law, from whom it passed to two coheiresses, and became the property in moieties of the Dowager Lady Chetwynd, and Thomas Nevill, Esq., the latter of whom afterwards possessed the whole manor. The Hall is a fine specimen of the old half-timbered houses, having several florid gables and transom windows. Until 1832, Haselor was claimed as a member of St. Michael's parish, Lichfield; but in that year, after a long and expensive litigation, between the owners of the manor and the churchwardens of St. Michael's, the latter suffered judgment to be filed against them in the court of king's bench. The

liberty comprises 520 acres of land. Here is a deserted chapel, which is a prebend in Lichfield cathedral.

HASELOR (*St. Mary and All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **ALCESTER**, Stratford division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Alcester; containing 360 inhabitants. The name was anciently written *Hasel-over*, from the ground being woody and full of *hazels*, and the situation *over*, or upon, a hill. In the reign of Edward III., Robert de Stratford, parson of Stratford church, purchased this property with the advowson, neither of which continued long in his possession. The manor subsequently passed to Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who bestowed it in the reign of Richard II. on the canons of his collegiate church at Warwick: after the dissolution of that college, it passed out of the crown to Sir Ralph Sadler, Knt., and Lawrence Wenington. The parish consists of 2250 acres, of a moderately fertile soil. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and has a net income of £42; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1766.

HASELWOOD, or **HASLEWOOD**, a hamlet, in the parish of **ALDBOROUGH**, union and hundred of **PLOMESGATE**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. N. W.) from Aldborough; containing 108 inhabitants. This place is bounded on the north by the river Alde, and on the south-east by the river Ore. The chapel of Haselwood, which was dedicated to St. Mary, is in ruins.

HASFIELD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **TEWKESBURY**, Lower division of the hundred of **WESTMINSTER**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 6 miles (N.) from Gloucester; containing 304 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1400 acres. Limestone of good quality is quarried for building and for the roads: facility of conveyance is afforded by the river Severn, which skirts the parish on the south-east, and is navigable for small craft. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £378; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. F. Sevier. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1795; the land comprises 174 acres, and there is a rectory-house, handsomely rebuilt in the Tudor style, by the present incumbent. The church is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower.

HASKETON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **WOODBIDGE**, hundred of **CARLFORD**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W.) from Woodbridge; containing 508 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patrons, the family of Freeland. The incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £396. 16.; a rent-charge of £187. 18. 3. is paid to an impropriator, and the glebe contains 37 acres. A national school is supported.

HASLAND, a township, in the parish and union of **CHESTERFIELD**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. S. E.) from the town of Chesterfield; containing 926 inhabitants.

HASLE, or **HESLE**, a township, in the parish of **WRAGBY**, Upper division of the wapentake of **OSGOLD-CROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Pontefract; containing 172 inhabitants. It is the north-eastern suburb of the village of Wragby, and comprises 641 acres, whereof 50 are waste.

HASLEBURY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the hundred of **CHIPPENHAM**, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of **WILTS**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Chippenham. The parish comprises about 200 acres, of which 120 were originally free-warren, under grant from James II. to R. Speke: the old manor-house is the only residence. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £1. 15. 5.; net income, £10; patron, W. Northey, Esq. The church has fallen to decay.

HASLEBURY-PLUCKNETT (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **YEOVIL**, hundred of **HOUNDSBOROUGH**, **BERWICK**, and **COKER**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E. by E.) from Crewkerne; containing 809 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Exeter, and comprises 2069a. 2r. 32p. There are quarries of rough freestone and limestone; and facility of conveyance is afforded by the river Parret. The manufacture of sailcloth, and of webs for girths, is carried on, affording employment to about 200 persons. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £214. 18., and the vicarial for £120; the rectorial glebe comprises 59, and the vicarial 6, acres. The church was enlarged by rebuilding the aisle, and beautified, in 1839, at an expense of £1400; on which occasion, Thomas Hoskins, Esq., presented an ornamented roof, a painted window, and a fine-toned organ. A petrifying spring has been discovered. St. Waltric, a hermit, had a cell here, and, dying in 1154, was interred in the parish church, where his tomb became the resort of pilgrims: a few years prior to his death, a monastery for Canons regular was founded, but it was destroyed during the war between John and the barons.

HASLEMERE (*St. Bartholomew*), a market-town and parish, and formerly a representative borough, in the union of **HAMBLEDON**, Second division of the hundred of **GODALMING**, W. division of **SURREY**, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Guildford, and 42 (S. W.) from London; containing 873 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road to Chichester, by way of Midhurst, and in the south-west angle of the county, where it borders on Sussex and Hampshire, whence the termination of the name, *Mere*, signifying a boundary; the prefix alludes to the numerous coppices of hazel growing in the vicinity. There is a tradition that the ancient town, which is said to have been destroyed by the Danes, stood on the side of a hill to the east of the present, where the foundations of buildings have frequently been discovered. It was probably rebuilt before the Conquest, as it is mentioned as a borough in Domesday book. In the reign of Henry II. it appertained to the see of Salisbury; and in 1393, the bishop procured a grant for holding a market and a fair, but these had fallen into disuse previously to the charter by Queen Elizabeth. The town stands on very high ground, and is well supplied with water; a hill called Blackdown, at a short distance from it, affords a view of the sea and the surrounding country to a great extent, and in the vicinity is a telegraph. Near the town is a paper-mill. The market is on Tuesday, and there are fairs for live-stock on May 13th and September 26th. The charter for the re-establishment of the market and fair which had been discontinued, was granted in the 38th of Elizabeth; and in this charter it is stated that "the burgesses had from time immemorial,

at their own costs, sent two members to parliament." The borough is by prescription, and has a bailiff and constable, who are chosen at the court leet, in April or May. The privilege of electing representatives was only regularly exercised from the 27th of Elizabeth; the right of election was vested in the resident freeholders, or burgage tenants, and the bailiff was the returning officer. The parish comprises 1290 acres, of which 40 are waste or common; the scenery abounds with interesting features. The living is annexed to the rectory of Chiddingfold: the tithes have been commuted for £240. The church is an ancient edifice, situated on an eminence to the north of the town, and consisting of a nave, north aisle, and tower; the east window contains some stained glass in compartments. Here is a place of worship for Independents; and a national school for boys is held over the market-house. The parish receives about £60 per annum from Henry Smith's charity.

HASLINGDEN, a market-town and parochial chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of WHALLEY, Higher and Lower divisions of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 40 miles (S. E.) from Lancaster, 17 (N.) from Manchester, and 203 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 14,355 inhabitants. This chapelry, which is divided into four posts or parts, namely, Haslingden, Henheads, and Higher and Lower Booths, comprises 13,315 acres, mostly pasture land, and situated in the midst of a mountainous district, on the border of the forest of Rosendale. It probably took its name from the abundance of hazel-trees that formerly grew here. The town originally stood on the declivity of a hill, but the modern buildings have been erected at its base, and many old houses of mean appearance have been replaced by new and substantial edifices, which contribute much to the uniformity of the whole. A mechanics' institute was established in 1840. Races were held on Laund-Hey, near the town; but the ground has been inclosed for cultivation. The improvements which have taken place since the beginning of the present century, have been greatly facilitated by the abundant supply of stone for building afforded by the neighbouring mountains of granite, and the slate and flags furnished by the quarries of Hutchbank and others. The woollen manufacture formerly constituted almost the sole occupation of the inhabitants, and is still carried on to some extent; but the cotton-trade has in a great degree superseded it, and the numerous mills on the banks of the Swinnel are principally owned by the manufacturers of cotton goods. The East Lancashire railway passes by the town, in its progress from Bury to Accrington. The market-day has been changed from Wednesday to Saturday, to prevent its interfering with the market of Blackburn; and fairs are held on February 2nd, on Easter-Tuesday, May 8th, July 4th, and October 2nd: the Easter fair is for the sale of horses, and the others are chiefly for cattle. The powers of the county debt-court of Haslingden, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Haslingden. Petty-sessions are held every Friday. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £176; patrons, the Hulme Trustees. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, and standing on an eminence at the north end of the town, is a substantial edifice, built in the reign of Henry VIII., and rebuilt of

stone about 70 years since, except the tower; it was enlarged in 1828, and the tower rebuilt, which has a peal of eight new bells founded by Mears of Whitechapel. At Rawtenstall and Higher Booths are other livings. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, Friends, Wesleyans, Sandemanians, and Swedenborgians. A free school was founded in 1749, and subsequently endowed with property producing about £18 per annum. The union of Haslingden comprises 10 townships in the parishes of Whalley and Bury, and contains 41,280 persons.

HASLINGFIELD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of WETHERLEY, county of CAMBRIDGE, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Cambridge; containing 689 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2500 acres by measurement: there are quarries of stone called clunch, of which much is used for the interior of buildings. The village is pleasantly situated on the river Cam. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £8. 10. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of C. Mitchell, Esq., who is impropiator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes: the whole have been commuted for £922. 18., whereof £650. 19. are payable to the vicar, and there are 8 acres of glebe. The church is a handsome structure in the early and decorated English styles, with a lofty embattled tower, and contains some monuments to Sir Thomas Wendy and family. There is a place of worship for dissenters. A school was founded by Simon Ertman, a Dane, who died here in 1658; the income is £40 per annum. In a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, and formerly much resorted to, a pair of huge iron fetters was hung up, as a votive offering, by Lord Scales, in commemoration of his release from imprisonment. Dr. Wendy is said to have had the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth in his mansion here, now the property of Earl Delawarr.

HASLINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of BARTHOMLEY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Sandbach; containing 1146 inhabitants. The township comprises 3617 acres, of which the soil is clay, sand, and moss. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Rev. Sir Delves Broughton, Bart. There is a place of worship for Independents.

HASSALL, a township, in the parish of SANDBACH, union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Sandbach; containing 260 inhabitants. It comprises 1032 acres, of which the prevailing soil is sand, with moss. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £105. 13. 8., and the vicarial for £76. 1. 7. A beautiful church has just been erected here; it was commenced by the late William Lowndes, Esq., of Hassall Hall.

HASSINGHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLOFIELD, E. division of NORFOLK, 9 miles (S. E.) from Norwich; containing 104 inhabitants. The parish comprises 570 acres, and is bounded on the south by the navigable river Yare: the Norwich and Yarmouth railway passes through it. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Buckenham, and valued in the king's books at £4: the tithes have been commuted for £100, and the glebe comprises $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The church is chiefly in the later English

style, with a tower circular in the lower part and octagonal above ; the entrance on the south is through a Norman doorway. The rent of about 15 acres of land allotted under an inclosure act, is distributed to the poor.

HASSOP, a township, in the parish and union of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Bakewell ; containing 116 inhabitants. Hassop Hall was garrisoned for the king by Colonel Eyre, in 1643. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

HASTINGLEIGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **EAST ASHFORD**, franchise and barony of **BIRCHOLT**, lathe of **SHEPWAY**, E. division of **KENT**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Ashford ; containing 233 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1403a. 2r. 36p., of which 624 acres are arable, 563 pasture, 176 woodland, 24 in hop plantations, and 16 garden-ground. The living is a rectory, with that of Elmstead united, valued in the king's books at £10. 5., and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury : the tithes have been commuted for £231, and the glebe comprises 21 acres.



Arms and Seal of the New Corporation.

HASTINGS, the principal of the cinque-ports, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the rape of **HASTINGS**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 69 miles (E.) from Chichester, and $61\frac{1}{2}$ (S. E.) from London ; containing, with part of the parishes of Bexhill and St. Leonard's, 11,617 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, attained considerable importance during the Saxon heptarchy, and in ancient documents, prior to the close of the eighth century, is noticed under the appellation of *Hastinges*. In 924, Athelstan established a mint here, whereof some notice occurs in Domesday book ; but no coins of this monarch have been discovered which were struck at this place, though several of Edward the Martyr, Canute, Ethelred II., Harold, William the Conqueror, and William Rufus, have been found. The Conqueror, on landing at Pevensey, took up his station in this town, and founded the **CASTLE**, whence he marched to meet Harold, whom he defeated in that decisive battle to which Hastings has given name, but which was fought at the distance of eight miles from the town, on a spot where he subsequently built the abbey of Battel. Of the castle, which occupied a high hill to the west of the present town, there are still some remains, consisting of a considerable portion of the outer wall, in which are several towers and two gateways of Norman architecture, surrounded by a broad and deep fosse, with vestiges of a drawbridge and other fortifications. In the year 1090, almost all the bishops and nobles of England were assembled by royal proclamation at this castle to pay personal homage to William II., previous to his departure for Normandy ; and during his detention here by contrary winds for nearly a month, Robert Blaze was consecrated to the see of Lincoln, in the chapel of the Virgin Mary, within the precincts of the castle. The interior has been cleared from the rubbish that for

more than two centuries nearly concealed the walls within, and thus have been discovered the remains of the church and buildings of a free college for a dean and seven prebendaries, founded by Robert de Eu in the reign of Henry I., and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin : at the Dissolution, the revenue of the deanery was rated at £20 per annum, and that of the prebends, collectively, at £41. 13. 5. The church is 110 feet in length, and adjoining it are the site of the parochial church of St. Mary in the Castle, and the remains of the chapter-house and prebendal buildings, forming an interesting mass of ruins, which have been inclosed by the Earl of Chichester. Numerous Saxon coins, fragments of columns, pottery, and other relics of antiquity, have been discovered on the spot. In the reign of Richard I., a priory of Black canons, of the order of St. Augustine, was founded here, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, by Walter Bricet ; and its church and other buildings, having been destroyed by the encroachments of the sea, Sir John Pelham, in the reign of Henry IV., gave the brethren lands at Warbleton, for the foundation of a church and monastery, which were finally erected there, and of which, at the Dissolution, the revenue was £57. 19. By charter of William the Conqueror, this town, together with Hythe, was added to the three previously incorporated ports of Sandwich, Dovor, and Old Romney, and invested with peculiar privileges ; and in the time of Edward I. it was rated at 21 ships, with 21 mariners in each, for the service of the king for fourteen days, at his own charge : it soon became, and has ever since been considered, the principal of the cinque-ports. In 1377, Hastings was burnt by the French, who made a descent upon this part of the coast ; but it was soon rebuilt.

The **TOWN** is situated in a valley formed by hills on the east and west, that rise to the height of 300 feet, and is sheltered on the north by the high land stretching towards Fairlight Down, to a height of about 600 feet ; it is open towards the sea on the south. There are three principal streets, of which High-street and All Saints' street are parallel with each other, and, from their declivity towards the sea, always clean and dry ; the third street is parallel with the sea. The whole is well paved, and lighted with gas, by act of parliament, the expense being defrayed by a duty of three shillings per chaldron on all coal brought into the port, and rates on houses, &c. The buildings are in general well constructed, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from a reservoir about three-quarters of a mile distant, into which are collected the waters of a stream called the Bourne, which formerly divided Hastings into two parts. St. Leonard's, a stately and handsome addition of recent date, is described under its own head. The salubrity and mildness of the air, arising from the sheltered situation of Hastings, which is defended from the north and east winds, render it peculiarly eligible as a residence for invalids ; and these advantages concurring with the openness of the coast, and the smoothness of the beach, have made it a fashionable and well-frequented place for sea-bathing. At low water, the fine level sands afford a healthy promenade ; and from the high grounds the prospects are richly diversified with scenery of luxuriant cultivation, and of boldly romantic character. Among the more recent improvements are, the erection of Pelham place and crescent, the Arcade, and Wellington-square ; the formation of the Marine Parade, 500 feet in length, com-

manding extensive and interesting views of the sea, and enlivened during the summer months by a band of music; and the Esplanade, a beautiful drive and promenade along the margin of the sea to St. Leonard's, embellished with ranges of elegant buildings, and, together with that of St. Leonard's, forming a continuous line more than two miles in length. The Pelham baths are fitted up with hot, cold, vapour, and shower baths, with every convenience for their use; and numerous bathing-machines are kept on the beach. There are some good libraries, and assemblies and concerts take place during the season, at the Swan inn: a literary and scientific institution was established in 1831, for which a building has been erected by subscription, in George-street, at a cost of £1600; and a building for a mechanics' institute has been erected in High-street. Races, established in 1827, are held in September; and regattas are also celebrated annually.

There was formerly a harbour at the place now called the Stade, which afforded protection to the vessels of the town, at that time inhabited chiefly by mariners and fishermen. It was destroyed by a storm in the reign of Elizabeth, and though some attempts were made for its restoration in that of James I., the works begun for that purpose were never completed, and it soon afterwards went to decay: the piles and stones of the south pier are daily visible, and extend from the west of the fort in a south-eastern direction. The port is subordinate to that of Rye, but there is a custom-house here, with the usual officers. The trade is principally coastwise; only two vessels belonging to the port are engaged in the foreign trade. A considerable traffic is carried on in coal, employing in a recent year not less than 169 vessels, of the aggregate burthen of 17,640 tons. In the same year, 186 vessels in the coasting-trade entered inwards with general cargoes, and 113 cleared outwards with cargoes chiefly of hops, corn, and timber; eight vessels in the foreign trade entered inwards, and five cleared outwards with cargoes of cheese, butter, bristles, seed, and other commodities. About 100 boats are employed in the herring and mackerel fisheries, mostly for the supply of the London and Brighton markets; and there are nearly fifty pleasure-boats always ready for hire. Ship and boat building, for which the place is celebrated, is carried on extensively; and some of the finest schooners in the Mediterranean trade have been built at the port. An act was passed in 1844 for a railway hence to Brighton, which was opened in 1846. In 1845 an act was obtained for a railway to Ashford, by way of Rye, 29 miles in length; and in 1846, another act for a railway to Tonbridge-Wells, 26 miles in length. There are several large breweries. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter for corn; and a good general provision market, established in George-street, is open daily. The fairs are on Whit-Tuesday, July 26th and 27th, and November 22nd.

The GOVERNMENT, by charter of incorporation granted by Elizabeth in 1588, and confirmed and enlarged by Charles II., was vested in a mayor, 12 jurats, and an indefinite number of freemen; the officers were a town-clerk, two chamberlains, two pier-wardens, &c. The corporation regulated the port, and collected certain dues on vessels frequenting it, and on exports and imports; the mayor and jurats were justices of the peace, with exclusive jurisdiction, and the borough was exempt

Seal of the Old Corporation.



Obverse.

Reverse.

from the control of the sheriff of Sussex. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the corporation now consists of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors; the borough is divided into two wards, called East, or Hastings, and West, or St. Leonard's, and the number of magistrates is 13. The elective franchise was conferred in the 42nd of Edward III., since which time Hastings has continued to return two members to parliament. The right of election was formerly vested in the mayor, jurats, and freemen resident and not receiving alms; but by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it was extended to the £10 householders: the limits of the borough, for electoral purposes, include 1897 acres, and the mayor is returning officer. The town has a separate court of quarter-sessions, at which the recorder presides; he also holds a court of record, for the recovery of debts to any amount, and for any action, real, personal, and mixed, every fifteen days. There is a petty-session of the justices weekly, at the town-hall; and the county magistrates hold petty-sessions on the first and third Saturdays in the month, for the Hastings division of the rape. The powers of the county debt-court of Hastings, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Hastings, Battle, and Rye. Guestlings and Brotherhoods were courts held at uncertain intervals by the corporations of the cinque-ports: a guestling consisted of a full assembly, composed of five or six deputies from each port and ancient town, and their members, with plenary powers, the mayor of every port in turn issuing notices for the meetings; a brotherhood consisted of one or two deputies from each port and ancient town. The town-hall, under which the market is held, is a plain edifice, built in 1823, at the expense of the corporation. The common gaol of the borough is capable of receiving twenty-one prisoners.

The town comprises the PARISHES of All Saints, containing 2839 inhabitants, and St. Clement, 3189; with part of the parish of St. Mary in the Castle, 2933. The livings of All Saints' and St. Clement's, united in 1770, are rectories, the former valued in the king's books at £19. 12. 9., and the latter at £23. 6. 10.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. G. Foyster. The tithes of All Saints' have been commuted for £130, and those of St. Clement's for £35. Of the several churches anciently in the town, only those of All Saints' parish and St. Clement's remain: of the church of the Holy Trinity, which stood on the grounds of the priory of St. Andrew, to the north of Wellington-square, of St. Michael's church, at the White Loch, and of St. Mary's situated in the Castle, there are no vestiges. The church of All Saints'

is a spacious and handsome structure, partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a lofty embattled tower; the hangings of the pulpit are part of the canopy borne by the barons of the Cinque-Ports over Queen Anne at her coronation. The church of St. Clement's is ancient, and of similar style, with a square embattled tower, but, like that of All Saints', has suffered from mutilation and injudicious repairs: the ceiling of the chancel is painted in device; there are several monuments to the families of Collier and Milward, and on the pavement numerous brasses; the font is ornamented on the sides with a sculptured representation of the Passion of the Saviour. An episcopal chapel, in the centre of Pelham-crescent, was commenced by the late and completed in 1828 by the present Earl of Chichester; it is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a receding portico of duplicated Ionic columns, and contains 1600 sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of his Lordship; the income, about £200, arises from the seat-rents and surplice-fees. A district church has been erected in Hatton Field, near the barracks, in the parish of St. Clement's, at an expense of £2000, raised by subscription, aided by grants from the Incorporated Society and the Diocesan Association; it was consecrated on the 10th Dec. 1838, and is a neat edifice in the early English style, containing 542 sittings, of which 362 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester; the income partly arises from an endowment of £1000 by Mrs. Milward, who also granted the site, and contributed largely to the erection of the church. There are places of worship for Baptists, Huntingtonians, Independents, and Wesleyans; and the Roman Catholics have purchased nine acres of land close to the sea, between Hastings and St. Leonard's, on which they have erected a chapel, &c.

A school for boys was founded in 1619, by the Rev. William Parker, who endowed it with 100 acres of land near the town, producing a rental of £162. 10.; another was founded in 1708, by James Saunders, Esq., who endowed it with estates yielding about £120 per annum. The Magdalene charity was endowed by some unknown benefactor with an estate producing more than £150 a year. A dispensary was established in 1830; and an infirmary for thirty patients, called the Hastings, St. Leonard's, and East Sussex Infirmary, more recently. The poor law union of Hastings comprises 10 parishes or places, containing a population of 14,847. In the grounds of Mount Pleasant, about half a mile to the north of the town, is a chalybeate spring issuing from a copse of wood in a deep dell; the water has been analyzed by Drs. Cook and Duke, and found to resemble that of Tonbridge-Wells: the situation of the spot is picturesque, and the erection of a neat pump-room and the laying out of the ground, might make it a pleasant place of resort. Titus Oates, the ministerial informer in the reign of Charles II., was the officiating clergyman of All Saints' parish, and lived in a house which is still in existence. Edward Capel, Esq., one of Shakspeare's commentators, resided in a house now called East Cliffe House, in the garden of which is a mulberry-tree planted by Garrick, being a cutting of the celebrated one that formerly existed at Stratford-upon-Avon. Hastings gives the title of Marquess to the noble family of Rawdon-Hastings.

HASWELL, a township, in the parish and union of EASINGTON, S. division of EASINGTON ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Durham; containing 3981 inhabitants. This township, which includes the hamlets of Great and Little Haswell, had, prior to the opening of the collieries here, in 1835, a population of not more than 112 persons, solely engaged in agriculture. The whole comprises 3100 acres, of which 1006 are the property of Sir George Shee, Bart.; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the extensive collieries established by the Haswell Company, and of which the produce is shipped at Sunderland. An appalling colliery explosion took place here on the 28th September, 1844, by which occurrence 95 lives were lost. The Sunderland and Durham railway, constructed in 1834, has a branch to this place, and at Haswell Lane, a much frequented station, where passengers from Sunderland change their carriages for Hartlepool, Stockton, and Darlington. Limestone of good quality is quarried for the supply of the neighbouring district. The remains of an ancient chapel were lately removed, and the site is now levelled. A school for children of both sexes, for which an extensive building has been erected, is supported by the company, and divine service is performed in the schoolroom every Sunday. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.—See HETTON, SOUTH.

HATCH, county of BEDFORD.—See THORNCOTE.

HATCH, BEAUCHAMP (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ilminster; containing 329 inhabitants. This parish, anciently *Hache*, is situated on the road from Taunton to Ilminster, within a mile of the Chard canal, and comprises 1120*a.* 2*r.* 31*p.*: white and blue lias are quarried for building, for burning into lime, and for the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 5. 2½, and in the gift of the Rev. T. F. Dymock: the tithes have been commuted for £115, and the glebe comprises 42 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the altar-piece is a fine painting of the Descent from the Cross. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

HATCH, WEST, a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of NORTH CURRY, W. division of SOMERSET, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Taunton; containing 465 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of North Curry. A rent-charge of £174. 18. is paid to the Dean and Chapter of Wells, as appropriators, and the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £42; the appropriate glebe contains 2*r.* 35*p.*, and the vicarial upwards of 5 acres.

HATCHAM, an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish of ST. PAUL, DEPTFORD, union of GREENWICH, E. division of the hundred of BRIXTON and of the county of SURREY, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from Deptford; containing about 5000 inhabitants. This place is noticed in Domesday book under the appellation of *Hachesham*, and at a subsequent period was granted to the nunnery at Dartford, in Kent. The parish was constituted in June, 1845, under the provisions of the act 6th and 7th of Victoria, cap. 37; and is two miles in length from north to south, and one mile in breadth from east to west, lying at the foot of the range of hills which extend to Forest Hill, Norwood,

&c.; its eastern boundary, and the boundary of the county here, being the same. Hatcham is about three miles from London bridge, on the old Kent road, and near New-Cross turnpike; and contains many good houses. The Brighton railway passes through; and the New-Cross station of the line is situated in the centre of the parish. The extensive workshops, the goods' depôt, &c., belonging to the railway company, have been twice partly destroyed by fire, but the premises have been again built upon a larger scale. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Alexander Read, Esq., by whom it has been endowed. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a temporary building, erected by the incumbent at his own cost, of nearly £1000; it is a neat structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with open seats, containing accommodation for 700 persons. The principal portion of the land in the hamlet is held in trust by the Haberdashers' Company of London, for the support of the public schools and almshouses of the town of Monmouth, having been left by a person named Jones, a Monmouth pedler.

HATCLIFFE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Grimsby; containing, with the hamlet of Gonerby, 139 inhabitants. This place was formerly the residence of the family of De Hatcliffe, who at one time represented the borough of Grimsby in parliament; their mansion appears to have been of considerable extent, and some remains of it are still traceable. The parish comprises 1370a. 2r. 20p., of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with a little woodland; the surface is undulated, the soil chalky, and the aspect of the district rather wild. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 4. 2., and in the patronage of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell: the tithes have been commuted for £315. 14., and the glebe comprises $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a glebe-house, built in 1840. The church, an ancient edifice with a tower, consists of a nave and chancel, in which latter are some monuments, apparently to members of the family of Hatcliffe. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HATFIELD (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 7 miles (N. W.) from Bromyard; containing 181 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the borders of Worcestershire, by which it is bounded on the north, consists of 1511 acres; and connected with it is the extra-parochial place of New Hampton, containing, in addition, 126 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £67; patron, Sir John Geers Cotterell, Bart., who, with the Bishop of Hereford, is impropiator.

HATFIELD (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of THORNE, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Stainforth, 2939 inhabitants, of whom 2015 are in the township of Hatfield, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Thorne. Hatfield Chase was the scene of a sanguinary battle in 663 between Penda, King of Mercia, and Edwin, King of Northumbria, in which the latter was defeated, and himself and his son Osfrid killed. The parish anciently comprised that of Thorne, and nearly the whole of the chase and places adjacent; and though its limits have been greatly diminished, it still

contains 16,203 acres, of which 3868 are waste or common. The township of Hatfield alone comprises more than 10,000 acres, and about 3000 of peat-moss unin-closed, for the improvement of which some efforts are now in progress. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £15. 5., and has a net income of £139; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Countess of Coventry, and the tithes have been commuted for £2153. The church, erected on the site of an ancient structure in the Norman style, of which a part is incorporated with the present building, is a handsome cruciform edifice in the later English style, with a square embattled tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts, and crowned with pinnacles. In the reign of Charles I., Thomas Wormeley devised property for securing an annuity of £10 to a schoolmaster; and a national school is endowed with £80 per annum, arising from lands bequeathed in 1706, by Henry Travis, Esq., of London.

HATFIELD, BISHOP'S (*St. Ethelreda*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Hertford, and 19 (N. N. W.) from London, on the great north road; containing 3646 inhabitants. This place, called by the Saxons *Heathfield*, from its situation on a heath, was a demesne of the crown till it was given by King Edgar to the monastery of St. Ethelreda, at Ely; and that religious foundation having been converted into a bishopric by Henry I., in 1108, the parish thence received the prefix to its name. The bishops had a palace here, which was rebuilt by John Morton, who held the see from 1478 to 1486. Henry VIII. having obtained the manor by exchange, the palace became a royal residence; and from it Edward VI. and Elizabeth were conducted to London to take possession of the throne, after the death of their respective predecessors; the latter, during the reign of Mary, having been kept here in confinement. Part of the old palace, which was exchanged by James I. with Robert, Earl of Salisbury, for Theobalds Park, near Cheshunt, is still remaining, with the old entrance gateway; and there is also a venerable oak in the park, called Queen Elizabeth's oak, about one mile from the palace, supposed to be so named as the boundary of the distance to which that princess was allowed to walk, while kept prisoner by Queen Mary. Hatfield House, the property and residence of the Marquess of Salisbury, a noble and spacious mansion of brick and stone, surmounted by a tower, and seated on a commanding eminence, forms an interesting and conspicuous object on entering the town; it was built by Robert Cecil, first earl of Salisbury, between the years 1605 and 1611. A lamentable fire occurred on Nov. 27th, 1835, when the Dowager Marchioness perished in the flames. In October 1846 the marquess was visited here by Her Majesty.

The town is situated on the declivity of a steep hill, to the west of the river Lea, and consists of one principal street intersected by a smaller one, both of which are, during the winter months, lighted with oil. A silk-mill, worked by a steam-engine, furnishes employment to about 200 persons, chiefly children; and there is a paper-mill on the river. The great railway from London to York will pass by the town. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on April 23rd and October 18th. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county

magistrates, who hold a petty-session here for the division; and a court leet is held by the Marquess of Salisbury, as lord of the manor. The parish comprises 12,543*a.* 2*r.* 25*p.*, of which 6766 acres are arable, 3621 meadow, 1237 woodland, and the remainder the site of the town, glebe, roads, and waste. The living is a rectory, with that of Totteridge annexed, valued in the king's books at £36. 2. 1., and in the gift of the Marquess: the tithes have been commuted for £1876. 12., and the glebe comprises 108 acres. The church stands upon the summit of the hill on which the town is situated: north of the chancel is the sepulchral chapel of the marquess' family, containing a fine marble monument to Robert Cecil, first earl of Salisbury, and lord high treasurer in the reign of James I.; on the south side is a chapel belonging to the proprietor of Bocket Hall, in the parish. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a school of industry for girls, with an endowment given in 1733, by Anne, Countess of Salisbury; and six almshouses for widows, founded and endowed by the families of Boteler and Salisbury. The poor law union of Hatfield consists of 4 parishes and places, with a population of 6055.

HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK, or HATFIELD-REGIS (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DUNMOW, half-hundred of HARLOW, S. division of ESSEX, 7 miles (S. E.) from Bishop-Stortford; containing 1968 inhabitants. This parish belonged to the crown at the time of the Norman survey, and was granted by Henry III. to William de Cassingham, with the exception of a portion of the tithes previously given to the priory of St. Botolph, in Colchester. It derives the epithet by which it is distinguished from Hatfield-Peverell, from a remarkably fine oak, and there were formerly many oak-trees in the district, the soil being highly favourable for their growth. The parish comprises 8760*a.* 2*r.* 20*p.*, whereof about 6285 acres are arable, 1725 pasture, and 582 woodland. The village, which was anciently an extensive market-town, consists of irregularly-built houses much scattered. A fair is held on the 5th of August, principally for lambs. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 11., and in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £1775 payable to the college, and £100 to the vicar; the impropriate and vicarial glebes consist of about two acres each. The church, a handsome and lofty edifice with a stone tower, comprises portions in the later English style, and contains a monument to Robert De Vere, third earl of Oxford. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Three national schools have been established; and there is a fund of nearly £100 per annum, for the repairs of the church. Adjoining the church, which was then conventual, stood a priory of Black canons, founded by Albeni de Vere, in 1135, and dedicated to God, St. Mary, and St. Melanius Redenensis; the revenue, at the time of the Dissolution, was £157. 3. 2. Downhall, in the parish, was the favourite retirement of the poet Prior.

HATFIELD, GREAT, a township, partly in the parish of SIGGLESTHORNE, but chiefly in that of MAPPLETON, union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 11 miles (E. by N.) from Beverley; containing 145 inhabitants. This place, also called East Hatfield, belonged in the 13th century to the abbey of Meaux; it gave name to the

family of Hatfield, who held the manor for several generations, and afterwards came to the Constables, from whom it has descended to the Bethell family. There was a chapel here, which was destroyed by fire many years since; it was used as a place of sepulture by the Hatfields. The village is said to have been formerly of much more importance than it is at present, and at the junction of three very narrow roads is an ancient and very curious cross, of exquisite workmanship, supposed to be Norman. The township comprises about 1422 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £18. There is a place of worship for dissenters.

HATFIELD, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of SIGGLESTHORNE, union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 10½ miles (E. N. E.) from Beverley; containing 36 inhabitants. This place, also styled West Hatfield, is mentioned in Domesday book under the name of *Heiefeld*, and in the 13th century was partly held by the abbey of Meaux; different families have been owners since that time, and among recent proprietors occur the Hustlers and Greames. The township comprises about 942 acres. A rent-charge of £200 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes, and there is a glebe of 12¾ acres.

HATFIELD-PEVERELL (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WITHAM, N. division of ESSEX, 3¼ miles (S. W. by S.) from Witham; containing 1383 inhabitants. It derives its distinguishing epithet from Ralph Peverel, its proprietor at the time of the Norman survey. A college for secular canons was founded in the time of William Rufus, by Ingelrica, wife of Peverel, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene; it was converted by her son into a Benedictine monastery. The parish is bounded on the south by the Chelmer and Blackwater navigation, which here receives the waters of the river Tor; the soil is in general light, and intermixed with gravel, and the scenery of the district is enriched with extensive woods. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £88; patron and impropriator, P. Wright, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £1385. The church, formerly belonging to the priory, of which it is the only remaining portion, is a handsome structure, consisting of a nave, a spacious north aisle, and a chancel, in which is a fine window of ancient stained glass; in the aisle is a statue of the foundress. A school was endowed in 1638, by Sir Edward Alleyne, with £5. 10. per annum. In 1820, Martha Lovibond, in compliance with the wish of her deceased daughter, erected four tenements for two aged married couples and two single persons, endowing them with 18*s.* per week for the former, and 12*s.* for the latter.

HATFORD (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of FARRINGDON, hundred of GANFIELD, county of BERKS, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Farringdon; containing 123 inhabitants. The manor, originally the property of Sir Robert de Hatford, was afterwards held by the family of Chaucer, the poet, whose daughter, Alice, conveyed it by marriage to De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, at whose death it reverted to the crown, and, after passing through several families, ultimately became vested in the Pusey family. The parish comprises 918*a.* 2*r.* 28*p.*, of which nearly 567 acres are arable, 332 meadow, and 19 woodland; the soil is of a sandy quality, and the

substratum chiefly limestone. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 6., and in the gift of John Painter, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £259, and the glebe comprises 53 acres. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the Norman style, with a beautiful arched doorway; in the chancel is a handsome monument to the memory of Sir Robert de Hatford.

HATHERALL.—See HOTHERSALL.

HATHERDEN, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Foxcort, and partly in that of ANDOVER, union and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; with 106 inhabitants.

HATHERLEIGH (*St. John the Baptist*), a market-town and parish, in the union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of DEVON, 29 miles (W. N. W.) from Exeter; containing 1882 inhabitants. This place appears to have been formerly a borough, and to have enjoyed a separate jurisdiction: until within a comparatively recent period there was a pillory in the town. The manor originally belonged to the abbots of Tavistock, one of whom granted to the inhabitants of the borough exclusively the common of Hatherleigh, comprising about 476 acres of extremely good land, abounding with fine springs. The parish contains 7048*a.* 2*r.* 26*p.* of a productive nature; the soil is partly a red mould, in great estimation, and partly dun land on a clay bottom. The surface exhibits much variety of hill and dale, enriched with wood, and enlivened by the rivers Lew, Oke, and Torridge, which bound the parish; the environs are pleasant, and the higher ground affords extensive views. The town, which is situated on the road from Plymouth to Barnstaple, is small and irregularly built, consisting chiefly of low cottages of red loam, roofed with thatch; it has, however, been recently much improved, and is amply supplied with water of excellent quality. About a mile to the north is a handsome and substantial bridge, built over the river Torridge, at the expense of the county, in 1812. A public library was established in 1808, and in 1821 subscription-rooms were fitted up, in which business of a public nature is transacted. The woollen manufacture is carried on; but the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture, and in working some quarries of good freestone. The market-days are Tuesday and Friday, and a large cattle-market is held on the Friday nearest to the 21st of March; a new market-house has been built. The fairs are on May 21st, June 22nd, Sept. 4th, and Nov. 8th; but if those days happen on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, they are held on the Tuesday following. The town is governed by a portreeve, elected annually at the court leet of the lord of the manor; at which time, also, a jury is sworn, and a tythingman, two constables, and scavengers are appointed.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Trustees of the late James Ireland, Esq.; the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Boughton: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £224. 10., and the impropriate for £335. 15.; the glebe consists of 51 acres, with a house. The church is in the early English style, with a tower at the west end, surmounted by a neat spire: the windows are embellished with armorial bearings in stained glass; the pulpit is

richly carved, and on one side of the altar is a piscina; there are some ancient monuments, among which is a handsome one to the memory of John Lethbridge, who left £100 to the poor. In the churchyard are some elm-trees of large dimensions, completely hollow, and presenting a very picturesque appearance. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Bible Christians, and Plymouth Brethren. Some houses near the church, supposed to have been a college belonging to the abbey of Tavistock, and after the dissolution of that establishment, to have been given to the parish towards the repair of the church, are appropriated as residences for the poor, for whom, in addition to the bequest of John Lethbridge, above noticed, there are some almshouses, and several other charitable donations. In the parish is a spring of exceedingly pure water, which, from its supposed efficacy in curing diseases, is called the Holy Well, and to which, on Holy-Thursday, many people from the neighbouring parishes resort; on Hatherleigh Common, also, is St. John's Well, thought to have been consecrated at the same time as the church. At a short distance from the town is a tenement called Hatherleigh Chapel, considered to have been a religious house, and in the cemetery of which many graves have been discovered. Jasper Mayne, D.D., chaplain to Charles I., and celebrated as a preacher and a dramatic writer, was born in the parish, in 1604.

HATHERLEY, DOWN (*St. Mary and Corpus Christi*), a parish, in the Upper division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, union and E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Gloucester; containing 212 inhabitants, and consisting of £911*a.* 9*p.* The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 4½., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £245: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1807; the glebe comprises 159*a.* 3*r.* 17*p.* The church is an ancient structure in good repair.

HATHERLEY, UP, a parish, in the union of CHELTENHAM, Upper division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Cheltenham; containing 22 inhabitants. The living, together with that of Shurdington, with which this place formerly constituted a chapelry, is annexed to the vicarage of Badgeworth. The church was demolished more than two centuries since, and the north aisle of that of Shurdington is used by the parishioners.

HATHERN (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of LOUGHBOROUGH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (N. W.) from Loughborough; containing 1252 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £376; patrons, the family of Phillips: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1777. Increased accommodation has been provided in the church by the addition of 106 free sittings. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. An estate consisting of 5 cottages and 22 acres of land, left for charitable purposes, produces £55 per annum, which sum is applied in teaching and apprenticing boys, and distributing coal, clothing, and flour among the poor.

HATHEROP (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of BRIGHTWELLS-BARROW,

E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (N.) from Fairford; containing 358 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2000 acres by computation. The soil in some parts is light and sandy, in others a strong clay; the surface is generally level, and the lands are watered by the river Coln. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £274; patron, Lord de Mauley. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1766; the land comprises 300 acres. There is a place of worship for Roman Catholics.

HATHERSAGE, formerly HEATHER-EDGE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the unions of BAKEWELL and CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, hundred of HIGH-PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 9 miles (N. by E.) from Bakewell; comprising the chapelries of Derwent and Stony-Middleton, the township of Hathersage, and the hamlets of Bamford and Outseats; and containing 2054 inhabitants, of whom 830 are in the township. The parish is situated on the road from Manchester to Sheffield, in a beautiful vale watered by the river Derwent, which abounds with trout. It comprises about 9760 acres, whereof nearly 7000 are moor; the soil is of gritty quality, and the surface diversified with numerous hills. The population is partly employed in the manufacture of wire and needles; there is a cotton-mill at Bamford, and stone is quarried, which is made into mill-stones for the Sheffield market. A fair for sheep is held on the 26th October. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 5.; net income, £126; patron and impropiator, the Duke of Devonshire. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1808; the glebe comprises 216 acres, of which about 170 are moor. The church is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty and richly crocketed spire: in the chancel are several monuments of the family of Eyre, ancestors of the earls of Newburgh; on an altar-tomb, represented on brass plates, are effigies of Robert Eyre, who fought in the battle of Agincourt, and of his wife and fourteen children. On the south side of the churchyard is a spot shown as the place of interment of Little John, the favourite companion of Robin Hood. The body of B. Ashton, Esq., who was buried in a vault in the church in 1725, was discovered in 1781, quite perfect and petrified, retaining the flesh colour as when entombed. There are chapels at Stony-Middleton and Derwent; and the Wesleyans and Roman Catholics have places of worship. Eastward from the church is Camp Green, a circular inclosure encompassed by a single mound and moat, evidently of Danish origin. In the vicinity are some irregular rocks, called rocking-stones, or rock basins, and a curious natural cave, called Robin Hood's cave.

HATHERTON, a township, in the parish of WYBUNBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Nantwich; containing 396 inhabitants. It comprises 1610a. 2r. 20p. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £150, and the vicarial for £27.

HATHERTON, a township, in the parish of WOLVERHAMPTON, union of PENKRIDGE, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (S. E.) from Penkridge; containing 378 inhabitants, and comprising 1664 acres, of which 494 are waste. Part of Calf-heath common is in this

township, in which also are the hamlet of Four-Crosses, and several fertile and well-wooded farms. Hatherton Hall, a fine stone mansion, built in 1817, in the Gothic style, is the seat of the Hon. E. R. Littleton, whose father was elevated to the peerage in 1835, by the title of Baron Hatherton, of this place. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £234.

HATLEY (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of LONGSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Potton; containing 136 inhabitants. This place was for a long period in the possession of the St. Georges, who had their chief seat and a park here, and held the estate so early as the reign of Henry III. It appears to have been alienated in the 17th century to Sir Robert Cotton, who erected a fine residence on the spot; and afterwards passed to the families of Trefusis and Pearse, from the latter of whom it was purchased about 1782 by Thomas St. Quintin, Esq., whose descendants are the present owners. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of Thomas St. Quintin, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £163. 15., and the glebe comprises 9 acres. The church, built in 1352, contains some interesting memorials of the family of St. George.

HATLEY, COCKAYNE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD, 2 miles (E.) from Potton; containing 99 inhabitants. This place was anciently the property of the Cockaynes, of whom Sir John Cockayne, lord chief baron of the exchequer in the 15th century, made it his country seat; it afterwards came to the family of Cust. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; patron and incumbent, the Hon. and Rev. H. C. Cust: the tithes have been commuted for £191. 13., and there is a glebe of about $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is in the later English style, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower surmounted by four pinnacles. The interior is fitted up with finely carved wood-work, collected chiefly in Belgium by the present patron; the pulpit, which is of exquisite Italian workmanship, bears the date 1559, and the principal windows are filled up with painted glass.

HATLEY, EAST (*St. DENNIS*), a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of ARMINGFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Potton; containing 98 inhabitants. The manor was in the time of Edward II. divided between the families of Bereford, Rous, and De Quoye. In the reign of Henry VII. it came to the Castells, who, after a possession of about two centuries, were succeeded by the Downings, of whom Sir George Downing, about 1685, pulled down the old manor-house; the estates are now vested in Downing College, Cambridge. The parish comprises by computation 1360 acres, of which the soil is chiefly clay, and the surface generally level. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 8., and in the gift of the College: the tithes have been commuted for £209. 4., and there are nearly 4 acres of glebe.

HATTERSLEY, a township, in the parish of MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE, union of ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 10 miles (E. by S.) from Manchester; containing 610 inhabitants. The manor belonged, before the reign of Henry III., to a family of the local

name, by one of whom it was conveyed to Sir Roger de Stockport. It continued with the Stockports for about a century, when it became the property of the Carringtons, from whom it passed by a female heir to the Booths; and having descended with Dunham-Massey, it now belongs to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, who is chief owner of the land. The township lies on the road from Stockport to Sheffield, and comprises 1190 acres, of a clayey soil, in some parts stony. The tithes have been commuted for £95, payable to the Bishop of Chester.

HATTON, a township, in the parish of WAVERTON, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 6 miles (S. E.) from Chester; containing 156 inhabitants. The township comprises 1131 acres, of which the soil is clay. The Chester and Crewe railway passes through it, and the Chester and Nantwich canal has its principal line on the east side. The old mansion of Hatton Hall was blown down a few years ago by a storm; the moat which surrounded it still exists, and several trees of gigantic size and extraordinary girth still survive upon the spot, though stripped of their bark, and completely bleached by the assaults of many a wintry blast. A rent-charge of £150 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes. A clothing club, on a liberal scale, has been instituted by Lord Henry Cholmondeley, for the benefit of his poorer tenants here; and a small lending library is supported by his lordship.

HATTON, a township, in the parish and union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Warrington; containing 382 inhabitants. The manor was given by John de Lacy to Adam de Dutton; and came by marriage with the daughter of Geoffrey de Dutton to William Fitzhugh, some of whose descendants, it is probable, assumed the name of Hatton, for about 1290, the manor was divided into severalties among the coheirs of Adam de Hatton. The lands were afterwards held by various families, and the principal part of the township now belongs to William Eccles, Esq. It comprises 1017 acres, of which the prevailing soil is clay: the common lands were inclosed by act of parliament in 1803. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HATTON, a township, in the parish of MARSTON-UPON-DOVE, union of BURTON, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Derby; containing 330 inhabitants. It comprises 780 acres of rich land, and has a disconnected ancient-built village. A handsome stone bridge here crosses the Dove into Staffordshire, to Tutbury; it was erected in 1817, is 93 yards in length, and consists of five arches. The road from Derby to Sudbury passes through the village.

HATTON (*St. Stephen*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, E. division of the wapentake of WRAGGoe, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Wragby; containing 203 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1803*a.* 1*r.* 26*p.*; the soil, with the exception of a small portion of land, is a poor, tenacious clay, and the surface is generally flat. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 10.; net income, £227; patron, Colonel Sibthorp, M. P. £6 per

annum, arising from a bequest by Heneage Smith in 1616, are paid for teaching children; and a small donation is distributed in bread.

HATTON, a hamlet, in the parish of EAST BEDFONT, union of STAINES, hundred of SPELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 3 miles (W.) from the town of Hounslow; containing 245 inhabitants.

HATTON, a township, in the parish and union of SHIFFNALL, Shiffnall division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, S. division of SALOP, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Shiffnall; containing 542 inhabitants.

HATTON (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Snitterfield division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Warwick; containing, with the chapelry of Beausall and hamlet of Shrewley, 954 inhabitants, of whom 340 are in the township of Hatton. This parish comprises 4051*a.* 2*r.* 31*p.*, whereof 1259 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres are in the township of Hatton; of the latter portion, 851 acres are arable, 304 meadow and pasture, 71 woodland, and 34 in homesteads and gardens. The surface is undulated; the soil a gravelly loam, with some portion of strong clay; and the scenery very picturesque. The parish is intersected by the Warwick and Birmingham canal, and by the road between those two towns. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the owner of Pinley Farm for the time being; net income, £265, with a good glebe-house. The church has a tower, and though much altered by repairs, retains some of its ancient features. It was internally richly embellished under the superintendence of the learned Dr. Samuel Parr, who was incumbent from 1783 till his death in 1825. The chancel windows and four others are of stained glass, representing the Crucifixion, the Ascension, St. Peter and St. Paul, Latimer, and Cranmer. In 1722, William Edwards bequeathed a rent-charge of £20 for a school, and other property for the poor.

HATTON, HIGH, a township, in the parish of STANTON-UPON-HINE-HEATH, union of WEM, Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Wem; containing 201 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes of this township and Booley have been commuted for £78. 10., and the impropriate for £20.

HAUGH, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (W.) from Alford; containing 10 inhabitants. It comprises 560 acres, of which 470 are arable, 80 pasture, and 10 woodland. The living of Haugh is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £4, and has a net income of £72; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Misses Horsfall. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard.

HAUGHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Louth; containing 111 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1360 acres, of which a large portion is woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, now sequestered, and valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 8.; net income, £151; patron, C. Chaplin, Esq. The church, which had fallen into ruins, was rebuilt in 1841, nearly at the sole expense of the Rev. G. Chaplin, the incumbent, and is a fine specimen of the later English style,

having a handsome tower with a crocketed spire, and four ornamented flying buttresses; it is from a design of G. R. Willoughby's, of Louth, and bears a miniature resemblance to the noble church of St. James, in that town. Here was an alien priory, a cell to the Benedictine abbey of St. Mary San Sever, in France, valued at the suppression at twelve marks per annum, and settled upon the Carthusian priory of St. Ann, near Coventry. An intermittent spring, probably connected with some subterraneous reservoir, flows from the side of a hill called Skirbeck, in the parish.

HAUGHLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Stow, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Stow-Market; containing 916 inhabitants. This parish was the head of an honour or barony, under the appellation of Hagenet, and there are still some traces of a very strong castle, supposed to have been of Saxon origin, and which was demolished by Robert, Earl of Leicester, in 1173; the lofty mound that formed its site, and the deep moat by which it was surrounded, are in their original state. Haughley was a place of considerable importance at an early period, and continued to be a market-town till the time of Henry VIII.; but since the rise of Stow-Market it appears to have declined, and the market is now altogether discontinued: a fair, however, is still held on the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. The parish comprises 2497*a.* 3*r.* 9*p.* The Haughley station of the Ipswich and Bury railway is four miles from the Stow-Market station. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 2., and has a net income of £158; the patronage and impropriation are vested in the Trustees of Dr. Triplett's charity. The church is in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower on the south side; the nave is lighted by clerestory windows, and at the west end is a noble window of seven lights, enriched with flowing tracery.

HAUGHMOND ABBEY.—See HUGHMON ABBEY.

HAUGHTON, a township, in the parish of BUNBURY, union of NANTWICH, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Nantwich; containing 161 inhabitants. It comprises 1079 acres, of which 28 are waste land or common: two-thirds of the soil are clay, and one-third sand. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £70, payable to the Haberdashers' Company, London.

HAUGHTON, a township, in the parish of MANCHESTER, union of ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Stockport; containing 3319 inhabitants. The name of this place is probably a corruption of *High Town*, the district being the most elevated part of the parish. The township comprises 1130 acres of land; and is situated on the border of the county, which is here separated from the county of Chester by the river Tame. The manufacture of cotton goods and of hats affords employment to about 750 persons; and abundance of coal is obtained. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HAUGHTON, a township, in the chapelry of HUMSHAUGH, parish of SIMONBURN, union of HEXHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTH-UMBERLAND, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Hexham; containing 118 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north and east

by the North Tyne, and comprises 1742*a.* 1*r.* 39*p.*, of which 1200 acres are pasture and meadow, 441 arable, 87 woodland, and 12 acres roads; the soil is generally good, being a mixture of gravel and fine loam, and the scenery is pleasing, in many parts beautiful, especially on the banks of the river. On a fine eminence stands Haughton Castle, the property and residence of William Smith, Esq., by whose ancestors it was purchased, with the surrounding lands, in 1640; it is a large and strong fabric, surmounted by five square turrets. A paper-mill, built by the late Mr. Smith, in 1788, employs about 100 people, many of them resident in neighbouring townships.

HAUGHTON, NOTTINGHAM.—See HOUGHTON.

HAUGHTON (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the W. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, union, and S. division of the county, of STAFFORD, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Stafford; containing 480 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Stafford to Newport, in one of the most fertile districts of the county, and comprises 1860*a.* 1*r.* 15*p.*; the surface is flat, the air remarkably mild and salubrious, and the soil luxuriantly rich. The village is pleasant and rural, and seated on the road. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 3.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Charles Smith Royds, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted at £300, and the glebe comprises 79 acres of excellent land. The church is in the later English style, with an elegant square tower with pinnacles, and has been much improved and embellished by the present incumbent. A south transept has been added, which is separated from the body of the edifice by an arch of stone. All the windows of the south side of the building, which were of very debased architecture, have been replaced by decorated English windows; and instead of the cottage-like windows in the chancel, a handsome decorated window of four lights has been introduced, the tracery of which is carved out of one solid stone. The flat plaster roof has been removed, and the timbers, being stained and varnished, are now exposed; wooden pendants and crockets, and stone corbels, being added. The western gallery has been lowered, and ornamented; the western door has been entirely renewed, and improved by a stone arch. The aisle has been relaid with octagonal tiles, and a fine organ, keyed, and having three barrels, has been put up. In the church is a curious alabaster mural monument with the black-line figure of an ecclesiastic, Nicholas Cranmer, formerly rector, who died in 1520; he built the tower of the church, gave some of the bells, and erected a private chapel dedicated to St. Katherine, which is now the vestry. A school has been built chiefly at the expense of the rector, who has also provided a master's house; it has a gift of £100 from Mrs. Yonge, relict of the Rev. Vernon Yonge, late rector. There is a Danish barrow in the immediate vicinity; within a few miles is a place called High Offley, where Offa the Dane is said to have dwelt, and the parish contains several houses of very ancient date, surrounded with moats.

HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of DARLINGTON, partly in the S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, and partly in the S. W. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. E. by E.) from Darlington; con-

taining, with the townships of Great Burdon, Barmpton, Morton-Palms, Whessoe, and Coatham-Mundeville, and the chapelry of Sadberge, 1518 inhabitants, of whom 576 are in the township of Haughton. This parish is situated on the river Skerne, a tributary to the Tees, and comprises 10,215 acres, of which 1903 are within the township; of these latter about 1000 are arable and in cultivation, 839 meadow and pasture, 18 wood and plantations, and the remainder roads and waste. The surface is nearly level, and the scenery, in some parts enriched with wood, is generally of pleasing character; the soil varies from a light gravel to a retentive clay. The village forms one long and spacious street, neatly built, and there are several handsome houses, the residence of opulent families. The Stockton and Darlington railway passes through part of the township for about a mile and a quarter. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £53. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham; the tithes have been commuted for £1011. 17. 6.; the glebe comprises 250 acres. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the Norman style of architecture, with a square tower; but it has suffered much from injudicious alterations. There is a chapel of ease at Sadberge. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Bishop Butler, author of the *Analogy*, was rector of the parish prior to his elevation to the see of Durham.

HAUKSWELL, or HAUXWELL (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANGWEST, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S.) from Richmond; containing, with the townships of Barden and Garriston, 338 inhabitants, of whom 128 are in the township of East, and 45 in that of West, Haukswell. The parish comprises about 3750 acres, of which 500 or 600 are moorland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 14. 4½., and in the patronage of Mrs. M. Gale; net income, £295. The church, which is in the Norman style, stands at a distance from the village, and consists of a nave and a narrow choir.

HAULGH, with TONGE.—See TONGE.

HAULT-HUCKNALL.—See AULT-HUCKNALL.

HAULTWICK, or ARTIC, a hamlet, partly in the parish of GREAT MUNDEN, but chiefly in that of LITTLE MUNDEN, union of WARE, hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD; containing 202 inhabitants.

HAUNTON, a township, in the parish of CLIFTON-CAMPVILLE, union of TAMWORTH, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Tamworth; containing 197 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Harlaston to Clifton-Campville, from which latter village it is distant westward about a mile. The river Mease flows on the north.

HAUTBOIS, GREAT (*St. Theobald*), a parish, in the union of AYLISHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (N. W. by N.) from Coltishall; containing 162 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Bure, which is navigable from Yarmouth to Aylsham; and comprises 611 acres, whereof 505 are arable, 84 pasture and meadow, and 7 common. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 8., and in the gift of Samuel Bignold, Esq.; the tithes have been commuted for £214, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church is in the early English style, with a round tower, and

contains a Norman font of curious design. Here was a chantry, founded and endowed by John Parham; and a Maison Dieu, for a master and poor persons, was founded at the head of what was called Hautbois Causeway, for the reception of poor travellers, about the reign of Henry III., by Sir Peter de Alto Bosco, Knt., and dedicated to the Virgin Mary: it was subordinate to the hospital at Horning.

HAUTBOIS, LITTLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of AYLISHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from Coltishall; containing 42 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Lammas, valued in the king's books at £7. The Hall, an ancient building in the Elizabethan style, has been converted into a farmhouse; and there are no remains of the church.

HAUXLEY, a township, in the parish of WARKWORTH, union of ALNWICK, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10½ miles (S. E.) from Alnwick; containing 457 inhabitants, partly fishermen. The township comprises 740 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and 10 acres plantation; the soil is of very good quality, and the surface is level, with a gentle ascent, whereon the village stands, commanding a beautiful view of the German Ocean, including Coquet Island. On the coast are dangerous reefs of rocks, stretching far into the sea, where many vessels were annually lost, till the erection of a lighthouse on Coquet Island, in 1841, since which wrecks have been comparatively of rare occurrence. The Radcliffe colliery, here, producing an excellent steam-coal, was opened in 1838, at an expense for the "winning," with other charges, of £200,000; it employs about 200 hands, and is worked by Mr. Ladbroke and partners, lessees of the Countess of Newburgh, who, as lady of the manor, receives a yearly rent of £600. The tithes have been commuted for £34. 4. 3. payable to the vicar, and £104. 12. 7. to the Bishop of Carlisle. At Radcliffe terrace is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HAUXTON (*St. Edmund*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of THRILOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4½ miles (S. by W.) from Cambridge; containing 313 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Newton, valued in the king's books at £6. 16.; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Ely. The church is principally in the Norman style.

HAVANT (*St. Faith*), a market-town, parish, and liberty, and the head of a union, in the Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 21¼ miles (E. by S.) from Southampton, and 64 (S. W.) from London; containing, with the tythings of Brockhampton and Leigh, 2101 inhabitants. This town, which is situated on the road from Southampton and Fareham to Chichester, is neatly built, and consists principally of one long street, intersected by another at right angles; it is partially paved, and well supplied with water. There are a subscription newsroom and a book club. The manufacture of parchment is carried on to some extent. In 1824 a swing-bridge was erected, at an expense of nearly £12,000, across the channel which connects Langston harbour with that of Chichester, thus affording a communication with Hayling Island, which lies about a mile to the south of Havant; and in 1840, a new quay was constructed on the Portsmouth side of the bridge, which has tended much to the in-

crease of the trade in coal and timber. Vessels of 200 tons' burthen enter Langston harbour with coal, oysters, &c. There is direct railway communication, on the west, with Portsmouth and with Fareham, and on the east with Chichester. The market, granted by King John, and held on Saturday, having become considerable, was made a pitched corn-market in Jan. 1832, since which time it has increased: there are fairs on June 22nd and Oct. 17th. The parish comprises 2742 acres, of which 1000 are waste or common. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 6. 0½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £670, the glebe contains 8 acres. The church is a cruciform structure with a tower rising from the intersection, in the early English style, and was repaired in 1832, at an expense of £900, towards defraying which the bishop contributed £50, and the Incorporated Society £220; the chancel has a handsome groined ceiling, and at the east end a painted window has been put up, the gift of Sir G. T. Staunton: the church contains a brass to one of the rectors, who died in 1413. At Redhill is a district incumbency, in the gift of the Rectors of Havant and Warblington, alternately. There are places of worship for Independents, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The poor law union comprises 6 parishes or places, and, according to the census of 1841, contains 6642 inhabitants.

HAVEN-WITH-THE-HEADLAND, a township, in the parish of DILWYN, poor law union of WEOBLEY, hundred of STRETFORD, county of HEREFORD; containing 171 inhabitants.

HAVEN-BANK, an extra-parochial liberty, locally in the parish of CONINGSBY, in the union and soke of HORNCastle, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 39 inhabitants.

HAVENGORE-MARSH, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Rochford; containing 18 inhabitants, and comprising 262 acres of land.

HAVERAH-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 8 miles (W. S. W.) from Knaresborough; containing 101 inhabitants. This liberty, which comprises nearly 2000 acres, was anciently a royal chase in the forest of Knaresborough.

HAVERBRACK, a township, in the parish of BEE-THAM, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WEST-MORLAND, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Milnthorpe; containing 117 inhabitants. It comprises 602 acres, of which 195 are waste land or common, and includes within its limits Dallam Tower, the elegant seat of George Wilson, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £58 payable to the impropriator, £3. 10. to Beetham grammar school, and £2. 2. to the vicar.

HAVERCROFT, with COLD HIENDLEY, a township, in the parish of FELKIRK, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 6¼ miles (N. E. by N.) from Barnsley; containing 141 inhabitants, of whom 94 are in Havercroft. The township comprises 1334 acres, of which 926 are in the manor of Havercroft, and 408 in Cold Hiendley. It includes a portion of the reservoir of the Barnsley canal, which passes through; the reservoir is situated in a deep valley, and covers about 120 acres. The village of Havercroft is on an eminence, commanding some extensive prospects. The substratum

abounds with freestone, which is extensively quarried. Tithe rent-charges have been awarded, of which £19. 14. are payable to the vicar, and £174. 2. 10. to the Archbishop of York.

HAVERGATE-ISLAND, an extra-parochial place, in the union and hundred of PLOMESGATE, E. division of the county of SUFFOLK; containing 12 inhabitants, and comprising 260 acres of land.

HAVERHILL (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of RISBRIDGE, partly in the hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, but chiefly in the hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 20 miles (S. W.) from Bury St. Edmund's, and 56 (N. N. E.) from London; containing 2451 inhabitants, of whom 2152 are in Suffolk. This place was formerly of greater extent than it is at present: it had a castle, of which the only memorial is preserved in the name of a farm now occupying the site; and tradition reports the existence of a second church, of which there are no traces. The greater part of the town was destroyed by fire in 1665, from the effects of which, though it has recently experienced some improvements, it has not entirely recovered. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, and consists of one spacious street, nearly a mile in length, the eastern extremity being in Essex, and the southern in Suffolk; many of the houses have been rebuilt, and the town is amply supplied with water. The manufacture of fustians, formerly carried on, has been superseded by that of an article called "drabbet," used for loose frocks worn by labourers, and in making which about 500 persons are employed. An extensive ale and porter brewery was established in 1800. In 1813, Mr. Richard Roberts introduced the manufacture of silk; and many hands are engaged in the manufacture of straw-plat. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on May 12th for cattle and toys, and October 10th for toys only. The powers of the county debt-court of Haverhill, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Risbridge, and two adjacent parishes. Constables, ale-tasters, and other officers, are annually appointed at the court held for the manor. The parish comprises about 2500 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 5.; patron, Sir G. H. W. Beaumont, Bart.; impropriator, J. Sperling, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £656. 14. 6., and the vicarial for £220. The church is a large ancient structure. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents; and a national school supported by subscription. Numerous coins have been dug up in the churchyard.

HAVERHOLME-PRIORY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (N. E.) from Sleaford; containing 22 inhabitants. It consists of an island, formed by the river Sleas, and contains about 300 acres. Here was a priory of nuns and canons of the strict order of St. Gilbert of Sempringham, founded in 1139; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £88. 5. 5.

HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the liberty of HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, union of ROMFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (N.) from Romford; containing 427 inhabitants. This place was held in demesne by the Saxon kings, and was the favourite residence of Edward the Confessor, who

built a palace here, which was visited by Henry VIII. and by Queen Elizabeth, and of which there are still some vestiges. The name is derived from a ring given to the Confessor by a pilgrim, according to a legendary tale, the particulars of which are recorded in basso-relievo on a screen which separates the chapel of Edward from the altar in Westminster Abbey. The parish comprises by computation 4290 acres; the scenery is beautiful, and the views embrace the Thames, with the shipping, and considerable portions of Kent and Surrey. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £75; patron, Charles Ellis Heaton, Esq. The church, supposed to have been the chapel attached to the ancient palace, was in 1836 thoroughly repaired, at an expense of nearly £500, voluntarily contributed by the inhabitants; a chancel was added, a gallery built, and a vestry formed: the font is very large, and of great antiquity.

HAVERINGLAND, or **HAVERLAND** (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **St. Faith**, hundred of **Eynsford**, E. division of **Norfolk**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Reepham; containing 160 inhabitants. Haveringland Hall is a noble mansion, lately erected of Bath stone, in the Corinthian style; the park contains some very fine trees, especially of oak, birch, and Spanish chesnut. The living is a vicarage, now sequestrated, valued in the king's books at £4. 12. 1.; net income, £63; patron and impropiator, Edward Fellowes, Esq. The church, which is picturesquely situated in the park, is in the later English style, and consists of a nave and north aisle, with a circular tower. Here was a chapel dedicated to St. Lawrence, founded by William Gisneto, and afterwards given to the convent of Wymondham, to which it became a cell for a prior and Black canons.

HAVERSHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **Newport-Pagnell**, hundred of **Newport**, county of **Buckingham**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Stony-Stratford; containing 283 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the north side of the river Ouse. In 1697, John Thompson, Esq., lord of the manor, was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Haversham. His son, in 1728, sold the demesne to Lucy Knightley, of Fawsley, in the county of Northampton, Esq., to whose maternal ancestors it had previously belonged: it afterwards passed into the family of Alexander Small, Esq. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15; income, £195, with a small portion of glebe; patron and incumbent, the Rev. H. A. Small: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1764. The church exhibits portions in the decorated style, and is supposed to have been built about the year 1360; the chancel is of somewhat later date. The building contains a beautiful altar-tomb, with a recumbent effigy under a rich canopy, thought to be of Elizabeth, heiress of the De la Planches, and whose fourth husband was Sir John Clinton.

HAVERSTOCK-HILL, county of **Middlesex**.—See **CAMDEN-TOWN**, and **HAMPSTEAD**.

HAVERTHWAITE, a district chapelry, in the parish of **Coulton**, union of **Ulverston**, hundred of **Lonsdale** north of the Sands, N. division of the county of **Lancaster**, 5 miles (N. E.) from Ulverston. The village is situated a short distance north of the river Leven, and on the road from Ulverston to Kendal. At Backbarrow, in the chapelry, are cotton-works employ-

ing about 340 persons, and at Low-Wood are powder-works in which upwards of 60 are engaged; there are also small iron-works, and works for the preparation of acids, and stone-quarries are numerous, the material of which is used principally for building. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £52; patron, the Incumbent of Coulton. The chapel is a neat and commodious building, erected in 1826. The grammar school at Brow-Edge has an income of about £80.

HAWCOAT, a division, in the parish of **DALTON-IN-FURNESS**, union of **Ulverston**, hundred of **Lonsdale** north of the Sands, N. division of **Lancashire**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Dalton; containing 921 inhabitants. This is an extensive division of the parish, for, exclusive of Hawcoat proper, which is seated on the main land, it includes the several islands of Walney, the Pile or Peel of Fouldrey, Foulney, Roe, Sheep, Old Barrow, Old Barrow Ramsey, and Dova-Haw. Hawcoat is one of the principal points of view within Low Furness: on a fine day the prospect to the west takes in the whole extent of the Isle of Man, the Isle of Anglesey, and the Welsh mountains. To the south, the east, and north, the view includes Ashurst beacon and Rivington Pike, Longridge, Bolland, and Ingleborough, with the hills which divide Lancashire from Yorkshire, and Westmorland from Cumberland. A rich corn country intervenes between the village of Hawcoat and the Isle of Walney. Romney, the celebrated artist, who died in November, 1802, was born at Cocken, in the division.—See **BARROW** and **WALNEY**.

HAWERBY (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of **Caistor**, wapentake of **Bradley-Haverstoe**, parts of **Lindsey**, county of **Lincoln**, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Louth; containing, with the merged parish of Beesby, 87 inhabitants. Hawerby comprises about 500 acres, of which three-fourths are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of 4 acres of plantation, meadow and pasture; the surface is undulated, and the higher grounds present beautiful views of the Humber and German Ocean, the Yorkshire Wolds, and Holderness. There are some quarries of limestone. Hawerby House, a neat mansion, surrounded with wood, and 50 acres of park, has been the residence of the Harneis family since the reign of Charles I. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Beesby consolidated, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 11., and in the patronage of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell: the tithes of Hawerby have been commuted for £249, and the glebe comprises 20 acres.

HAWES, a chapelry, in the parish of **Bassenthwaite**, union of **Cockermouth**, **Allerdale** ward below Derwent, W. division of **Cumberland**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Keswick. The chapel was founded and endowed by the inhabitants, in 1471.

HAWES, a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of **Aysgarth**, wapentake of **Hang-West**, N. riding of **York**, $17\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Middleham and $251\frac{1}{2}$ (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 1611 inhabitants. This chapelry is pleasantly situated near a branch of the river Ure, and comprises by measurement 16,159 acres, the greater portion of which is good pasture and meadow, and a small quantity wood: there are some lofty ranges of wild moor, but in the dells and on the lower acclivities the land is inclosed and generally fertile. Limestone, and thin beds of coal, are found; and in the

neighbourhood are some lead-mines, which are worked, but are not very productive. The town is extensive, and the houses, which are mostly built of stone, wear an appearance of neatness and respectability: a handsome stone bridge was erected in 1839, on the site of an ancient foot-bridge of wood. The principal articles of manufacture are knit hosiery, caps, &c., with some other kinds of woollen goods. A market is held on Tuesday, and is well attended by dealers in butter, cheese, and bacon; there are fairs on Whit-Tuesday and September 28th, and cattle-fairs every alternate Tuesday from the last Tuesday in February until Whitsuntide. At a short distance from the town is Hardraw Scarr or Force, a magnificent cascade, falling perpendicularly from a height of 102 feet; also Aisgill Force, Cotter Force, and other waterfalls, which, although not so magnificent as Hardraw Scarr, are yet well worthy of notice. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Landowners, with a net income of £130: the tithes have been commuted for £186, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge, and there is a college glebe of upwards of 52 acres. The chapel is a low plain edifice. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Sandemanians, and the Society of Friends; and a school, founded in 1764, is endowed with £18 per annum. About a quarter of a mile from the town, are evident vestiges of a small encampment, supposed to have been Roman.

HAWICK, a township, in the parish of KIRKHARLE, union of BELLINGHAM, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Bellingham; containing 8 inhabitants. This place was a manor in the barony of Bolbeck, and holden of it by the barons of Bolam; part was afterwards the property of the family of Raymes, and at a later date possessions have been held here by the Strothers, Fenwicks, and Blacketts. The township comprises 1198 acres, whereof about 670 are uninclosed moor; the soil of the inclosed portion, which rests chiefly on limestone and basalt, is dry and well adapted for pasture. There was formerly a chapel, on an eminence still called Chapel Hill: about fifty years ago, the floors and foundations of the edifice were dug up, together with the stoup used for holy water, and a number of human bones. Several earthworks remain in the district, one of which consists of three compartments, each inclosed by regular lines.

HAWKCHURCH (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of AXMINSTER, partly in the hundred of CERNE, TOTCOMBE, and MODBURY, and partly in that of UGGSCOMBE, Dorchester division of DORSET, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Axminster; containing, with the tything of Phillyholme, 820 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated on the river Axe, by which it is bounded on the north-west, and comprises 3929 acres, whereof 332 are waste land or common. The soil on the higher grounds is a light sandy mould, resting on a tenacious clay, and in the lower grounds a rich loamy clay; limestone is found, and burned for manure: the surface is finely diversified with hill and dale. From the summit of an eminence called Lambert's Castle, which has an elevation of more than 900 feet, is an extensive view of the sea and of the adjacent country. Wylde Court, the seat of Lord Bridport, was the residence of Colonel Wyndham, who entertained Charles II. the night previous to his attempted embarkation at Charmouth.

Nearly 200 of the labouring class are employed in spinning twine: flax and hemp were formerly cultivated to a great extent. A fair for stock is held in June on Lambert's Castle Hill, and lasts for two days. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 2. 11.; net income, £430; patrons, Messrs. Newnham: the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is a small edifice, containing some Norman portions, and several insertions in the early and later English styles, with various modern alterations; among the early details are two fine Norman arches with zig-zag mouldings. In the church is a monument to Admiral Sir William Domett, G.C.B., the intimate friend of Nelson, and captain of the fleet in the expedition to Copenhagen. On the hill are some remains of an ancient fortification, and vestiges of a Roman encampment.

HAWKEDON, a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 9 miles (S. W. by S.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 339 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1461 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10., and in the gift of H. J. Oakes, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £360, and the glebe contains $41\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

HAWKESBURY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Upper division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing, with the tythings of Little Badminton, Hillesley, Kilcott with Saddlewood and Tresham, and Upton, 2231 inhabitants, of whom 484 are in the tything of Hawkesbury, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Wickwar. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 14. 2., and in the gift of the Earl of Liverpool: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £350, and the impropriate, which belong to the Duke of Beaufort and others, for £231. 17.; the glebe contains 5 acres. The church has portions in the early and later English styles, and contains the remains of the late Earl of Liverpool, who died in 1828, and of his father, the first earl. There are chapels of ease at Badminton and Tresham; and a school with an endowment of £6 per annum, bequeathed by Daniel Walker in 1734. Hawkesbury confers the title of Baron on the family of Jenkinson, Earls of Liverpool.

HAWKESDALE, a township, in the parish of DALSTON, union of CARLISLE, ward, and E. division of the county, of CUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from the city of Carlisle; containing 411 inhabitants.

HAWKESWELL (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W.) from Rochford; containing 366 inhabitants. It comprises 1353 acres, of which 95 are waste land or common. The village is situated on a plain, and consists chiefly of a few straggling houses. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of R. Bristow, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £290, and the glebe comprises 89 acres. The church is ancient.

HAWKHILL, a township, in the parish of LESBURY, S. division of BAMBROUGH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Alnwick; containing 75 inhabitants. It comprises 693 acres of land mostly in tillage, exclusively of about 20 acres of plantations and roads; and, with the exception of a few acres, is bounded on the south and west sides by the river

Aln. The township is intersected from east to west by the Alnmouth and Hexham road, which divides it into two parts, the southern being of a dry soil, and the northern in nearly equal portions dry and wet; the surface of both divisions is undulated. The corn tithes have been commuted for £114. 4. 3., and the small tithes for £56. 17.

HAWKHURST (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of CRANBROOKE, partly in the hundred of HENHURST, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, but chiefly in the hundred of EAST BARNFIELD, Lower division of the lathe of SCRAY, W. division of KENT, 8 miles (S. E.) from Lamberhurst; containing 2656 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Rye, and comprises by admeasurement 6490 acres, of which 2200 are arable, 1800 pasture, 366 in hop-grounds, and 2056 wood and rough land. Though deficient in ornamental water, it abounds in interesting and picturesque scenery; the surface is diversified with undulations, and is richly wooded, the prevailing timber being oak: the soil is a transition from the clay of the Weald to Hastings sand, and is well cultivated. A part of the parish, called Highgate, has within the last few years become a considerable village, and several shops have been built, which present a neat appearance. The manufacture of cloth was formerly carried on, and there was a market on Tuesday, which has fallen into disuse. A fair for cattle and pedlery is held on the 10th of August. The living, formerly a vicarage valued in the king's books at £12. 10., is now a perpetual curacy; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford; net income, £260, with a glebe of six acres, and a house. The tithes have been commuted for £645, exclusive of hops. The church is a spacious and beautiful edifice, founded by an abbot of Battle, in the reign of Edward III.: it is in the decorated style, and has the tower, south porch, and aisles embattled; the east window is a fine specimen of the transition from the decorated to the later English style, the former prevailing. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In 1718, Sir Thomas Dunk, who lived on the estate called Tong's-Wood, bequeathed a site and £2000 for the erection and endowment of a school, and almshouses for 3 poor men and 3 women; the net income of the charity is £139 per annum. There are two strong chalybeate springs. An estate named Fowlers was the residence of Richard Kilburne, an eminent lawyer and magistrate, and author of the *Survey of Kent* in 1659; he was buried under the church vestry-room. Dr. Lardner, author of *The Credibility of the Gospel History*, was a native and resident of the place, and was buried in the church; and Sir J. F. W. Herschell, Bart., the astronomer, possesses an estate in the parish, upon which he resides.

HAWKINGE, or HACKYNGE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of ELHAM, hundred of FOLKESTONE, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 2 miles (N.) from Folkestone; containing 146 inhabitants. It is situated near the Dover railway, about a mile from the road between Canterbury and Folkestone, and comprises 521 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 10.; net income, £140; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. It has been for many years held with the perpetual curacy of Folkestone. The church, a very small picturesque building, occupies a bleak and exposed situation; the chancel

only is ceiled, the other part of the edifice being open to the tiles.

HAWKLEY (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of PETERSFIELD, hundred of SELBORNE, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (N.) from Petersfield; containing 323 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1340 acres, chiefly arable, with a small portion of woodland. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Newton-Valence. There is a place of worship for Independents.

HAWKRIDGE, a tything, in the parish of BUCKLEBURY, union of BRADFIELD, hundred of READING, county of BERKS; containing 146 inhabitants.

HAWKRIDGE (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of DULVERTON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANERS, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Dulverton; containing 79 inhabitants. It is intersected by the river Barle, and is in some parts mountainous, and diversified with moors well stocked with black game: the wood consists principally of oak copses which abound with red deer; the hills are grazed by sheep, and the grain raised is chiefly oats. The living is a rectory, with that of Withypoole annexed, valued in the king's books at £13. 8. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. George Jekyll: the tithes of Hawkridge have been commuted for £84. 5., and the glebe contains 316 acres. Near Castle Bridge, so designated from its vicinity to an ancient fortress called Monceaux Castle, is an encampment named Hawkridge Castle.

HAWKSHEAD (*St. MICHAEL*), a market-town and parish, in the union of ULVERSTON, hundred of LONSDALE north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 28 miles (N. N. W.) from Lancaster, and 268 (N. N. W.) from London; comprising the townships of Claife, Hawkshead, and Monk-Coniston with Skelwith, and the chapelry of Satterthwaite; the whole containing 2323 inhabitants, of whom 892 are in the township of Hawkshead. This place probably owes its origin to the Saxons, as the language of that people strongly pervades the dialect of its inhabitants at the present day. The earliest mention of it occurs in some transactions of the abbey of Furness, in the 12th century, at which period it was a chapelry under Dalton-in-Furness: it remained dependent on the abbey till the Dissolution. Hawkshead was constituted a parish in the reign of Elizabeth, by Archbishop Sandys, a native of the place, and was then of much greater extent than it is now, including the present parish of Coulton, which was separated in 1680. In respect of importance it is the fourth town in the district of Furness, and during the existence of the abbey it was governed by a bailiff appointed by the abbots, who dispensed justice for the district, in a court-room over the gateway of a house occupied by some of the monks who officiated in the church, and performed other parochial duties: of this house, which was a quadrangular building, there are still some remains in tolerable preservation. In the reign of Elizabeth the tenants of Hawkshead, in conjunction with those of Coulton, petitioned for the suppression of certain iron-works in High Furness, in order to preserve for the protection of their cattle during the winter, those woods and coppices in the neighbourhood that would otherwise be cut down to supply the furnaces with fuel; and charged themselves with the payment to the queen of £20 per annum, for which the works had been let.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated near the head of Esthwaite-water, a small lake beautifully indented with richly-wooded promontories, and nearly in the centre of a vale of luxuriant meadows and corn-fields, almost surrounded by the fells of Furness. The borders of the lake are enlivened by villas and farmhouses. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Brathey, which separates the counties of Lancaster and Westmorland; on the east by Windermere lake; on the south by Coulton parish; and on the west by part of Coniston water, and by Yewdale and Tilberthwaite becks. On Priest's Pot, a circular pool at the head of Esthwaite-water, is a floating islet containing trees and shrubs. The hills afford large quantities of excellent slate, and stone for building; and a considerable portion of the former is exported. Many females were employed in spinning yarn; but since the application of machinery to that purpose, the trade has declined, and the wool produced from the numerous flocks which are fed on the neighbouring hills is sold in the fleece, to be used by distant manufacturers. The market is on Monday; the privilege of holding it was obtained in the reign of James I., by A. Sandys and other inhabitants. The fairs are on Easter-Monday, the Monday before Ascension-day, Whit-Monday, and October 2nd, chiefly for cattle and pedlery.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; net income, £164; impropiators, the landowners. The church, a neat structure, advantageously seated on a small knoll rising above the town, was repaired and modernised in the reign of Elizabeth, and contains a monument to the memory of the parents of Archbishop Sandys. The short massy columns, their arches, and some other parts of the original building, yet remain, indicating the Norman style, and countenancing the supposition that the church was founded about the period of the Conquest. The parsonage-house is pleasantly situated at a short distance from the church, on land that retains the name of Walker-ground from its supposed donor, Dr. George Walker, a celebrated Puritan divine of the 17th century, who was born at Hawkshead. A chapel has been erected and endowed at Brathey, and there is another chapel at Satterthwaite; at the hamlet of Hawkshead-Hill is a small place of worship for Baptists. The grammar school was founded in 1585, by Archbishop Sandys, who endowed it with lands now producing about £180 per annum. A sum of about £60, arising from benefactions, is yearly appropriated to boarding and clothing a number of boys, selected by the trustees of the grammar school. The Rev. Thomas Sandys, in 1717, bequeathed a collection of books for the use of the school; and in 1816 the Rev. William Wilson left £100, the interest to be distributed in prizes to the scholars. The late Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, master of Trinity College, Cambridge; his relative, the poet; and other distinguished men, received the rudiments of their education in the school.

HAWKSWICK, a township, in the parish of ARNCLIFFE, union of SETTLE, wapentake of STAINCLIFFE WEST, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (S. W.) from Kettlewell; containing 68 inhabitants. The township comprises 2694 acres, of which 40 are waste or common; the soil is generally fertile. The tithes have been commuted for £44. 8. 8.—See HUBBERHOLME.

HAWKSWORTH (*ST. MARY AND ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and N. division of the wapentake of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 8 miles (S. W. by S.) from Newark; containing 203 inhabitants. This parish, which occupies a retired situation about four miles from the river Trent, comprises 750 acres; the manor belongs to the Rev. John Storer, who is the incumbent and patron. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 9.: an allotment of land was made in lieu of tithes, under the act for inclosing the parish, and, together with the old glebe, comprises 148 acres, valued at £300 per annum. The church is an ancient structure in the transitional style of the later Norman into the early English, but a considerable portion of it has been rebuilt within the present century; in the porch is a dedication-stone of very early character. There is a national school.

HAWKSWORTH, a township, in the parish of OTLEY, Upper division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 3½ miles (S. W.) from Otley; containing 339 inhabitants. This township, which is situated on the northern acclivity of the valley of the Aire, comprises by computation 2000 acres, chiefly the property of F. Hawkesworth Fawkes, Esq., who is lord of the manor; about 600 are uninclosed. Very good building-stone is quarried; and there are a corn-mill and two worsted-mills. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. On the summit of Hollins Hill is a large block named Hawk Stone, supposed to be Druidical.

HAWKWELL, a township, in the parish of STAMFORDHAM, union of CASTLE ward, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 12 miles (N. W. by W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 176 inhabitants. This township comprises 567a. 3r. of land; it is separated from Stamfordham by the river Pont, and not very far on the south runs the Roman wall. A limestone-quarry is worked for agricultural purposes. The tithes have been commuted for £41 payable to the vicar, and £78 to the Bishop of Durham.

HAWLEY, an ecclesiastical district, in the parishes of YATELY and ASHE, hundred of CRONDALL, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Bagshot; containing, with Minley, 847 inhabitants. The church, a very neat edifice in the later English style, was erected in 1838, by subscription, aided by £500 from the Winchester Diocesan Society, and £200 from John Norris, Esq., of Hughendon; it was endowed with £1000 in the three per cents., by the Rev. John Randell, patron of the living, who also presented an organ. There are schools connected with the National Society. A fair for cattle is held on the 8th of November.

HAWLING (*ST. EDWARD*), a parish, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Winchcomb; containing 217 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road to Stow, comprises 1887 acres by measurement: the village is pleasantly situated about a mile from the road. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 8½., and in the gift of H. T. Hope, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £69, and the glebe comprises 12½ acres.

HAWNE, a township, in the parish of HALES-OWEN, union of STOURBRIDGE, Upper division of the hundred

of HALFSHIRE, Hales-Owen and E. divisions of WORCESTERSHIRE, 1 mile (N. N. W.) from Hales-Owen; containing 110 inhabitants. The township is situated on the river Stour, and is of undulated surface; it contains a seam of thick coal, and has some small steel-works.

HAWNBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Arden with Ardenside, Bilsdale-Westside, Dale-Town, and Smiles-worth, 815 inhabitants, of whom 345 are in the township of Hawnby, 5 miles (N. W.) from Helmsley. This parish lies immediately under the eastern slope of Hambleton, and comprises by computation 22,660 acres, of which 7070 are in the township: the scenery is various, from the bleak moor to the picturesque vale. A thin seam of coal is found on the moor, but it is of little value except for burning lime; the body of Hambleton is of oolite limestone, and several of the adjoining hills are of gritstone. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 6½, and in the patronage of W. Henry Frederick Cavendish, Esq., with a net income of £169. The church is ancient. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HAWORTH, a chapelry, in the parish of BRADFORD, union of KEIGHLEY, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. W.) from Keighley; containing 6303 inhabitants. The chapelry is situated on the brow of a hill, in a high moorland district, extending on the west to the county of Lancaster, and comprises by computation 10,540 acres, of which nearly one-half is uncultivated heath. It comprehends the manors of Haworth, Oxenhope, and Stanbury. The surface is boldly varied, and the lower grounds are watered by rivulets descending from the moorland hills, and flowing through narrow valleys of romantic character. On the banks of these streams are numerous worsted-mills, in which the population is chiefly employed; many persons are engaged in the hand-loom weaving of worsted stuffs, and there is also an extensive cotton-mill. The village is of ancient origin, and has one spacious street, from which several smaller streets diverge. Fairs for cattle are held on Easter-Monday, and the Monday after Old Michaelmas-day, and are well attended. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, appears to have been founded prior to the year 1317; it was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII., and enlarged in 1755, and a gallery was added in 1779: it is a neat structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower rising to the height of sixty feet. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £170, with a glebe-house; patrons, the Vicar of Bradford, and certain Trustees. A church district named Oxenhope was endowed in 1845 by the Ecclesiastical Commission; and a church has been erected at Stanbury, which is in the gift of the Incumbent of Haworth. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. The free grammar school was founded by Charles Scott, who in 1638 built a school-house, and assigned lands now producing £90 per annum, for instructing children in the Greek and Latin classics; the trustees, in 1818, enlarged the school-room, and built a house for the master. There is also a school, with a house for a master, at Stanbury, built in 1815, by subscription, and endowed with £600 by John Holmes, Esq. On Crow Hill, the loftiest eminence in the chapelry, 1500 feet above the level of the sea, is

a cromlech, evidently Druidical, consisting of one flat stone weighing about six tons, placed horizontally upon two huge upright blocks, now half embedded in the heather.

HAWRIDGE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Chesham; containing 233 inhabitants. It comprises 696a. 2r. 21p., of which 509 acres are arable, 124 pasture, 35 woodland, and the remainder gardens and roads. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 10. 5.; patron, the Rev. G. Sandby: the tithes have been commuted for £132, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church, which is very neat, contains an ancient monument of granite to Dame Dorothy Pakyngton. The old manor-house stands on a lofty artificial mount, surrounded by a moat, presenting a good specimen of a Danish camp.

HAWSKER, with STAINSACRE, a township, in the parish and union of WHITBY, liberty of WHITBY-STRAND, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. E.) from Whitby; containing 724 inhabitants. The township comprises 3330 acres of land, all in the borough, and partly in the town, of Whitby. At Hawsker is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a mutilated cross in the hamlet marks the site of an ancient chapel of ease.

HAWSTEAD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of THINGOE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (S.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 457 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2252 acres, of which 28 are waste land or common. It formerly belonged to the Drury family, at whose ancient seat of Hawstead Place, now a farmhouse, Queen Elizabeth was entertained in one of her progresses, by Sir William Drury, at that time its proprietor. The estate of Hawstead Lodge was purchased in 1844, for £10,650, by Sir Thomas Cullum, Bart., of Hardwick House, whose family had sold it in 1744, just a century previous. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 10½, and in the patronage of Sir Thomas: the tithes have been commuted for £570, and there are nearly 38 acres of glebe. The church contains several handsome monuments. An almshouse for four women, who removed hither from Hardwick, was endowed by Sir Robert Drury; and in 1811, Philip Metcalf, Esq., endowed an almshouse for six women.

HAWTHORN, a township, in the parish and union of EASINGTON, S. division of EASINGTON ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 10½ miles (E. by N.) from Durham; containing 177 inhabitants. This township is situated on the coast of the North Sea, which being lined with rugged and precipitous rocks, has been fatal to numerous vessels on their voyage to Sunderland. On the 5th of November, 1824, not less than 50 vessels perished in a storm immediately off this part, and the crews of all were lost, with the exception of the crew of one only, who were enabled to effect their escape by means of a rope, thrown from the vessel, and brought to land by a Newfoundland dog belonging to Major Anderson. The village is about two miles from the sea, on the acclivity of a deep and richly-wooded glen called Hawthorn-Dean, through which a stream flows, between rocks of towering height, into a natural hythe or harbour, formed by the projection of a rock called the Skaw, and which might, at a moderate outlay, be formed into a

secure haven. On the south side of this bay, which is called Hawthorn Hive, is a lofty eminence named Beacon Hill, whereon fires were formerly lighted to warn mariners of their danger; and on the north side is Hawthorn Cottage, built by Major Anderson, near the site of a former residence, erected by Admiral Milbank, and designated Sailors' Hall. A school was endowed with £200 by Robert Forster, of this place, a member of the Society of Friends, in 1736.

HAWTHORP, a chapelry, in the parish of IRNHAM, union of BOURNE, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Corby; containing 65 inhabitants.

HAWTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, S. division of the wapentake of NEWARK and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by W.) from Newark; containing 240 inhabitants. The river Trent passes to the west of, and the river Devon runs through, the parish, which comprises by computation 2000 acres of land, chiefly arable; the surface is flat, and the soil partly clay, and partly sand resting on chalk. Plaster-quarries are in operation, the produce of which is sent to London; and there are a linen manufactory and a pottery for coarse ware. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 4.; net income, £851; patron, C. N. Newdegate, Esq.: the glebe contains 60 acres. The church has portions in the early English style, with decorated and later insertions; the tower is lofty, with rich tracery in the later English style. The chancel is wholly in the decorated style: on the south side are three stone stalls, and on the north a lofty arch, having deep mouldings, fine tracery, and rockets; beneath is the effigy of a knight in armour.

HAXBY, a parish, in the union of YORK, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N.) from York; containing 457 inhabitants. This parish comprises by measurement 2200 acres, of which 1365 are arable, 795 pasture, and 60 woodland; it is divided into the two manors of East End and West End. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Strensall; and a rent-charge of £24 is paid to the vicar, from 70 acres of land and six cottages, the former originally left to the church, and still called chapel lands: the tithes have been commuted for 5*a*. 2*r*. 37*p*. of land, awarded under an act of inclosure in 1769. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HAXEY (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, W. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Gainsborough; containing, with the hamlets of Burnham, Eastlound, Graizelound, and Westwoodside, 2071 inhabitants. Haxe was anciently the property of the Mowbray family, whose arms are sculptured on one of three ancient crosses still remaining. The parish is situated on a hill, overlooking the Isle of Axholme, and is about three miles distant from the river Trent; it comprises by measurement 8160 acres. A few of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of sacking, tarpawlings, &c. A post-office has been established in the village. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 17. 8½.; net income, £550; patron and impropiator, the Archbishop of York. The church is in the later English style, with a chancel of brick; on the north side of the nave is a chapel, separated from the aisle by a handsome carved oak screen.

There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free school was founded and endowed by Thomas Tankersley, Esq., in 1654, and the income, increased by subsequent bequests, is now £93 per annum; a schoolroom was built at an expense of £300, in 1828. Seven almshouses were endowed with £10. 9. per annum by Mrs. Jane Farmery; and Catherine Shore bequeathed land now producing £89. 12., which, together with the proceeds of the poor's estate, £59, are distributed among the poor. Dr. Madan, Bishop of Peterborough, was vicar of the parish.

HAY, WESTMORLAND.—See SCALTHWAITERIGG.

HAYDOCK, a township, in the parish of ST. THOMAS in ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD, union of WARRINGTON, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Warrington; containing 1296 inhabitants. The manor was held jointly by the families of Holland and Haydock, so long as the former had any estates in Lancashire. In the reign of Edward III., Gilbert de Eydock, or Haidoc, had a licence for imparking Haydock; and from this feudal proprietor descended Sir Gilbert de Haydock, whose daughter and heiress married Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme, ancestor of Thomas Legh, Esq., of Lyme Hall, Cheshire, the present lord of the manor and owner of the whole property. The township comprises 2362 acres, whereof 426 are arable, 1689 meadow and pasture, 200 wood, and 47 acres roads and waste; three-fourths of the soil are clay, and one-fourth loam. Here is a very extensive colliery, one of the largest in the county: the whole of the strata wrought in the St. Helen's coal-field, as it is designated, extend under this township, to the number of seventeen workable strata; the colliery has been in operation for a long period, and a sufficient quantity of coal yet remains to supply a very large demand for centuries. There is a patent-rope manufactory. The Newton station on the Liverpool and Manchester railway is three miles distant. Haydock Lodge, built by the late Col. Legh, at a cost of £70,000, is a handsome stone structure, seated in the midst of an extensive and picturesque park. It is now converted into a licensed lunatic asylum, for which its healthy situation, spacious grounds, and facilities of railway communication, render it peculiarly well adapted: it contains about 450 patients, and has a chaplain, a visiting physician, and a resident surgeon. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £141. A school is endowed with £7 per annum.—See ASHTON.

HAYDON (*ST. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of SHERBORNE, Sherborne division of DORSET, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Sherborne; containing 116 inhabitants. It comprises 638*a*. 1*r*. 39*p*., of which about 180 acres are arable, 425 meadow and pasture, 13 woodland, and 19 orchard-ground: stone is quarried for repairing the roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the gift of Earl Digby: the tithes have been commuted for £120, and the glebe comprises 33½ acres. The church is very plain.

HAYDON, or HEYDON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Royston; containing 324 inhabitants. The manor was formerly held in two portions under two lords, of whom one held the basin and the other the towel at the coronation of

the kings of England. The parish occupies the north-western extremity of the county, and comprises 1239*a.* 2*r.* 25*p.*, of which 1155 acres are arable, 70 pasture, and the remainder roads and waste. The surface is irregular, and the lands generally are among the highest of the district; the soil in some parts is thin and light, resting on chalk. The living is a rectory, with that of Little Chishall annexed, valued in the king's books at £18, and in the gift of Lord Braybrooke: the tithes have been commuted for £419. 7. 8., and there are about 50 acres of glebe. The church, a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and a chancel, in which is a sepulchral chapel belonging to the Soame family. Bishop Dove, in the reign of Elizabeth, was rector of the parish; as was also, recently, the Rev. Dr. Thackeray, a late head master at Harrow.

HAYDON, a chapelry, in the parish of WARDEN, union of HEXHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 miles (W.) from Hexham, 27 (W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 30 (E.) from Carlisle; containing 1893 inhabitants. The village of Haydon-Bridge, situated on both sides of the South Tyne river, is in this chapelry, and is large and well built, and the scenery around it very beautiful: the bridge consists of six arches, two of which were rebuilt in 1733, and three of them in 1809; it has cost the county at various periods large sums of money, but is now substantially repaired. Two extensive land-sale collieries are in operation, as is also a foundry; and a mile south of Langley Castle, in a desolate situation, stand the laboratories for smelting and refining the ores of lead and zinc raised in the Alston mining districts, under the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, who are proprietors of a considerable portion of the chapelry, and owners of Hudgill-Burn mine. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway has a station here, immediately behind the chapel. Edward III., in 1344, granted permission to Anthony, Lord Lucy, then owner of the manor, to hold a market on Tuesday, and a fair on St. Mary Magdalene's day and the three following days, both of which have fallen into disuse.

The present chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and forming a chapel of ease, was built in 1796, on a new site, near the north end of the bridge, given by the Governors of Greenwich Hospital: the old edifice, which was spacious and venerable, and situated on a conspicuous knoll commanding a wide prospect, still exists, but diminished in size, and partly decayed. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. In 1685, the Rev. John Shaftoe conveyed an estate, now producing £1000 per annum, for the support of schools, which are conducted by a head master, two under masters, and two female teachers; the head master must be a clergyman of the Church of England, and to his duties were added, in 1819, the performance of divine service in Haydon chapel twice on each alternate Sunday. Mr. Shaftoe's trustees subsequently obtained an act of parliament empowering them to erect 20 almshouses, in which 20 men and women receive each half a crown weekly, with a limited quantity of coal, and a garment annually. The school-house is conspicuously seated on the brow of the right bank of the Tyne, and, with the almshouses, and additions of embattled walls, has a very peculiar appearance. The chapel of

Langley stood on the south side of the river, perhaps on the ground called Chapel Hill, on which the school-house and almshouses now stand; it was suffered to grow into disuse when the bridge was built. The ruins of Langley Castle form a lone and solemn mass of building, consisting of an oblong square, 82 feet (within) from north to south, and 25 feet the other way, and flanked by a massy tower at each corner: the castle is mentioned in 1365 and 1368, in inquests respecting the Lucys. Threepwood, in the chapelry, was the birthplace, in 1769, of John Tweddell, the accomplished scholar and indefatigable traveller.

HAYDON, with HAYDON-WICK, a tything, in the parish of RODBORNE-CHENEY, union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Swindon and N. divisions of the county of WILTS; containing 367 inhabitants.

HAYDOR (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, partly in the wapentake of ASWARDHURN, but chiefly in that of WINNIBRIGGS and THREE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 6½ miles (E. N. E.) from Grantham; containing, with the chapelries of Culverthorpe and Kelby, and the hamlets of Aisby and Oseby, 647 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2794 acres; the soil is various, in some parts rich, and in others of inferior quality. There is a quarry of excellent freestone, which has been wrought for many years, and from which has been taken the stone for most of the churches and gentlemen's seats in the district. A pleasure-fair is held at Michaelmas, when races and other sports are celebrated. The living is a vicarage, with the chapelry of Kelby united, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. 10½.; patron and impropiator, J. A. Houblon, Esq. The tithes of the two places were commuted for land in 1802; the glebe lands comprise 500 acres, valued at £505 a year. The church is in the early, decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower, and contains some ancient monuments, and fine specimens of stained glass; also some beautiful monuments in white marble, by Rysbrach, to the Newton family. In a field not far from the church, are traces of a castle said to have belonged to Hugo de Bussey, sheriff of the county in the reign of Henry I.

HAYES (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BROMLEY, hundred of RUXLEY, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 2 miles (S.) from Bromley; containing 490 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Bromley to Westerham, and comprises 1148 acres, of which 200 are waste or common. A pleasure-fair is held on Whit-Tuesday. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 18., and in the gift of the Rector of Orpington: the tithes have been commuted for £233, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church has been enlarged, and 80 free sittings provided. Hayes Place, near the church, formerly a seat of the family of Scott, was rebuilt by the Earl of Chatham, and was the birthplace of his illustrious son, William Pitt.

HAYES (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of UXBRIDGE, hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Southall; containing, with the hamlets of Botwell and Yeading, 2076 inhabitants. The manor-house was the palace of Archbishop Cranmer. Near this place is the commencement of the Paddington

canal; and the Great Western railway skirts the southern part of the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £150; patrons, the Trustees of the late J. Hambrough, Esq.; improprator, J. H. Townsend, Esq. The rectory is valued in the king's books at £40. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents in 1809. The church, an ancient edifice with a low square tower, is in the early English style, with some small Norman portions: the font is unique in form, and sculptured; the altar-piece is a painting of the Adoration of the Shepherds, and in the chancel windows are some armorial bearings in stained glass; the roof of the church is ornamented with carved representations in wood of the sponge and spear used at the Crucifixion. Norwood, near Southall, is a chapelry to Hayes, in the gift of the Vicar; and a chapel has been built and endowed at Southall Green, by Henry Dobbs, Esq., in whose family the patronage is vested. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Methodists.

HAYFIELD, a chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of GLOSSOP, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Chapel-en-le-Frith; comprising the townships of Brownside, Bugsworth, Chinley, and Hayfield; and containing 2711 inhabitants, of whom 1715 are in the township of Hayfield. This place is situated on the river Kinder, and among the lofty mountains of the High Peak: the village and neighbourhood are lighted with gas, under an act in 1836. The cotton manufacture is extensively carried on, and there are also calico-printing works and some paper-mills, together affording employment for about 600 persons; several coal-mines in the vicinity are in operation, and stone of good quality for building is quarried. The Peak canal passes through part of the chapelry. Fairs chiefly for cattle are held on the 12th of May, and are very numerous attended. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patrons, the Freeholders; improprator, the Duke of Norfolk. The chapel, a handsome structure in the later English style, was built in 1819, by subscription of the inhabitants, and contains a handsome monument, with a bust by Bacon, to the memory of Joseph Hague, Esq., who bequeathed £1000, the interest to be appropriated towards clothing 24 poor men and women. There are places of worship for Independents at Chinley, and for Methodists at Hayfield and Chinley. The free school, held in the ancient grammar school-house, was endowed in 1604, by John Hyde, with an annuity of £10; the income, with augmentations, amounts to £20. 6. The poor-law union of Hayfield comprises a considerable portion of the parish of Glossop, together with the chapelry of Distley, in the parish of Stockport, county of Chester; and contains 9516 inhabitants.

HAYLE and COPPER-HOUSE, a small sea-port, in the parishes of ST. EARTH, PHILLACK, and UNY-LELANT, unions of PENZANCE and REDRUTH, hundred of PENWITH, W. division of CORNWALL, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from St. Ives. This port, which is a member of that of St. Ives, is situated on the Bristol Channel; and the village stands on the road from Truro, through Redruth and Camborne, to Penzance. The smelting and refining of copper were formerly carried on to a great extent; but within the last few years the works have been discontinued, from the scarcity of coal in the vicinity, and

the ore is now sent for the purpose of being smelted to places where that article is more abundant. A smelting-house for tin is, notwithstanding, still continued, and iron and brass foundries are conducted upon a very large scale; the most splendid steam-engines for the use of the mines are constructed here, and there is also a very extensive flour-mill. Considerable improvements were lately made in the harbour, by the construction of canals and flood-gates; and a grand causeway across an arm of the sea, 1040 feet in length, was completed in 1826, at an expense of £7200. Commodious wharfs have likewise been formed, and every thing requisite done for the despatch of business. The principal trade of the port is in the exportation of copper-ore to Wales, and tin to Bristol; and in the importation of coal, timber, and other articles for the mines, and of groceries and shop goods from Bristol. Vessels of 200 tons' burthen can enter at spring tides, and a steam-packet plies regularly between Hayle and Bristol. Carriages can always pass the sands between the place and St. Ives, from twelve o'clock at noon till one. A railway to Redruth was completed a few years ago, which now forms part of the West Cornwall line. A market is held on Saturday for provisions. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HAYLING, NORTH (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of HAVANT, hundred of BOSMERE, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Havant; containing 277 inhabitants. This parish, with South Hayling, constitutes Hayling Island, which is bounded on the north and west by Langston harbour, on the east by Emsworth Channel, and on the south by the English Channel. North Hayling comprises 2516*a.* 9*p.*, of which 877 acres are arable, 133 pasture, 24 wood, chiefly oak and elm, and 155 common; the mud of Langston harbour covers about 1280 acres. The views on the north and east embrace the South Down hills; the surface is flat, and the soil a rich loam. A few men are employed in the salterns. The living is a perpetual curacy, the net income of which is included in that of South Hayling.

HAYLING, SOUTH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HAVANT, hundred of BOSMERE, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Havant; containing 669 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4901*a.* 2*r.* 36*p.*; about 1429 acres are arable, 381 pasture, 53 wood, and 1162 sand and beach, and the mud land in Langston harbour covers 1717 acres. South Hayling has been for some time a watering-place. Its views on the south embrace the British Channel, and on the south-west and west, Spithead, St. Helen's, and the Isle of Wight. A few men are engaged in the salterns, which cover about 37 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10.; net income, including that of North Hayling, £211; patron and improprator, Wm. Padwick, Esq.: the glebe contains about 35 acres. There is a place of worship for Independents. The remains of a Roman encampment are visible.

HAYNES, or HAWNES (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of AMPHILL, hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (N. E.) from Ampthill; containing 913 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £8; patron, and improprator of the remainder

of the rectorial tithes, Sir J. Osborn, Bart. The incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £524. 13.

HAYTON, with MELAY, a township, in the parish of ASPATRIA, union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Cockermouth; containing 378 inhabitants.

HAYTON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of BRAMPTON, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Faugh with Fenton, and Talkin, 1217 inhabitants, of whom 534 are in the township of Hayton, 8 miles (E. by N.) from Carlisle. The village has a neat and respectable appearance. The rivers Gelt, Irthing, and Cairn, flow through the parish; and there is a lake one mile in circumference, called Talkin tarn. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £123; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church, rebuilt by subscription in 1780, is a neat edifice, containing a marble tablet in memory of Sir James Graham, Bart., and another to several of the Grahams of Edmund Castle.

HAYTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, North Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from East Retford; containing 281 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the east bank of the river Idle, and comprises by admeasurement 2263 acres, of which 1517 are in the township of Hayton. A ridge of high land runs on the east of the village. On the west, at the distance of about one and a half mile, is the hamlet of Tiln, comprising about 746 acres, and in which was a church, long since gone to decay; the grounds in this part of the parish are low, and intersected by the Chesterfield canal. A small pleasure-fair is held on the 6th of July. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 5.; patron, the Archbishop of York; impropiator, H. Barber, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £178, and the small for £84; the glebe contains about 37 acres. The church is an ancient structure with a lofty tower: in the churchyard are three full-length stone figures, said to represent members of the family of Hayton, whose mansion stood near the vicarage-house. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

HAYTON (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelry of Bielby, 485 inhabitants, of whom 212 are in the township of Hayton, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Pocklington. A very ancient mansion stood here, in which Charles I., when proceeding to demand possession of Hull, then occupied by the parliamentary forces under Sir John Hotham, was splendidly entertained by Sir Walter Rudston, who for his hospitality was created a baronet on the 16th of August, 1642. Sir Thomas, the third baronet, dying without issue, the title became extinct, and the estate devolved on his sister, from whom it has descended to its present owner. The township comprises 1850 acres, of which 1340 are arable, 500 pasture, and 10 woodland; the soil is a rich loam upon gravel, and the scenery around diversified and pleasing. The village is situated on an acclivity of the road between York and Hull, and through it runs a small rivulet; the Pocklington canal, which communicates with the river Ouse, terminates a mile and a half

from it. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 0½.; patron, the Dean of York. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £326. 7. 9., and the vicarial for £80, exclusive of a payment of £26. 5. by Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., and there are 60 acres of vicarial glebe: in Bielby are 90 acres of glebe. The church, which stands on a bold eminence, is a handsome edifice, with a tower surmounted by a good spire, and contains some portions of ancient workmanship. At Bielby is a chapel of ease. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

HAYWOOD, a hamlet, in the parishes of BURGH-WALLIS, CAMPSALL, and SOUTH KIRKBY, union of DONCASTER, Upper division of the wapentake of OS-GOLDCROSS, W. riding of the county of YORK; containing 61 inhabitants.

HAYWOOD-FOREST, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, 2½ miles (S. S. W.) from Hereford; containing 123 inhabitants. The district comprises 711 acres, and is intersected by the Hereford and Grosmont railway.

HAYWOOD, GREAT, a township, partly in the parish of COLWICH, and partly in that of STOWE, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD, 4 miles (N. W.) from Rugeley; containing 765 inhabitants. The village, which is of neat appearance, is on the Lichfield and Stafford road, and on the Trent and Mersey canal, at the point where the latter is joined by the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal. Here is an extensive wharf; also a paper and a corn mill.

HAYWOOD, LITTLE, a township, in the parishes of COLWICH and STOWE, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD, 3½ miles (N. W.) from Rugeley; containing 519 inhabitants. The township has a neat village, near which the river Trent is crossed by the Horse bridge. This bridge anciently consisted of 42 arches, all of wood; but having been long decayed, it was rebuilt in 1833: it is only broad enough to admit foot-passengers and horses.

HAYWOOD-OAKS, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of MANSFIELD, Southwell division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 6 miles (S. E.) from Mansfield; containing 12 inhabitants, and comprising 666 acres.

HAYWOOD-TOWNSHIP, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD. It comprises 780 acres of land, intersected by the Hereford and Grosmont railway; and on the north-west is connected with Haywood-Forest.

HAZELEIGH, or HASELEY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX, 2¾ miles (S. S. W.) from Maldon; containing 131 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 900 acres, of which 700 are arable, 130 pasture, and 70 woodland and plantations. Haseley Hall, the ancient manor-house, is situated near the church. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and in the patronage of H. S. Blake and B. Kerr, Esqrs.; net income, £258. The church is of timber frame-work and plaster.

HAZELEY-HEATH, a tything, in the union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, partly in the parish of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, hundred of ODIHAM, but chiefly in that of

HECKFIELD, hundred of HOLDSHOT, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (W.) from Hartford-Bridge; containing 314 inhabitants.

HAZLEBADGE, a lordship, in the parish of HOPE, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Stony-Middleton; containing 52 inhabitants.

HAZLERIGG, a township, in the parish of CHATTON, union of GLENDALE, E. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (N. E.) from Wooler. It lies about midway between the roads from Wooler to Berwick, and from Alnwick to Wooler, and comprises 2100 acres, of which three-fourths are arable land of middling quality upon freestone. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £53. There are some remains of an old peel-house.

HAZLETON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Northleach; containing 286 inhabitants, of whom 193 are in the hamlet of Hazleton. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19.5.5., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £383. There is a chapel of ease at Yanworth.

HAZLEWOOD, a township, in the parish of DUFFIELD, union of BELPER, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 6 miles (N.) from Derby; containing 344 inhabitants. The township lies on the road from Duffield to Wirksworth, and comprises 1330 acres, of which 200 are arable, 1047 pasture, 30 woodland, and 53 acres roads. A tributary of the Derwent, on which is a mill at this place, passes through. The village is about a mile and a half north-north-west from that of Duffield, and contains a number of scattered houses. Hazlewood Hall lies near the eastern extremity of the township. A church in the early English style, with a bell-gable, was built in 1845, partly by the Church Commissioners: a district has been assigned to it; and there are a parsonage, and schools. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of Lichfield.

HAZLEWOOD, an extra-parochial district, locally in the parish of TADCASTER, Upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Tadcaster; containing 190 inhabitants. This place, with Stutton, forms a township, comprising about 2610 acres, of a rich limestone soil. Hazlewood Hall, a fine old mansion, is pleasantly seated on a lofty eminence, commanding very extensive views; and near it is a Roman Catholic chapel with two painted windows, and having several handsome monuments to the Vavasours.

HAZLEWOOD, with STORITHS, a township, in the parish and union of SKIPTON, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Skipton; containing 220 inhabitants. The township is situated east of the river Wharfe, on the road from Skipton to Ripley, and comprises by computation 1800 acres of rough pasture and moorland; the soil is shallow, resting on gritstone. A free school was founded in 1700, by the Winterburn family, and has £15 per annum from Silvester Petyt's charity.

HAZON, a township, in the parish of SHILBOTTLE, union of ALNICK, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Alnwick; containing 85 inhabitants. To the west

of this place runs the road between Alnwick and Morpeth, and on the south-east is the river Coquet. The tithes have been commuted for £187 payable to the impropriator, and £36. 3. to the vicar.

HEACHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of SMITHDON, W. division of NORFOLK, 14 miles (N. N. E.) from Lynn-Regis; containing 811 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3549a. 2r. 18p., of which about 2340 acres are arable, 857 pasture, meadow, and salt-marsh, 96 woodland, and 258 common and waste: the mail-road from Lynn to Wells passes through the village, which is on rising ground, on the sea-coast. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. S. C. E. Neville Rolfe. The impropriate tithes have been partly commuted for £27. 5. 4., and the vicarial for £263. 12. 8.; the glebe contains $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the incumbent resides at the Hall, a red brick mansion, situated in a small park. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, and is a handsome cruciform structure, with a lofty embattled tower at the intersection; the upper compartments of the windows have been filled with stained glass, a gallery erected at the west end of the church, and an organ presented, by the incumbent. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship. In 1837, Mrs. C. Rolfe bequeathed £500 to the poor, who also receive, in coal, £10. 10. per annum from land allotted at the inclosure. Here was a cell of Cluniac monks, subordinate to the monastery of Lewes.

HEADBOURN-WORTHY, county of SOUTHAMPTON.—See WORTHY, HEADBOURN.

HEADCORN (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of HOLLINGBOURNE, hundred of EYTHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Maidstone; containing 1292 inhabitants. This is a place of some antiquity: Moddenden Priory, for Trinitarian friars, was founded here about the year 1224, by Sir Robert de Rokesby, and flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was £60. 13.; the site was granted to Thomas, Lord Cromwell, and after his attainder, to Sir Anthony Aucher. The parish is situated on a branch of the river Medway, and comprises 5011 acres, of which 302 are in wood. The village, formerly a market-town, is regularly built: a fair is held in it on the 12th of June. The South-Eastern railway passes close to the place. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 4.; net income, £294; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury; impropriators, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is principally in the later English style, and contains some remains of painted glass in the windows on the north side. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HEADINGLEY, with BURLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of St. Peter, liberty of the town of LEEDS, but locally in the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (N. W.) from Leeds; containing 4768 inhabitants. This chapelry, which is on the road from Otley to Leeds, and bounded on the south by the river Aire, comprises by computation 3020 acres: the greater portion of the moorland was inclosed about the year 1765, and has been brought into profitable cultivation; the surface of the district is varied. The village is situated on an eminence, and consists of good houses and seats, inhabited by respectable families. Here are

the Leeds Zoological and Botanical Gardens. Extensive quarries are worked of excellent freestone, known as millstone-grit, which is raised in huge blocks and sent to London and other distant places for public buildings. The manufacture of paper, for which there are two mills on the river, is carried on extensively; there is also a large bleaching establishment, and at Burley are mills for the woollen and stuff manufactures, in which many of the inhabitants are employed. The hamlet of Burley has various detached houses and pleasing villas: the air is salubrious, and the environs abound with fine scenery. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £250, with a good parsonage-house; patron, the Vicar of Leeds. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, is a handsome cruciform structure, in the later English style, with an embattled tower surmounted by a graceful spire, and was erected in 1838, on the site of the ancient chapel, at an expense of £2582, by subscription; the interior is well arranged, and contains 560 sittings. The great tithes have been commuted for £130. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HEADINGTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of BULLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 1½ mile (E. N. E.) from Oxford; containing 1668 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2000 acres, of which the greater portion is rich grazing-land; the soil is various, in some parts clay, and in others a sandy loam, producing good crops of grain, and the meadows on the banks of the Cherwell are luxuriantly rich. The substratum abounds with freestone of excellent quality, which has been extensively quarried, and has furnished materials for the erection of most of the colleges and other public buildings of Oxford. There are also beds of clay, and great quantities of bricks are manufactured. A spacious and well-conducted lunatic asylum has been established here, which is supported by subscription, and by fees paid by patients of a higher class, for whom superior accommodations are provided, and by others of inferior rank, to whom the terms of admission are rendered more moderate by a liberal appropriation of the profits arising from the wealthier patients. This benevolent institution originated with the governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary, and is under the patronage of the heads of houses in the university, and the nobility and gentry of the county. The living is a vicarage not in charge; net income, £118; patron, the Rev. T. H. Whorwood; impropiators, certain trustees. The church is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, separated by a fine Norman arch: in the churchyard is a cross, enriched with tracery. An additional church has been commenced at Headington-Quarry. A school is endowed with the interest of £400, the gift of Mrs. Catherine Mather in 1805. A field, called Court Close, is said to be the site of one of the palaces of King Ethelred; a gateway and some walls were in existence till within the last 60 years. The poor-law union of Headington comprises 22 parishes or places, 21 being in the county of Oxford, and one in that of Buckingham, and contains a population of 14,091: the workhouse was erected in 1834.

HEADLAM, a township, in the parish of GAINFORD, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Darlington; containing 117 inhabitants. It anciently belonged to the Nevills. The village, which

is scattered, is pleasantly situated on rising ground, and watered by a small stream, which falls into the Tees at Carlbury. The soil is fertile; and there are some good limestone-quarries. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £111. 17. 8., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge, and the vicarial for £51. 6.

HEADLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, forming a detached portion of the hundred of BISHOP'S SUTTON, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 6½ miles (S. by W.) from Farnham; containing 1265 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 4. 7.; net income, £766; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. A school was built about 1755, by the Rev. George Holmes, D.D., and endowed by him with a rent-charge.

HEADLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of REIGATE, Second division of the hundred of CORTHORNE and EFFINGHAM, W. division of SURREY, 4 miles (S.) from Epsom; containing 317 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1630 acres, of which 489 are waste or common; there are considerable woodlands. A small hill here is called "Oyster," from its containing fossils of that shell-fish, quantities of which have been found. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 6., and in the gift of the family of Howard: the tithes have been commuted for £211, and the glebe contains 15½ acres. The church is a small edifice, chiefly built of flint, and consists of a nave and chancel separated by a pointed arch, with a tower at the west end: a delightful view is obtained from the churchyard, northwards.

HEADON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, South-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (S. E.) from East Retford; containing, with the small village of Upton, 269 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 2011 acres, was the residence of the Wastney family, of whom the last baronet, Sir Har-dolph Wastney, erected the mansion of Headon Hall, in 1710. The living comprises a sinecure rectory and a discharged vicarage, valued jointly in the king's books at £19. 15. 10.; net income of the rectory, £178, and of the vicarage, £200; patron, G. H. Vernon, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1815; the vicarial glebe comprises 164 acres. The church, a handsome structure in the later English style, contains some monuments to the Wastney family.

HEAGE, a chapelry, in the parish of DUFFIELD, union of BELPER, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 5 miles (S. W.) from Alfreton; containing 2305 inhabitants. The chapelry is partly bounded by the rivers Derwent and Amber, and comprises 2330 acres, of which 1453 are arable, 725 meadow, 100 wood, and 51 acres roads; the surface is hilly and undulated, the soil a heavy clay, and the scenery pleasing. Ironstone has been worked from a very remote period, in the smelting and manufacturing of which charcoal was anciently used, there being numerous charcoal hearths in the vicinity; but coal is now obtained in abundance. Bricks are made of the clay here, and there are two good stone-quarries. The village, which is considerable, and stands elevated, is on the road from Belper to Chesterfield. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Duffield, with a net income of £150; and a parsonage-house, built in 1845.

The chapel was enlarged in 1830, and contains 527 sittings, of which 384 are free. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; also a school founded in 1705, by George Storer, and endowed with £28 per annum; a Church infant school; and a Sunday school.

HEALAUGH (*St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the W. division of the AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Tadcaster; containing 245 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2800 acres, the property of Stamp Brooksbank, Esq.; the surface is varied, and in many parts picturesque. Healaugh Hall, the seat of Mr. Brooksbank, is a handsome mansion, situated in a richly-wooded park. The manor-house, originally a priory of Black canons, which was granted in 1540 to the Gage family, was subsequently the residence of Lord Wharton, and retains much of its ancient character, having an embattled parapet, and being surrounded with a moat; it is now a farmhouse. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £92; patron and impropiator, Mr. Brooksbank. The church is an ancient structure, in the Norman style, of which it has several fine details; and contains a very handsome alabaster monument to the memory of Lord Wharton and his two wives.

HEALEY, LANCASHIRE.—See SPOTLAND.

HEALEY, with SUTTON, a township, in the parish of MASHAM, union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Middleham; containing 442 inhabitants. The township comprises 4827*a.* 1*r.* 10*p.*, forming a hilly tract extending westward to the foot of Witton Fell and Broom-Beck Moor. The village is about three miles to the west of Masham, and contains a school, built in 1820 by the late William Danby, Esq., and endowed with $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £70, and the impropriate for £140, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. The church here is of pleasing design; it was built in 1846, and has a square bell-tower, surmounted by a spire.

HEALING (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (W.) from Great Grimsby; containing 90 inhabitants. Healing is supposed to have derived its name from the efficacy of its two mineral springs, which are strongly impregnated with iron and sulphur; they have their source within a yard of each other, and are found useful in cutaneous diseases. The parish comprises by computation 1200 acres, of which 700 are pasture, and 500 arable. The surface is rather higher than the marsh, and a little lower than the Wolds; the soil is chiefly a rich clay, and the prevailing trees, ash, oak, and elm. Healing Hall and gardens have a moat on the east and south sides. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 2., and in the gift of Alfred Arthur Wallis, Esq., and Mrs. Parkinson: the tithes have been commuted for £264. 6., and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church, an ancient structure with a square tower, has undergone much mutilation.

HEALLY, a township, in the parish of BYWELL ST. PETER, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Hexham; containing 65 inhabitants. This place,

which is situated above three miles south-west from Bywell, was long the property of the Roman Catholic family of Sanderson, from whom it was purchased some years since by Robert Ormston, Esq., by whom considerable improvements have been made, by building, by draining and fencing, and inclosing common land. About 600 acres have been planted.

HEALY, with COMB-HILL, a township, in the parish of NETHER WITTON, union of ROTHBURY, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Morpeth; containing 36 inhabitants. It comprises 805 acres, and consists of three farms, called respectively North and South Healy, and Comb-Hill, and which are part of the Nether Witton estate. The north and east portions of the township have the river Font for a boundary, near which the soil is fertile, but in other places it is principally grass-land of poor quality. Here is a water corn-mill, named Healy mill.

HEANOR (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY; containing, with the townships of Codnor-with-Loscoe and Shipley, and with Codnor-Park, extra-parochial, 6282 inhabitants, of whom 3058 are in the town of Heanor, 9 miles (N. E.) from Derby. This parish by measurement comprises 7000 acres, whereof 1500 are in the township of Heanor; it abounds with coal and ironstone, both worked extensively, the collieries alone affording employment to more than 2000 persons. The town is pleasantly situated upon an eminence, on the road from Derby to Mansfield. The principal articles of manufacture are silk and cotton goods, hosiery, and bobbinet lace, providing occupation to about 800 persons. The river Erewash passes along the eastern boundary of the parish: it is crossed by Langley bridge, near which a railway branches off, and extends to the coal-pits north of the town; and about a mile and a half from the town passes the Erewash-Valley railway. The market, on Wednesday, has been discontinued. Charles Lea H. Masters, Esq., is lord of the manor. Heanor Hall is the seat and property of John Ray, Esq. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown: the income, previously £111, arising from a glebe of 19 acres, and some land in the parish of Wirksworth allotted in lieu of tithes, was augmented in 1841 with £39 per annum from the fund raised by the suspension of canonries and prebends. The church is a very ancient edifice, with a lofty substantial tower, from which is an extensive view. Codnor and Loscoe, with Codnor-Park, have been formed into a church district. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Ranters. £5 per annum were left by Richard Smedley, of Risley, in 1744, for the education of colliers' children; and £7. 10. per annum by the Rev. Francis Gisborne, of Staveley, in 1818, for the benefit of the poor. William Howitt, the poet, was born here in 1792.

HEANTON-PUNCHARDEN (*St. AUGUSTINE*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of BRAUNTON, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Barnstaple; containing 626 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Taw, and comprises 3020 acres, of which 186 are waste land or common: the village is pleasantly situated. A plea-

sure-fair is held at Whitsuntide. The ancient mansion of the Bassett family is still remaining. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 7. 11., and in the gift of Joseph Davie Bassett, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £394, and the glebe comprises 38 acres. The church is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains some elegant monuments to Sir Arthur Bassett and others of that family, and one bearing the arms of the family of Coffin; there are a wooden screen, and a very curious font. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

HEAP, a township, in the parish and union of BURY, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 3 miles (E.) from Bury, on the road to Rochdale; containing, with the town of Heywood, 14,856 inhabitants. The origin of the name is not at all obvious: in the earliest mention of the place, it is termed *Hep*, which may imply a tract overgrown with hawthorn-berries; or the designation may have arisen from the unevenness of the surface, *heap*, in the Saxon, indicating a mass of irregularities. A family called Hep or Heap held the lands from the paramount lords, but it has been extinct a considerable time: Heap Fold, one of the most ancient places of abode in the district, was the residence of this local family. The township is bounded on the north by Birtle-cum-Bamford, and is intersected by the river Roche; it comprises 2934 acres, of which 1876 are meadow and pasture, 561 arable, and 496 plantations, reservoirs, &c. The surface is undulated, the northern part partaking of the hilly character of the district on which it borders; the soil is various, and but little of it fertile. Several coal-mines are in operation, and excellent freestone is in abundance. The manufacture of cottons, woollens, and paper, is carried on to a great extent. The first cotton-factory erected in the township was Makin mill, on the banks of the Roche, about the year 1780, by the firm of Peel, Yates, and Company, the head of which was Robert Peel, Esq., afterwards Sir Robert Peel, father of the present distinguished baronet. Heap-Bridge is a small village on the old road between Rochdale and Bury, and has a bridge over the river. A church has been erected, dedicated to St. James, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester; net income, £150. The tithes have been commuted for £169. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and others; also a small endowed school; and a national school for boys, erected in 1815.—See HEYWOOD.

HEAPEY, a township and chapelry, in the parish and hundred of LEYLAND, union of CHORLEY, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Chorley, on the road to BLACKBURN; the township containing 496 inhabitants. This place was held by the De Ollertons, of whom Ranulph De Ollerton assumed the name of Hepay in the reign of John. Robert de Hepay, in the 28th of Edward I., sold the lordship to one of the Standishes, and the manor or lordship has remained from that time in the Standish family. The township comprises 939 acres, chiefly pasture, and including about 200 acres of moorland. There are an extensive bleaching concern, and a stone-quarry. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through. The chapelry contains also the township of Wheelton: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Leyland; net income, £150, with a house, built in 1845. The

chapel was enlarged in 1844, at an expense of £700: near it is a national school, and there is another at White Coppice. In January, 1835, a large number of Roman coins were discovered, chiefly of brass, with some of silver, and many of them in excellent preservation.

HEAPHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGTON, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Gainsborough; containing 125 inhabitants. It comprises about 1250 acres of land, belonging to various proprietors; the village, which is scattered, is situated on an eminence, near the source of a small rivulet. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £201; patron, Sir W. A. Ingilby, Bart. The church is a small ancient structure, with a tower containing windows of Norman character.

HEATH, with REACH, a chapelry, in the parish and union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Leighton-Buzzard; containing 856 inhabitants, of whom 561 are in Heath. It comprises 2395 acres, of which 306 are waste land or common. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Leighton-Buzzard; net income, £98. The chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, has been enlarged with 160 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HEATH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Chesterfield; containing 402 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Nottingham to Sheffield, and comprises 1607 acres. Coal-mines are wrought. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 9., and in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire: the tithes have been commuted for £230, and the glebe comprises 5 acres, with a good house. The church has portions in the Norman style. There is an endowed school.

HEATH, with JAY, a township, in the parish of LEINTWARDINE, union of LUDLOW, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, 8 miles (W.) from Ludlow; containing 55 inhabitants.

HEATH, or HETHE (*ST. GEORGE AND ST. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Bicester; containing 380 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 970 acres, of which 800 are arable, 133 pasture, and 37 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £164. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Roman Catholics.

HEATH, a chapelry, in the parish of STOKES-ST. MILBOROUGH, union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 9 miles (N. E. by N.) from Ludlow; containing 63 inhabitants.

HEATH, YORKSHIRE.—See WARMFIELD.

HEATH-CHARNOCK.—See CHARNOCK, HEATH.

HEATH, UPPER, and NETHER, a township, in the parish of WORTHEN, hundred of CHIRBURY, S. division of SALOP; containing 546 inhabitants.

HEATHER (*ST. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Ashby; containing 368 inhabitants. Here was a commandery of Knights Hospitallers of St. John of

Jerusalem, to which Ralph Gresley, in the reign of Henry II., gave the church and lands of the place; the only vestige at present remaining of the building is some wainscoting in the manor-house, which was erected on the site. The revenue was estimated at £39. 1. 5., and, together with the site, was granted, in the reign of Edward VI., to Oliver St. John and Robert Thornton. The parish comprises by measurement 1012 acres, of which about two-fifth parts are arable, and the remainder pasture and meadow; the soil is a light sandy loam, with a small portion of deep rich loam. Collieries have been worked for more than 200 years. The Ashby canal passes within two, and the Leicester and Swannington railway within three, miles. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 8.; net income, £377; patron and impropiator, the Rev. G. Belcher. The church was reopened in July 1847, after having undergone numerous improvements; the chancel has been rebuilt, a tower erected, and a north aisle added. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HEATHERYCLEUGH, a chapelry, in the parish of STANHOPE, union of WEARDALE, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 10 miles (W.) from Stanhope. This place, which is situated on the road to Alston, abounds in mineral wealth; ten lead-mines are at present in operation, and there are extensive quarries of flag and other kinds of stone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, the Rector of Stanhope: the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church, the last of those erected by Bishop Barrington, is a neat plain edifice, consecrated in 1823. Here are two places of worship for Primitive, and one for Wesleyan, Methodists; and some national schools supported by endowment. The chapelry contains two mineral springs, and the mines abound with very beautiful and valuable spar.

HEATHFIELD (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Taunton; containing 146 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 8., and in the gift of the family of Cornish: the tithes have been commuted for £178, and the glebe comprises 62 acres.

HEATHFIELD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HAILSHAM, hundred of HAWKESBOROUGH, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 9 miles (E. S. E.) from Uckfield; containing 1971 inhabitants. This is distinguished as the scene of a severe battle in the year 635, between Cadwallo, and Edwin of Northumbria and his son Osfrid, on a spot since named Slaughter Common, in which both Edwin and his son were slain; and also as the scene of a conflict in 1450, when the noted rebel Jack Cade was killed by Alexander Iden, sheriff of Kent. In that part of the village where the rebel fell, since called Cade-street, a monument recording the event was erected by the late Francis Newbery, Esq.; who, also, in commemoration of the defeat of the combined armaments of France and Spain at Gibraltar by General Elliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield, erected a lofty tower, from the summit of which a view over the surrounding country is obtained to the distance of fifty miles. The parish is situated on the road from Battle to Uckfield, and comprises 6117 acres, of which about

140 are hop-grounds, and 429 common or waste; the surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale. The river Cuckmere has its source in Heathfield Park. Iron-ore is found in abundance, and cannon were formerly cast, but no works are carried on at present. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester: the tithes have been commuted for £862. 5., of which £400 are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commission, and £462. 5. to the vicar; the former has 18, and the latter 17, acres of glebe. The church is a spacious structure, partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire, and contains a handsome monument to General Elliot. There is a place of worship for Independents.

HEATHPOOL, a township, in the parish of KIRK-NEWTON, union, and W. division of the ward, of GLENDALE, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 51 inhabitants, and comprising upwards of 1022 acres, in a mountainous district. It was the property of Lord Collingwood, the celebrated naval commander, in right of his wife, a daughter of J. E. Blackett, Esq., of Newcastle. Here are the remains of a border tower.

HEATHWAITE, LANCASHIRE.—See WOODLAND.

HEATHY-LEE, a township, in the parish of ALSTONFIELD, union of LEEK, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Longnor; containing 633 inhabitants. This is a moorland township comprising 5487 acres, and includes the village of Hardings-Booth, two miles west of Longnor; and the scattered districts of Broncott, Morredge-Top, Middle-Hills, Longnor-Mill, Downsdales, and some others on the banks of the Manyfold river.

HEATON, with OXCLIFFE, a township, in the parish of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Lancaster; containing 149 inhabitants. In the reign of Edward I., Heaton was held under the earls of Lincoln, and Oxcliffe under the earls of Lancaster. In the 47th of Edward III., the lord of Heaton *cum* Oxcliffe paid a reasonable aid of 10s. towards the marriage of the eldest daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; and in the 51st of the same reign, William de Heton, descended from very early benefactors of the abbey of Furness, made grants of land in "Heton." The manor passed at a subsequent period to the Catterels, and from them to the De Brockholes. The principal proprietors now are, Thomas Fitzherbert Brockholes, Esq., of Claughton Hall, and Mrs. John Ford, of Ellet Hall. The township is situated on the banks of the Lune, and comprises 1972 acres, whereof 279 are marsh land. The tithes have been commuted for £245. 10. payable to the impropiator, and £122. 15. to the incumbent of Overton.

HEATON, a township, in the parish of DEANE, union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Bolton; containing 713 inhabitants. In the 32nd of Edward I., Richard de Hulton had a charter of free warren in his demesne lands here. The township comprises 1630 acres; it is bounded on the south by the Croal rivulet, and the road from Bolton to Chorley passes through its northern part. Coal, slate, and stone are abundant. The property belongs exclusively to H. Tempest, Esq.

HEATON, a township, in the parish of **ALL SAINTS**, **NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE**, union of **NEWCASTLE**, E. division of **CASTLE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 2 miles (N. E.) from Newcastle; containing 450 inhabitants. This township, which is within the limits of the borough, is separated from the township of **Jesmond** by the **Ouse** burn, and comprises about 924 acres of good arable, meadow, and pasture, interspersed with tracts of sand and peat-moss. The manor, in 1628, belonged to the family of **Babington**, of **Harnham**. **Heaton Hall**, built in 1713, and greatly improved by **Sir Matthew White Ridley**, is a handsome mansion. Here is a station on the **Newcastle and North Shields** railway, which passes through the township by a tunnel and an excavation. The tithes have been commuted for £166. 14. 4., of which £33. 9. 1. are payable to the vicar of **Newcastle**. The township contains the ruins of a chapel, in which **Edward I.**, in 1299, attended the celebration of the vespers of **St. Nicholas** by a juvenile bishop, to whom, and to the singing boys who assisted on the occasion, he presented the sum of forty shillings.

HEATON, a township, in the parish and union of **LEEK**, N. division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from **Leek**; containing 430 inhabitants. Here is a small cotton-mill on the **Dane** river.

HEATON, a township, in the district parish of **SHIPLEY**, union of **BRADFORD**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, 2 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Bradford**; containing 1573 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 743 acres, of which 170 are arable, 523 pasture, and 50 wood; the surface is undulated, and the scenery is beautifully diversified, and embellished with stately wood. The lands were inclosed by act of parliament in the 20th of **George III.**, and are in good cultivation. **Heaton Hall**, for many years the seat of the family of **Field**, has descended to the **Earl and Countess of Rosse**. The village, which is pleasantly seated on an acclivity, is irregularly built; and the township comprises also the small village of **Frizingley**, sheltered with well-grown timber, and the hamlets of **Chellow**, **Heaton-Royds**, and **Heaton-Shaw**; the whole retaining much of its pristine simplicity and rural beauty. A schoolroom is licensed by the bishop for divine service; and there is a place of worship for **Baptists**, who made **Heaton** their first settlement in the **West** riding.

HEATON, EARLS, or NETHER SOOTHILL, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of **DEWSBURY**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, 1 mile (N. E.) from **Dewsbury**; containing 4453 inhabitants. The population is chiefly engaged in the woollen manufactures of the district, and blankets are made to a very great extent; there are also some quarries of excellent building-stone. The village is pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill, and is built of stone procured in the neighbourhood. The church, dedicated to **St. Peter**, was erected in 1827, at a cost of £5000, by the **Parliamentary Commissioners**; it is a cruciform structure in the later English style, with a tower and spire, and contains 600 sittings, of which 250 are free, and a gallery for the accommodation of 300 children. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 by the **Ripon Diocesan Society**, and in the patronage of the **Vicar of Dewsbury**; net income, £164. There are 4 acres of glebe, and a good glebe-house.

HEATON, GREAT, a township, in the parish of **PRESTWICH**, union of **MANCHESTER**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of **LANCASHIRE**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from **Manchester**; containing 159 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from **Manchester** to **Heywood** and **Middleton**, and comprises 837 acres, a considerable portion of which is meadow and pasture; the surface is undulated and hilly, the soil of a sandy nature but fertile, and the scenery pleasing from many points of view. The river **Irk** skirts the south-eastern boundary, and supplies water to several manufactories, but none of them are within the township. **Heaton House**, the seat of the **Earl of Wilton**, is a handsome structure of stone, erected by **Wyatt**, with columns of the **Ionic** order, and a circular projection in the centre, surmounted by a spacious dome; it stands in a verdant and well-wooded park, five miles in circumference, at the entrance to which is an elegant **Doric** lodge. At some distance from the mansion, on a bold eminence, is a circular temple, commanding extensive views into the four adjoining counties of **Cheshire**, **Derby**, **Stafford**, and **York**. Races are annually held at **Heaton Park**, and are attended by numerous distinguished supporters of the turf. The tithes have been commuted for £75.

HEATON, HANGING, or UPPER SOOTHILL, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of **DEWSBURY**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from **Dewsbury**. This district, which derives the affix to its name from the earls of **Warren** having had a gallows here, is on the road from **Dewsbury** to **Leeds**, and comprises 1845 acres of arable and pasture land, and 250*a.* 3*r.* 20*p.* of wood. It participates in the various woollen manufactures carried on in the neighbourhood. The village is beautifully situated on the slope of an eminence, abounding with good freestone, of which the houses and the church are built; and coal is wrought. The church, dedicated to **St. Paul**, was erected in 1825, at an expense of £5000, by the **Parliamentary Commissioners**; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains 600 sittings, of which 220 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the **Vicar of Dewsbury**, with a net income of £150, and a good house.

HEATON, KIRK (ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST), a parish, in the union of **HUDDERSFIELD**, Upper division of the wapentake of **AGBRIGG**, W. riding of **YORK**; containing 11,930 inhabitants, of whom 3165 are in the township of **Kirk-Heaton**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from **Huddersfield**. The parish consists of the townships of **Kirk-Heaton**, **Dalton**, **Lepton**, and **Whitley**; and is bounded on the east by the river **Calder**, which separates it from **Mirfield**, and on the north-east by the **Colne**, over which is a handsome bridge. It comprises by computation 6500 acres, whereof about 1800 are arable, 4200 grass-land, and 450 wood. The surface is mountainous; several coal-mines are in operation, and some quarries of good building and flagstone are wrought. The village is pleasantly situated in a deep valley, watered by one of the tributaries of the **Colne**; the inhabitants are employed in weaving in their cottages a species of fancy goods, a mixture of cotton, woollen, and silk, for gowns and waistcoats. At **Colne** bridge is a large cotton-mill. The road from **Huddersfield** to **Wakefield**, and the **Manchester and Leeds** railway, pass through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 13. 9.,

and in the patronage of the Rev. J. Alderson, with a net income of £537: the tithes of the townships of Kirk-Heaton and Dalton were commuted for land under acts of inclosure in 1799. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower; its principal benefactors were the Hetons, formerly lords of the manor: in the sepulchral chapel of the Beaumont family are some handsome monuments. There are places of worship for Wesleyans.

HEATON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of PRESTWICH, union of MANCHESTER, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5 miles (N.) from Manchester; containing 808 inhabitants. It comprises 242 acres, Cheshire measure, of which three-fourths are meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable; the soil in the lower parts is sandy, in the higher clayey. This and the adjoining township of Great Heaton are divided into detached portions, intermixed one with another. On the river Irk is a bleaching-factory. The tithes have been commuted for £55.

HEATON-NORRIS, a chapelry, in the parish of MANCHESTER, union of STOCKPORT, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from Stockport; comprising the townships of Heaton-Norris and Reddish, and containing 15,817 inhabitants, of whom 14,629 are in Heaton-Norris. This place is separated from Stockport by the river Mersey, and the Manchester and Birmingham railway passes through it: the Manchester and Stockport canal terminates at Heaton. The cotton manufacture is largely carried on. The petty-sessions for the Manchester division of the hundred of Salford are held here. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £116; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Manchester. The chapel is dedicated to St. Thomas, and has been enlarged by 320 sittings, 250 of which are free. Christ Church, built by the Manchester and Eccles Church-Building Society, was completed in the autumn of 1846; it is in the decorated style, and consists of a nave and transepts, but without a chancel, and has 1220 sittings: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester. There are places of worship for dissenters, and numerous schools. Near the chapel is a school, endowed with £10 per annum arising from a bequest by John Hollingpriest, in 1785; and at Heaton-Mersey is a Sunday school endowed with £500 in 1815, by Robert Parker, Esq.

HEAVITREE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of WONFORD, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON; containing 3048 inhabitants. This place, which is supposed to derive its name from having been the spot of execution for criminals, was the western head-quarters of the parliamentary forces, during the civil war. The parish is bounded on the south-west by the river Exe, forms a suburb to the city of Exeter, and comprises 3032*a.* 1*r.*, whereof 2000 acres are pasture, and 1000 arable; the surface is boldly undulated, in some parts rising into hills of considerable elevation, and the scenery is embellished with numerous lofty elms, growing in the hedge-rows. Stone of good quality for building is quarried, and facility of conveyance is afforded by the Exe, which is navigable by aid of canal up to Exeter. The villages in the parish are lighted with gas, under an act of parliament passed in 1836. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's

books at £34. 3. 4.; net income, £641; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church, an ancient structure in the later English style, has been rebuilt by subscription, at an expense of £3300, and is now one of the largest churches in the county, containing 1220 sittings, of which 550 are free: it was consecrated in Aug. 1846. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Dennis' almshouses, for twelve aged poor, are endowed with a rent-charge of £45; and there is an almshouse, founded in 1603 by R. Duck, consisting of four tenements. A cell of the Cluniac order, dedicated to St. James, existed here, the estates of which were given to King's College, Cambridge, by Henry VI.

HEBBURN, a township, in the parish of CHILLINGHAM, union of GLENDALE, E. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Wooler; containing 108 inhabitants. It lies south from Chillingham, and near the extremity of the ward; the surface is hilly, and the soil a rich gravelly loam. There are some remains of an ancient castle, built, and long occupied, by a family which took its name from the village. The estate has been lately purchased by the Earl of Tankerville, and the greater portion inclosed within his park of Chillingham.

HEBBURN, a chapelry or parish, in the union of MORPETH, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 633 inhabitants, of whom 124 are in the township of Hebburn, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Morpeth. It comprises the townships of Causey-Park, Cockle-Park, Earsdon, Earsdon-Forest, Fenrother, Hebburn, and Tritlington, and has the great road from London to Edinburgh running through it for above four miles; the whole lies high, and where the aspect is eastern the sea is visible. In Hebburn township are 970*a.* 2*r.* 14*p.*, of which 849 acres are in tillage, 110 in grass, and 11 wood; the soil is of a rich clayey quality, well suited for tillage or pasturage. The village consists of a few farmhouses and cottages, standing in good gardens, and Hebburn hill, which had formerly a beacon upon it, shelters it well from the north. The tithes have been commuted for £174. 7. The chapel or church, which is subordinate to the church of Bothal, was rebuilt in 1793, at a cost of £700; it is bald and plain, but the masonry and interior fittings are good: the nave is 55, and the chancel 25, feet long. In leveling a road some years since, four cannon-balls were found buried in the earth.

HEBDEN, a township, in the parish of LINTON, union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 11 miles (N. by E.) from Skipton; containing 480 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 2840 acres, of which about 600 are pasture, and the remainder moorland; the scenery is wild and romantic. The village is situated on the north side of the river Wharfe, and on the road from Grassington to Pateley-Bridge; the population is chiefly employed in a cotton-mill, and in lead-mines in the vicinity. St. Peter's church here, consecrated on the 27th of October, 1841, is in the early English style, and has a chancel with a beautifully groined ceiling. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

HEBDEN-BRIDGE, a village and post-town, partly in the townships of HEPTONSTALL and ERRINGDEN,

but chiefly in the township of WADSWORTH, parish of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 7 miles (W.) from Halifax, and 24 (W. by S.) from Leeds. This place, which is situated in the beautiful vale of Todmorden, derives its name from the river Hebden, which divides the village into two portions, communicating with each other by two neat bridges. The village is spacious and well built, and is lighted with gas, from works erected by Messrs. Crossley for their extensive cotton-factory adjoining. A mechanics' institution has been established, and the Calder-Vale Agricultural Society hold their meetings here. The cotton and worsted manufactures are carried on to a great extent, and factories have been erected, affording employment to the greater part of the population; there are also some silk-mills of comparatively recent establishment. Ashlar stone is found in the immediate neighbourhood, in great abundance, and of excellent quality for bridges, canal-locks, and similar purposes, for which its compactness and durability render it valuable. A fair for cattle, horses, and pigs, is held on Whit-Monday; and the village is a polling-place for the West riding of the county. The roads from Halifax to Burnley, and from Keighley to Hebden-Bridge, afford facilities of intercourse; as do also the Rochdale canal, and the Manchester and Leeds railway, of which the former passes near the town, and the latter has a station here. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.—See MYTHOLM.

HECK, or HICK, a township, in that part of the parish of SNAITH which is in the Lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Snaith; containing 265 inhabitants. It comprises about 1160 acres, and includes the village of Great Heck, consisting of a line of irregularly built houses; and the small hamlet of Little Heck.

HECKDYKE, a hamlet, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH; partly in the parish of OWSTON, W. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; and partly in the parish of MISTERTON, North Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 31 inhabitants.

HECKFIELD (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, hundred of HOLDSHOTT, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Hartford-Bridge; containing, with the tythings of Hazeley-Heath and Holdshott, and the chapelry of Mattingley, 1325 inhabitants, of whom 666 are in the township of Heckfield. This parish, which is on the road from Reading to Odiham and Alton, comprises by admeasurement 5697 acres, whereof about 2400 are arable, 1500 pasture, 810 wood, and 987 common, heath, and roads. The soil on the higher grounds is chiefly a gravelly sand; and on the lower a stiff wettish clay, alternated with gravel and sandy loam. The higher lands command extensive and richly diversified prospects, and the lower are enlivened with the windings of the Whitewater, which flows into the Loddon at the western boundary of the parish, which is skirted on the north-west by the river Blackwater. Nearly one-half of Strathfieldsaye Park, the seat of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, is within the limits of the parish; where is also Heckfield Place, the seat of the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, speaker of the house of commons, a

handsome mansion beautifully situated in a finely planted demesne. A pleasure-fair is held in the village on the Friday in Easter-week. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 12. 11.; patrons and impropiators, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The great tithes have been commuted for £698. 17., and the vicarial for £398. 3.; the impropriate glebe comprises 96 acres, and the vicarial 5 acres. The church is a very ancient structure, with a massive tower; an aisle was added to it in 1500, and in 1830 it was thoroughly repaired and repewed: it contains several brasses, and a handsome font. There is a chapel of ease at Mattingley. Ambrose Serle, author of the *Christian Remembrancer*, resided here.

HECKINGHAM (*St. GREGORY*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of CLAVERING, E. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (E.) from Loddon; containing 309 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1132*a.* 1*r.* 19*p.*, of which 820 acres are arable, 244 pasture and meadow, and about 38 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50. 10.; patron and impropriator, Sir E. B. Smijth, Bart., whose tithes have been commuted for £134. 3. The church has a circular tower surmounted by an octagonal turret, with enriched Norman doorways on the north and south. The school of industry for the hundreds of Clavering and Loddon, situated here, affords instruction to about 150 children; and the house of industry and hospital now form the union workhouse.

HECKINGTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Sleaford; containing, with the hamlet of Garwick, 1558 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Boston to Sleaford, comprises by measurement 5100 acres; the pastures are luxuriantly rich. A large market for cattle is held on the 10th of October. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 3.; net income, £203; patron, the Rev. H. B. Benson; impropiators, Sir S. Scott, Bart., and others. The tithes were commuted for land in 1764; the rectorial glebe comprises 500 acres. The church is a beautiful cruciform structure, in the pure decorated English style, with a lofty embattled tower crowned by pentagonal pinnacles, and surmounted by an octagonal spire of fine proportions, with canopied windows on the alternate faces. The interior is good, rather from elegance of composition and arrangement than profusion of elaborate ornament. The font is exquisitely executed, and there are several well sculptured stone stalls and canopied niches; in the chancel is a series of the latter representing the Sepulchre of the Saviour, of which very few specimens now exist. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Seventeen acres of land, the bequest of William Taylor, Esq., in 1720, yield a rent of £24, which is distributed among the poor; and 41 acres have been left by an unknown benefactor for the same purpose.

HECKMONDWIKE, a chapelry, in the parish of BIRSTAL, union of DEWSBURY, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 9 miles (S. W.) from Leeds; containing 3537 inhabitants. This place is situated on the Wakefield and Halifax road, and is the principal seat of the blanket and carpet manufacture in Yorkshire. The township comprises by measurement 662 acres: the

soil is fertile, and the scenery of a very pleasing character; the substratum is coal, of which several mines are in operation, and there are quarries of good building-stone. The village is of considerable extent, and has a hall in the centre, which was opened on the 15th of Oct., 1840, for the sale of blankets, for which purpose it contains numerous rooms for the merchants attending the markets, and is open every Monday and Thursday. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on the first Thursday in May and November. The Dewsbury station of the Manchester and Leeds railway is distant three miles. The chapel, now a district church, dedicated to St. James, was erected on a site purchased by the inhabitants, in 1831, at a cost of £2574, by the Parliamentary Commissioners; it is a neat edifice in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a handsome spire, and contains 750 sittings, of which 300 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150, with a good house; patron, the Vicar of Birstal; impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. There are two places of worship for Independents and one for Wesleyans.

HEDDINGTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CALNE, Devizes and N. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (S.) from Calne; containing 342 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 4½., and in the gift of the Trustees of the late J. T. Du Boulay: certain impropriate tithes have been commuted for £53. 10., and the rectorial for £263. 14.; the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church, a substantial edifice, has been recently repaired. Roman coins and other relics of antiquity have been dug up at various times.

HEDDON, BLACK, a township, in the parish of STAMFORDHAM, union of CASTLE ward, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2¾ miles (N.) from Stamfordham; containing 73 inhabitants. The township comprises 1484 acres. It includes a great part of a range of hills formed of millstone-grit rock, on the highest of which was a Druidical circle, whose centre stone still remains; and from this hill, called Black Heddon Law, is a very extensive view, reaching into the counties of Durham, Cumberland, and Roxburgh, as well as over a long course of the sea.

HEDDON, EAST, a township, in the parish of HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, union, and W. division, of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Newcastle; containing 42 inhabitants. It is situated about a mile to the north of the road from Newcastle to Harlow Hill, and comprises 842 acres of land. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £12. On a farm called Heddon Laws, are some remarkable tumuli.

HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL (*St. Philip and St. James*), a parish, in the union, and partly in the W. division, of CASTLE ward, but chiefly in the E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; comprising the townships of Eachwick, Heddon-on-the-Wall, East and West Heddon, Houghton with Closehouse, and Whitchester; and containing 753 inhabitants, of whom 391 are in the township of Heddon-on-the-Wall, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Heddon derived the affix to its name from its being intersected by the wall of Severus, which may be still traced in several places, and of which the fosse is visible

throughout the parish. It anciently formed part of the extensive possessions of the lords Greystock, from whom it descended to the late Earl of Carlisle, who sold it. The parish is situated on the road from Newcastle to Hexham and Carlisle, and is bounded on the south by the river Tyne, here a delightful stream, and on the north by the Pont; it comprises about 4880 acres, of which 1480 are in the township, the latter in the proportion of three-fourths arable and one-fourth pasture. The soil is generally loam alternated with sand and clay, and of good quality; and the surface, though chiefly level, has a gradual ascent from the bank of the Tyne, along which the village, seated on a hill, amidst beautiful and diversified scenery, commands a fine view to Gateshead. Heddon land-sale colliery, which was opened a century ago, produces excellent household and steam coal, wrought at the same time with a valuable clay; the clay is made into fire-bricks, crucibles, draining-tiles, &c. There are also two quarries of freestone, from which blocks of immense size may be obtained. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor, with a net income of £252, and a vicarage-house, rebuilt in the Elizabethan style in 1841; the impropriation is owned by Mrs. Bewicke. The great tithes of the township of Heddon have been commuted for £140, and the small tithes for £82; the vicarial glebe consists of 17 acres. The church, which belonged to Blanchland Abbey, is an ancient structure, the east end of the chancel being a fine specimen of Norman architecture; it was enlarged in 1841. Many Roman remains are found.

HEDDON, WEST, a township, in the parish of HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, union of CASTLE ward, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8½ miles (W. N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 26 inhabitants. It is situated near the Roman wall, above a mile north-west from Heddon, and consists of 328 acres, set out in two farms. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £51.

HEDENHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of LODDON, E. division of NORFOLK, 3¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Bungay; containing 272 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Bungay to Norwich, comprises by measurement 1770 acres, whereof 1070 are arable, 500 pasture, and 200 woodland and plantations. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of J. J. Bedingfield, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower, and has some portions of ancient stained glass, inserted by the Rev. J. P. Chambers.

HEDGELEY, a township, in the parish of EGLINGHAM, union of ALNWICK, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (N.) from Whittingham; containing 72 inhabitants. On Hedgeley Moor a battle was fought in 1463, between the forces of Edward IV. and a party in the service of the deposed monarch Henry VI., in which Sir Ralph Percy was slain. In memory of Percy's bravery, a stone pillar was erected on the spot, a little to the north-east of the twenty-fourth milestone on the Morpeth and Wooler road; it is ornamented with crescents, and other armorial bearings of the Percy family. The township com-

prises about 645 acres in equal portions of arable and pasture, interspersed with 45 acres of wood; the surface is undulated, and the soil light, with a gravelly substratum. Hedgeley is intersected by the river Breamish, which here abounds in trout. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £53. 2. 8., and the vicarial for £37. 17. 10.

HEDGERLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **ETON**, hundred of **STOKE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Beaconsfield; containing 161 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 950 acres, of which 70 are woodland and waste, and the remainder good arable and pasture. The soil in the lower parts is a rich loam, and in the higher grounds, sand and clay; the surface is hilly. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the gift of Edward Baylis, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and there are 3 acres of glebe.

HEDGERLEY-DEAN, a hamlet, in the parish of **FARNHAM-ROYAL**, union of **ETON**, hundred of **BURNHAM**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Beaconsfield; containing 185 inhabitants. Near this place are some large and deep intrenchments, where a battle is supposed to have been fought between the Danes and the Saxons.

HEDINGHAM, CASTLE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **HALSTEAD**, hundred of **HINCKFORD**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Halstead; containing 1343 inhabitants. This place was the head of an extensive barony belonging to the Norman family of de Vere, one of whom, Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, is supposed to have built the castle of Hedingham in the reign of Stephen. During the war between King John and the barons, this fortress was taken by the king, in 1216; in the following year it was surrendered to the Dauphin of France, who had been invited to England by the insurgent barons; and soon after the death of John it was recovered by the Earl of Pembroke, regent under Henry III. Many additional buildings were erected during the civil war in the fifteenth century, by John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, a distinguished partizan of the house of Lancaster, who gave a most sumptuous entertainment at Hedingham Castle to Henry VII. A succeeding earl committed great waste on the castle-hill, and most of the buildings were razed to the ground; but the keep, or great central tower, is still standing, and forms an object of considerable interest.

The parish comprises by measurement 2424 acres, of which 1912 are arable, 197 pasture, 63 woodland, 24 acres hop plantations, and the remainder roads and waste. The village is beautifully situated in the midst of a wide agricultural district in the highest state of improvement, and contains some well-built houses. Many females are employed in platting straw for bonnets. A weekly market, granted in the reign of John, and renewed by charter of Henry VII., was formerly held. Fairs take place for toys and for cattle, on May 14th and July 25th; and the petty-sessions for the division of North Hinckford are held here every Tuesday. The living is a donative; net income, £120; patron, Ashurst Majendie, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice in the early English style, with a mixture of Norman, except the tower, which was erected about 1616; in the chancel is a superb monument to the memory of John, fifteenth earl of Oxford, and his countess, with recumbent figures

and armorial bearings. Here is a place of worship for Independents; and some small bequests have been left by different persons for the benefit of the poor. In the parish was a Benedictine convent for nuns, established by the de Vere family, in the twelfth century, and the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £29. 12. 10.; on the south-east side of the castle was an hospital, founded by one of the same family about the middle of the thirteenth century, and which has been long destroyed. The renowned soldier, Sir Horace Vere, Baron of Tilbury, and brother of Sir Francis Vere, was born at Kirkby Hall, in the parish.

HEDINGHAM, SIBLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **HALSTEAD**, hundred of **HINCKFORD**, N. division of **ESSEX**, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (S. W.) from Castle-Hedingham; containing 2322 inhabitants. The soil is generally fertile, consisting partly of light loam on a gravelly bottom, and in other places of deep and rich loam producing abundant crops, among which are considerable quantities of the best Essex hops. The village is beautifully situated near the river Colne, and contains several good houses. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22, and in the gift of Trustees: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £1500, and a rent-charge of £241 is paid to certain impropiators; the glebe contains 37 acres. The church is a spacious and handsome structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains the mutilated remains of a splendid monument to Sir John Hawkwood, the Florentine chieftain, who was born here, with other memorials referring to his name and family. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

HEDLEY, a township, in the parish and union of **CHESTER-LE-STREET**, Middle division of **CHESTER** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Gateshead; containing 46 inhabitants. This place belonged to the Mundevill family, and was afterwards annexed to the Gibside estate, in the reign of James I., when it was possessed by the Baxters. It forms one of the four constablewicks of the chapelry of Lamesley.

HEDLEY, a township, in the parish of **OVINGHAM**, union of **HEXHAM**, E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 3 miles (S.) from Ovingham; containing 229 inhabitants. It lies one mile south from Mickley, which is situated on the Hexham road; the river Tyne runs not very far to the north, and the county of Durham is in the opposite direction. The lands consist of several farmholds, the property of the Duke of Northumberland and a few others. The tithes have been commuted for £120.

HEDLEY-HOPE, a township, in the parish of **BRANCEPETH**, union of **LANCHESTER**, N. W. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Wolsingham; containing 48 inhabitants. This place belonged to the De Insula family, and afterwards to the Willoughbys, the Coopers, and Nevills. It comprises about 2200 acres, lies east of the road between Wolsingham and Lanchester, and is bordered by a tributary to the river Browney which rises in the vicinity.

HEDLEY-WOODSIDE, a township, in the parish of **OVINGHAM**, union of **HEXHAM**, E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 4 miles (S.) from Ovingham; containing 73 inhabitants. It

extends from the river Derwent, near Ebchester, along the banks of a stream, to within four miles of Ovingham, and is on the borders of Durham. The tithes have been commuted for £105.

HEDNESFORD, a township, in the parish of **CANNOCK**, union of **PENKRIDGE**, E. division of the hundred of **CUTTLESTONE**, S. division of the county of **STAFFORD**, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Rugeley, containing 304 inhabitants, and comprising 695a. 3r. 10p. of land. A large lake, called Hedgford Pool, covers about 77 acres, and abounds with pike, perch, and roach. There is a good inn, with extensive stabling for blood horses, of which about 100 are generally trained here in the season, at the various stables, under different public trainers, being exercised on the Hedgford hills, where the ground, a sound gravel, seldom breaks into mire. On the margin of the lake, Edmund Peel, Esq., of Fazeley, built a handsome mansion, named Hedgford Lodge, with stabling for his race-horses.



Corporation Seal.

HEDON, or **HEYDON** (*St. Augustine*), an incorporated town and a parish, possessing separate jurisdiction, and formerly a representative borough and a market-town, in the union of **SCULCOATES**, locally in the Middle division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESSE**, E. riding of **YORK**, 44 miles (E. S. E.) from York, and 179 (N. by E.) from London; containing

998 inhabitants. This is reputed to have been anciently a very considerable sea-port. A charter was given to the burgesses by King Athelstan; and in 1199, King John granted to Baldwin, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, and to his wife Hawis, free burgage here, by the same tenure and with the same privileges as at York and Lincoln; but Hedon has possessed little commercial or maritime importance since the foundation of the port of Hull by Edward I. In the year 1656, a great part of the town was consumed by fire, after which it was rebuilt in a more handsome and substantial manner. It is pleasantly situated in a level, fertile, and well-cultivated country, within a mile and a half of the Humber, and consists chiefly of one street, in the middle of which is the market-place. The Holderness Agricultural Society hold their meetings here every quarter, and possess a valuable and select library of the best works that have been written on agriculture, and on subjects connected with it. Assemblies are regularly held during the season. The old haven has long been choked up; but a canal, cut from the Humber, extends to within a quarter of a mile of the town, and is navigable for small craft. The weekly market on Saturday has been abolished, but a market for cattle is held on every alternate Monday throughout the year, and there are considerable fairs on Aug. 2nd and Sept. 22nd for horses, and Nov. 17th and Dec. 6th for cattle, &c.

The government of the borough, by charter dated in the 14th of James I., is vested in a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, and nine aldermen, assisted by a town-clerk, and other officers, with an indefinite number of burgesses: the mayor is annually elected from among the aldermen, and the bailiffs, who during their office are

justices of the peace, from the burgesses; the late mayor acts as coroner. Hedon sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., but discontinued till the 1st of Edward VI., from which time it made regular returns, until it was disfranchised in the 2nd of William IV.; the right of election was vested in the burgesses generally, in number about 300, and the mayor was the returning officer. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for offences not capital, and a court of record for the determination of pleas and the recovery of debts to any amount. The powers of the county debt-court of Hedon, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Patrington, and part of the districts of Skirlaugh and Sculcoates. The parish comprises 312 acres, which are chiefly pasture and garden-grounds attached to the houses of the place. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York; net income, £45. There were formerly three churches in the town: of those of St. Nicholas and St. James, only traces of the foundations are visible; the remaining church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is a venerable and spacious cruciform structure, in the early, with a lofty central tower in the later, English style. The front of the north transept is a remarkably fine specimen of early English, and in the south transept is a very beautiful window, though mutilated; many portions of the edifice display elegance of design and richness of detail, and parts of the exterior are of Norman character. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel. An hospital for lepers, dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre, was founded at Newton, near the town, in the reign of John, by Alan, son of Oubernus, for a master and several brethren and sisters; the revenue at the Dissolution was £13. 15. 10.

HEDSOR (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **WYCOMBE**, hundred of **DESBOROUGH**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from the town of Marlow; containing, with Lilliffee, 194 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4, and in the alternate gift of the Bishop of Norwich and Lord Boston: the tithes have been commuted for £83. 19., and the glebe comprises 2 acres. In the churchyard are interred the remains of Nathaniel Hooke, author of the *Roman History*, who died in 1763, and to whose memory a tablet was erected at the expense of Lord Boston.

HEDWORTH, a township, in the parish of **JARROW**, union of **SOUTH SHIELDS**, E. division of **CHESTER** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 3 miles (S. by W.) from South Shields; containing 215 inhabitants. This place takes its name from the family of Hedworth, of Harraton, to whom it belonged. A considerable portion of the land was subsequently held on lease by the Stotes, of whose ancient mansion there are still some slight vestiges remaining; and from them the estate descended to the Listers, who have also some freehold property here. About 42 acres of freehold are annexed to the living of Monk-Wearmouth. The village is irregularly built: in the centre of it is a large pond for geese, of which great numbers are kept; and there is an extensive plot of waste ground for the recreation of the inhabitants.

HEELEY, an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish and union of **SHEFFIELD**, S. division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**, 2 miles

from the centre of the town of Sheffield; containing about 2200 inhabitants. This place was constituted a district in July, 1846, and became an ecclesiastical parish, on the consecration of the church, in November, 1847; under the provisions of the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37. The area somewhat resembles an equilateral triangle, each side of which is about two miles in extent; the surface is hilly, and in the south-eastern part are coal-mines. The village, divided into Upper and Lower Heeley, is said to have been first inhabited by a party of refugee Huguenots; the population is employed in the manufacture of cutlery, and horn-handles for knives and umbrellas. The river Sheaf flows on the west; and the road from Sheffield to Chesterfield passes through Lower Heeley. The church is a cruciform structure in the decorated English style, with a tower over the north transept; it is of more ecclesiastical appearance than other churches in the neighbourhood, and cost £2400: architect, Mr. Joseph Mitchell, of Sheffield. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Archbishop of York, alternately; net income, £150. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

HEELYFIELD, a township, in the parish and union of LANCHESTER, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Wolsingham; containing 189 inhabitants. It gave name to the ancient family of Heleie, and was, in the 12th century, the property of Alan de Chilton. The old chapel here is mentioned in the foundation charter of the collegiate church of Lanchester. At Allansford, in the township, is a bridge over the Derwent into Northumberland, surrounded by some of the most beautiful scenery on that stream; there are a few cottages on each side of the river.

HEENE, a parish, in the hundred of BRIGHTFORD, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (W.) from Worthing; containing 185 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by the English Channel, in ecclesiastical matters forms part of the Archbishop of Canterbury's peculiar of West Tarring. Here was anciently a chapel.

HEIGHAM, county of NORFOLK.—See NORWICH.

HEIGHAM, POTTER (ST. NICHOLAS), a parish, in the hundred of HAPPING, E. division of NORFOLK, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Acle; containing 420 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the navigable river Thurne, and comprises 2439a. 35p., including 1100 acres of marsh and waste, a lake of 100 acres, and a piece of water called Heigham Sounds. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patron, the Bishop of Norwich; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The great tithes have been commuted for £348. 18., and the vicarial for £223. 15.; the appropriate glebe comprises 54 acres, and the vicarial 10 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, and has a tower circular in the lower part, and octagonal above. At the inclosure, about 100 acres of land were allotted to the poor.

HEIGHTINGTON (ST. MICHAEL), a parish, in the unions of DARLINGTON and AUCKLAND, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM; containing, with the townships of Coatsmoor, Killerby, Redworth, School-Aycliffe, and Walworth, 1347 inhabitants, of whom 695 are in the township of Heighington, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Darlington. This

parish, anciently *Hetchinton*, comprises by measurement 8215 acres, of which about two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with a small portion of woodland. The substratum abounds with good limestone, of which great quantities are procured, and conveyed by the Darlington railway, which is joined at Sim-Pasture farm, in this parish (where is a station), by the Clarence railway, from the river Tees near Haverton Hill. The village is situated on elevated ground, and commands very extensive views, bounded by the Cleveland hills; the air is remarkably salubrious, and the place distinguished for the longevity of its inhabitants: water is supplied by pipes from a distance of a quarter of a mile. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 14. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Durham: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £322. The church is an ancient structure, of which the body and the tower are of Norman architecture: the aisle is of later date; and in 1841 the whole of the interior was renewed, and eight handsome windows of a uniform style inserted, at an expense of £500. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded in 1601, by Elizabeth Jennison, of Walworth, who endowed it with £10 per annum; the income is now £52. 10., arising from endowments by the Rev. Edward Kirby, vicar of the parish, in 1697, and the Bishop of Durham in 1724. A mount here is supposed to have been the site of a Roman encampment. Catesby, one of the conspirators in the Gunpowder plot, resided at Midridge Grange, in the parish.

HEIGHTINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of WASHINGTON, Second division of the wapentake of LANGOE, parts of KESTIVEN, union and county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Lincoln; containing 526 inhabitants. It comprises 1350 acres of land. The village is pleasantly seated on the banks of a rivulet, one mile and a half south of the river Witham. The chapel is an ancient stone building, in which the master of Washington grammar school performs divine service every Sunday. The tithes were commuted for land in 1829. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HEIGHTLEY, a township, in the parish of MITFORD, union of MORPETH, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Morpeth; containing 111 inhabitants. This formed part of the possessions of Newminster Abbey. High and Low Heightley, the Loaning-End, Warrener's-Houses, and High and Low Espley, form one constablewick, containing about 1185 acres of land, of which 40 are occupied with wood. Espley is a commodious farmhold, pleasantly situated on a rising ground, four miles north-by-east from Mitford; Low Espley is also an agreeable place.

HEIGHTINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of ROCK, union of CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, Lower division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Bewdley. The river Severn flows on the east. The chapel is dedicated to St. Giles; and is a small edifice, situated in the village, and distant about two miles and a half from the parish church.

HEIGHTON (ST. MARTIN), a parish, in the union of NEWHAVEN, hundred of FLEXBOROUGH, rape of PEVEN-

SEY, E. division of SUSSEX, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Newhaven; containing 81 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Ouse, and comprises 923 acres, of which 552 are waste land or common; the surface is hilly, and the mountain called the Five Lords' Bridge commands extensive views. The living is a rectory, with that of Tarring-Neville united, valued in the king's books at £11. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage and incumbency of the Rev. Henry Wynch, with a net income of £412: the tithes of Heighton have been commuted for £150. The church, which was damaged by lightning in 1769, has nearly disappeared.

HELEN'S, ST., a market-town, in the parish and union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 11 miles (E. N. E.) from Liverpool, 20 (W.) from Manchester, 48 (S.) from Lancaster, and 198 (N. W.) from London; comprising part of the township of Eccleston, and the entire townships of Parr, Sutton, and Windle; and containing 17,849 inhabitants. This town, originally a small village, is now a thriving place, situated on an extensive coal-field, to which it principally owes its prosperity. The buildings are irregular, and cover a large extent of ground; water is supplied under an act passed in 1843, and in 1845 an act was obtained for paving, lighting, and otherwise improving the town, and for establishing a market. There are some very important glass-works, particularly for plate glass. In 1763, an incorporated company, styled the British Plate-Glass Company, erected a manufactory at Ravenhead, in the township of Sutton, and this concern having failed, was succeeded by another company, formed in 1794, whose manufactory covers an area of nearly 30 acres, and is surrounded by a lofty stone wall, on the outside of which are the habitations of the workmen: the erection of the building cost nearly £160,000. The first artisans were brought from France, and the glass now produced is equal, and in many respects superior, to the French and Venetian plates: the works, having been much increased within the last few years, are now the largest in the world, and are capable of producing 300,000 feet of glass annually. Two other plate-glass manufactories have since been erected, on an extensive scale: in the township of Eccleston are three manufactories for crown and flint glass, and bottles; and there are potteries, breweries, and a cotton-mill, in the neighbourhood, many of which are worked by steam. In 1830, works for smelting copper were established by the Bolivar Mining Association; the ore is brought from Columbia, and from 30 to 40 tons of copper are produced weekly. Similar works have been erected by the British and Foreign Copper Company; and Messrs. John Bibby and Sons of Liverpool, and Messrs. Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Company, of London, have works here in which they employ between 60 and 80 men in smelting copper-ore: the ore used by them is brought from Cornwall, Chili, South Australia, &c., and is sent hence in square cakes and round bolls to their works at Seacombe, near Birkenhead, to be there rolled and manufactured for the market. There are also several chymical-works. St. Helen's is connected with the Liverpool and Manchester railway by a branch line; and an act was passed in 1846 for a railway to Prescott and Huyton, five miles and a half in length, forming a second branch of the Manchester and Liverpool railway. The St. Helen's and Runcorn-Gap line, chiefly for the

conveyance of coal, is twelve miles in length: the original capital was £120,000; it was afterwards increased to £150,000, and the line was completed at a cost of £220,000. There is also a canal, one of the first cut in England, down which great quantities of coal are conveyed to Liverpool, &c. In the centre of the town is a large market-place, forming a fine square, on one side of which a commodious town-hall has been erected. A market is held on Saturday; and there are fairs on the Monday and Tuesday after Easter-week, and the first Friday and Saturday after September 8th. At the courts leet and baron of the lord of the manor of Windle, held in November, peace officers are appointed for the district. The powers of the county debt-court of St. Helen's, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Prescott.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £240; patrons, certain Trustees; impropiators, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church, originally dedicated to St. Helen, on being enlarged in 1816, was dedicated anew to St. Mary; it is a plain brick building, but the interior arrangements are exceedingly convenient, and it will accommodate 2500 persons: the organ was primarily constructed for the commemoration of Handel in Westminster Abbey. The parsonage-house, which has been rebuilt, is pleasantly situated one mile and three-quarters out of the town, and is a large and handsome building. At Parr is a church in the gift of the Incumbent of St. Helen's. St. Thomas's church was erected at a cost of £3300, and endowed with £150 per annum, by Peter Greenall, Esq., and is a cruciform structure in the early English style, capable of containing nearly 900 persons: the same gentleman built a very convenient parsonage-house and a schoolroom. The living is in the gift of the family of Greenall. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel. A school, subject to the control of the incumbent, is endowed with property producing £26 per annum. Another was founded in 1714, by a bequest from Sarah Cowley, who gave an estate at Hardshaw; it is situated at Moss Bank, in Windle, and is in connexion with the Established Church: more than 1000 children are educated, and divine service is regularly performed here every Sunday. The Sunday school connected with the old church was erected by subscription, and the proceeds of a bazaar, in 1819, at an expense of nearly £1000. There is also a Roman Catholic free school.

HELEN'S, ST., a parish, in the liberty of EAST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Ryde; containing 1373 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by Spithead, on the east by Brading harbour, and on the south by the parish of Brading; and comprises 1832 acres, of which 18 are waste land or common. The village occupies an agreeable situation, overlooking the English Channel and Brading haven, and is neatly built in the form of a square, inclosing a green. A hamlet named Sea-View is a place of favourite resort in summer; and near the site of a priory of Cluniac monks, a handsome mansion called the Priory has been erected. Not far from Sea-View is a quarry of excellent stone, which is raised for building purposes, and in which are found numerous rare fossils. The living is a perpetual curacy,

in the gift of Eton College, with a net income of £121: the tithes have been commuted for £265. 13. The original church was partly taken down at the commencement of the last century, in consequence of encroachments made by the sea, but part of the tower was left standing as a landmark. The second parish church, with the exception of the chancel, was rebuilt in 1830, at an expense of £600; it is a handsome cruciform edifice, with a square embattled tower, and contains a monument to Sir Nash Grose, a judge in the reign of George III., and one to his son, Capt. Grose, who fell at Waterloo. The district church of St. John, at Oakfield, was consecrated in July, 1843: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Incumbent of St. Helen's; net income, £100. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In a wood adjacent to the Priory mansion are some remains of an oratory; but no vestiges exist of the buildings of the priory, the ground on which it stood having been destroyed by the sea.

HELFORD, a small sea-port, in the parish of MAN-ACCAN, union of HELSTON, hundred of KERRIER, W. division of CORNWALL, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Falmouth. This place is situated on the southern side of the river Hel, and has a haven where some trade is carried on in timber and coal imported from Wales. Here is a meeting-house for Independents.

HELLABY, a hamlet, in the parish of STAINTON, union of DONCASTER, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Rotherham; containing 30 inhabitants. This place, in Domesday book called *Helgebi*, was probably so termed from its having been the *by* or residence of a person named Ella among the Saxons. The monks of Roche Abbey had a little property here, and among other landowners occur the family of Fretwell, who lived in the 16th and 17th centuries. Hellaby Hall is now a farmhouse.

HELLAND (*St. HELENA*), a parish, in the union of BODMIN, hundred of TRIGG, E. division of CORNWALL, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Bodmin; containing 300 inhabitants. Castlewood, here, derives its name from an ancient castle, of which only the mount, surrounded by a moat, is remaining; and opposite to it, in Lower Helland wood, is a similar relic. The parish comprises 2186 acres, of which 179 are common or waste; it is intersected by the river Camel, and the railroad from Wadebridge passes through part of it. The scenery derives much beauty from the windings of the river, the banks of which are lofty, and richly clothed with wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 9.; net income, £196; patron, William Morshead, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Dr. Richard Glynn Clobury, an eminent poet and physician, was born at Brodes, in the parish.

HELLESDON (*St. MARY*), a parish, partly within the city of NORWICH, and partly in the hundred of TAVERHAM (which latter portion is in the union of ST. FAITH), E. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Norwich; containing 400 inhabitants. It comprises 2001 acres, and is bounded on the west and south-west by the river Wensum. The living is a rectory, united to that of Drayton, and valued in the king's books at £12: the tithes have been commuted for £436, and the glebe comprises 29 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated and later styles, and consists of a nave,

chancel, and north aisle, with a small cupola surmounted by a spire; the churchyard contains an ancient cross. In a garden on the bank of the Wensum, a quantity of human bones was dug up, a few years since.

HELLIDON (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of FAWSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (S. W.) from Daventry; containing 420 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the borders of Warwickshire, and consists of $1478\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The situation of the village is very high, being more than 600 feet above the level of the sea. The river Leam rises here; and the Cherwell and Nene rise within two miles, the one flowing to Oxford and the other to Peterborough: the parish abounds, besides, in springs of beautiful water. The living is a vicarage; net income, £105; patron, the Rev. Charles Scrafton Holthouse; impropiator, Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart. The church is a plain building of the 14th century. In 1618, John Ball bequeathed £100 for the erection of a schoolroom, and a rent-charge of £10 a year towards the support of a master; the school now has an endowment of £20 per annum. There is a Sunday school with an endowment of £5. 15. a year.

HELLIFIELD, a township, in the parish of LONG PRESTON, union of SETTLE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Settle; containing 273 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Helgefelt*, or the Field of Helgh, its first Saxon possessor, was held by its mesne lords of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and by them of the Percys, as chief lords of the fee. The township comprises 3381a. 1r. 31p., of which 2968 acres are meadow and pasture, 254 common, 24 arable, and 78 wood; the soil is of moderate quality. Hellifield Peel, the residence of the Hamerton family, was embattled and fortified by Laurence Hamerton in the reign of Henry VI.; it has been modernised within the present century. The tithes have been commuted for £50. 5. 11. payable to the vicar, and £19. 15. 6. to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford.

HELLINGLY (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of HAILSHAM, hundred of DILL, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Hailsham; containing 1675 inhabitants. The roads from London to Eastbourne, and from Lewes to Hastings, both pass through the village. The only event of historical importance in reference to the parish, is the martyrdom of its Protestant minister, John Milles, who was burned at the stake at Lewes, in 1557. The ancient manor-house of the Horsehinges is still remaining, with the moat by which it was surrounded; and the interior displays some fine specimens of carved work. Fairs for cattle are held on the 9th of May and 29th of September. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8.; net income, £344; patron, the Earl of Chichester; impropiator, J. Calverley, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £658: the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is in the early and later English styles, with a tower which was rebuilt in 1836, when 112 additional sittings were obtained. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Calvinists. A detached portion of the parish is situated in the liberty of Ralpshurst, in the hundred of Danehill-Horsted. The union workhouse for able-bodied men and children was erected here in 1837.

HELMDON (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 6 miles (N.) from Brackley; containing 551 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1922 acres. The working of an excellent quarry of freestone here has been long discontinued, probably from want of facilities for conveyance. The parish is within the duchy of Lancaster, for which a court leet is held here by the crown. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 0½.; net income, £267; patrons, the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1758; the land comprises 60 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style; the nave is lighted by a fine range of clerestory windows, and in the chancel are a piscina and some sedilia, nearly perfect, and of elegant design. A place of worship for Baptists has been opened.

HELMINGHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK, 9 miles (N. by E.) from Ipswich; containing 284 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises by measurement 2438 acres, has belonged for many generations to the family of Tollemache, whose seat, Helmingham Hall, is still kept up. The present mansion is comparatively modern, and is pleasantly situated in an extensive park, remarkable for the stateliness of its timber; the house is surrounded by a moat with drawbridges. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18, and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £461: the glebe comprises 37 acres. The church is an ancient edifice in the early and decorated English styles, with a handsome tower of flint erected in the reign of Henry VI., and contains many splendid memorials of the Tollemaches.

HELMINGTON, with HUNWICK.—See HUNWICK.

HELMSLEY (*ST. MATTHEW*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK; comprising the townships of Beadlam, Laskill-Pasture, Rivaulx, and Sproxtton, and the chapelries of Bilsdale-Midcable, Haram, and Pockley; and containing 3475 inhabitants, of whom 1465 are in the town, 23 miles (N.) from York, and 218 (N. by W.) from London. This place, which is of great antiquity, and was formerly of considerable importance, derives its name from *elm* and *slac*, a narrow vale. It belonged in the reigns of Richard I. and John to the family of Roos, who in 1200 built a strong castle for their baronial residence, which in the parliamentary war, being garrisoned for the king, was besieged and taken by Fairfax, in 1644, and soon afterwards dismantled by order of the parliament. The remains of this structure, which stood on an eminence, and was surrounded by a double moat, consist principally of detached portions of the state apartments and the offices, and part of the keep and gateway. The town is situated on the declivity of a small eminence, sloping gently towards the river Rye, which gives name to the wapentake; the houses are mostly built of stone, with thatched roofs, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs and from a rivulet called the Boro' Beck, which, after running through the town, falls into the Rye near Helmsley bridge. The environs are extremely pleasant, being diversified with extensive woods and fertile valleys.

Duncombe Park, a noble mansion within a mile of Helmsley, was built in 1718, of the Doric order, from a design by Vanbrugh. There are some mines of coal, chiefly of an inferior description, on the moors; and good limestone is quarried for building. The market is on Saturday; the fairs are on May 19th, July 16th, Oct. 1st and 2nd, and Nov. 5th and 6th, for cattle, sheep, and linen and woollen cloth. The powers of the county debt-court of Helmsley, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Helmsley.

The parish is 16 miles long, from north to south, and comprises about 50,000 acres. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 8. 6½.; patron, Lord Feversham: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £405, and the glebe comprises 36 acres. The church is a large and handsome structure, partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with later insertions, and having a tower at the west end; it contains some elegant screen-work, and an hexagonal font of early English character. At Haram and Pockley are chapels of ease, the latter built in 1822, at the expense of the late Lord Feversham. Bilsdale forms a separate incumbency. There are places of worship for Independents, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyans. The poor-law union comprises 47 parishes or places, and contains a population of 12,010. George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, after he had withdrawn from the court and cabinet of Charles II., spent a considerable portion of his time here, this period of his life being distinguished by revelries and profligacy which soon reduced him to comparative indigence: he died at Kirkby-Moorside in April, 1687.

HELMSLEY, GATE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of YORK, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 6¼ miles (E. N. E.) from York; containing 306 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from York to Bridlington, and comprises 470 acres, in nearly equal portions of arable and pasture; the soil is in general gravel, and the scenery pleasing. A private asylum for lunatics was established in 1821, by Mr. James Martin; the grounds around it are extensive. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £2; net income, £114; patron, the Prebendary of Osbaldwick in the Cathedral of York; impropiators, the family of Barratt: the tithes were commuted for land in 1769. The church is an ancient edifice with a tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HELMSLEY, UPPER (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the wapentake of BULMER, union and N. riding of YORK, 7½ miles (N. E. by E.) from York; containing 68 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 800 acres, of which about 400 are meadow and pasture, 200 arable, 30 woodland, and nearly 200 waste; the surface is elevated, the soil various, and the scenery pleasing and picturesque. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £97, and the glebe comprises 2 acres. The church is a neat brick edifice, built about fifty years since, at the sole expense of Mrs. Jane Wilmer.

HELOUGHTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK, 4¼ miles (S. W. by W.) from Fakenham; containing 356 inhabitants. It comprises 1637*a.* 3*r.* 36*p.*, of which 959 acres are arable, 335 pasture and meadow,

and 50 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of South Rainham united, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patrons and impropiators, the family of Townshend: the great tithes have been commuted for £299. 14., the vicarial for £184. 12., and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church, which is chiefly in the early English style, consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower. At the inclosure, in 1819, thirty acres were allotted to the poor for fuel.

HELPERBY, a township, in the parish of BRAFFERTON, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Boroughbridge; containing 645 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1900 acres of land, the property of various owners: the village adjoins that of Brafferton, with which it forms one long street; and the river Swale passes on the west.

HELPERTHORPE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Sledmere; containing 160 inhabitants. It comprises 3000 acres, of which about 150 are pasture and wood, and the remainder arable land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 7.; net income, £178; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of York: the tithes were commuted for land in 1801. The church, a small edifice with a low tower, was thoroughly repaired in 1829. There being no burial-ground, the parishioners use that at Weaverthorpe.

HELPRINGHAM (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from Sleaford; containing, with the hamlet of Thorpe-Latimer, 774 inhabitants, and comprising 3202 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4.; net income, £149; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Mitchinson; impropiators, S. J. Baxter, Esq., and others. The glebe comprises 84 acres. The church is principally in the decorated English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire. There are places of worship for Baptists and Primitive Methodists.

HELPSTONE (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Market-Deeping; containing 513 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1750 acres. There are quarries of stone for common building purposes and for the roads. The village is neatly built; and in the centre is an ancient cross. The Helpstone station of the Syston and Peterborough railway is midway between Stamford and Peterborough, being six and a quarter miles from each town. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 5.; net income, £99; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam; impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge: the tithes were commuted for land in 1774. The church has traces of Norman design, with insertions in the early, decorated, and later English styles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Under an inclosure award in 1774, twenty acres of land were allotted, which are let in small portions, producing £40 per annum, to be distributed among the poor.

HELSEBY, a township, in the parish of FRODSHAM, union of RUNCORN, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$

miles (S. W. by W.) from Frodsham; containing 572 inhabitants. It comprises 1054 acres, of a sandy and a marshy soil. There is a freestone-quarry. A national school was established in 1846.

HELINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Kendal; containing 310 inhabitants. This place has been for many generations the property of the Strickland family, of whom Sir Walter de Strickland lived here in the reign of King John, and William was bishop of Carlisle in 1400: the male line of the family has been successive and uninterrupted for more than 700 years. SIZERGH HALL, the fine old Gothic seat of the Stricklands, stands in the midst of highly fertilized grounds beautifully interspersed with wood, though at the foot of a wild and sterile hill. When it was first erected has not been clearly ascertained; it is supposed to have been at the time of the Conquest; but it is still very perfect, having been frequently repaired and enlarged, and preserves its ancient formidable appearance. It contains many stately apartments, some of which are beautifully wainscoted with richly carved black oak, and adorned with paintings; the dining-room is particularly spacious, and the "Queen's room" is so called from Catherine Parr, consort of Henry VIII., having lodged here after the king's death. In the border wars, the lord of this mansion could bring into the field 290 bowmen and billmen. The present owner is Walter Charles Strickland, Esq., who recently attained his majority.

The township comprises, including roads, 3250 acres, of which 875 were common land, now inclosed: the high lands, called Helsington barrows, are rocky, but suitable to the growth of wood; the low lands are arable, and are extremely productive. The drainage of the latter, under a local act, was effected at a cost of £14,500; and nearly 200 acres of the high common lands have been planted since January, 1846. The grounds belonging to Sizergh House consist of about 1884 acres, including lands adjoining the domain. The river Kent, the Lancaster and Kendal canal, the Lancaster road to Kendal and Milnthorpe, and the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, all pass through the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Kendal; net income, £125. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, was founded in 1726, by John Jackson, of Holeslack, who endowed it with an estate. A school is supported by subscription.

HELSTON, or HELLESTON (*St. Michael*), a borough and market-town, and the head of a union, in the parish of WENDRON, possessing separate jurisdiction, but locally in the hundred of KERRIER, W. division of CORNWALL, 17 miles from Truro, and 279 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 3584 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity, and in the Domesday survey formed part of the royal demesnes, under the appellation of Henliston. King John, among other privileges bestowed on the town, made it a free borough, and gave the inhabitants power



Seal and Arms.

to have a mercatorial guild; Edward I. made it one of the stannary towns, and Edward III. granted a confirmation of the charter of John, and the right of a weekly market and annual fairs. The town is situated on the great road from Exeter and Plymouth, through Falmouth, to the Land's End, upon the declivity of a hill to the east of the little river Cober; and comprises four principal streets, diverging at right angles from the market-place, in the centre of which is the guildhall, lately erected on the site of the ancient market-house. It is paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are supplied with water by a stream which, flowing through the green that skirts the town, gives a neat and agreeable aspect to the place. Assemblies are held during the winter, in a spacious ball-room at the Angel inn; and a handsome structure called the Subscription Rooms, comprising a reading-room, library, savings' bank, and accommodation for other societies, has been erected at a cost of £1600. At the eastern extremity of the street which takes its name from the building, is the Coinage Hall, a well-constructed edifice, but since the recent act abolishing the duty, no longer used for that purpose; and at the western extremity, is a monumental arch, erected to the memory of Mr. Humphrey Gylls, who died in 1834.

In the neighbourhood are mines of tin, lead, and copper, which are very productive, especially the famous tin-mine of Huel Vor, about three miles westward from the town, the works of which extend more than a mile and a half under ground. The operations of roasting (according to the improved plan invented by Mr. Brunton) and smelting are carried on upon the spot; and the expense of working the mine has been estimated at £5000 per month, notwithstanding which, the proprietors are said, on one occasion, to have obtained a clear profit of £7000 in three months. A considerable number of the population is employed in the manufacture of shoes, sent to the neighbouring towns for sale; and there are some ancient and extensive quarries, from which has been raised the stone for the erection of nearly all the houses in the town. About three miles distant is the harbour of Port Leven, which has been of late much improved, and affords a facility of communication by sea. Markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs on the Saturdays before Mid-Lent Sunday and Palm-Sunday, on Whit-Monday, July 20th, September 9th, October 28th, and the first, second, and third Saturdays before Christmas-eve. A handsome butchers' and poultry market was opened in June, 1838, adjoining the old market.

Helston received its first charter from King John, in 1201, and since that time fourteen others have been granted, under the last of which, that of George III., dated September 3rd, 1774, the CORPORATION consisted of a mayor and four aldermen, forming the common-council and governing body, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, &c. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the control is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and there are other justices appointed under a commission, also a recorder, and a separate court of quarter-sessions. The Guildhall, a handsome edifice erected at an expense of £6000, contains a stately hall for the transaction of public business, with court-rooms

and the requisite offices; and underneath is a spacious market for corn. A commodious prison has been erected. The borough sent two members to parliament from the 26th of Edward I., to the 2nd of William IV., when it was deprived of one by the Reform act. The right of election, under the charter of 1774, was vested in the freemen, who were chosen by the corporation, and held their franchise for life; but by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the non-resident electors, except within seven miles, were disfranchised, and the privilege was extended to £10 householders within an enlarged district, comprising 5072 acres, which, for elective purposes, was substituted for the ancient borough: the mayor is returning officer. The petty-sessions for the west division of the hundred of Kerrier are held here, every alternate Saturday. The powers of the county debt-court of Helston, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Helston.

The LIVING is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Wendron: the tithes have been commuted for £135. The present church, a good edifice with a lofty pinnacled tower, standing on an eminence to the north of the town, was built in 1762, at an expense of £6000, the benefaction of Earl Godolphin; and has been repewed, and a gallery and handsome porch added, at an expense of £1850. There are places of worship for Baptists, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; also a small grammar school. The poor-law union comprises 18 parishes or places, with a population of 32,546. Here was a castle, of which some vestiges existed when Leland visited the town, in the reign of Henry VIII.; the site is now a bowling-green. At the village of St. John, adjoining Helston, was a priory or hospital, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £14. 7. 4. Near the town is Loe Pool, one of the most considerable lakes in the county, formed by an accumulation of the waters of the river, confined by a sandbank thrown up by the waves of the sea, through which an opening is made occasionally to drain the lake. Helston has from time immemorial been noted for a popular festival held on the 8th of May, called "the Furrey," and supposed to have been derived from the Roman Floralia, or games in honour of the goddess Flora: on this occasion, persons parade and dance through the streets and in the houses with garlands of flowers, and all ranks partake of the pleasures of dancing and various rural amusements.

HELTON, a township in the parish of ASKHAM, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 6 miles (S.) from Penrith; containing 193 inhabitants.

HELTON, or HILTON, a township, and formerly a chapelry, in the parish of BONGATE, or ST. MICHAEL, APPLEBY, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 3 miles (E.) from Appleby; containing 271 inhabitants. It comprises about 6054 acres, of which the inclosed land is of good quality; the remainder consists of a common called Brackenber Moor, and of the hilly moors above the village of Hilton. The London Lead Company work mines here, which are very productive, and they have also a mill for smelting the ore, which yields a considerable quantity of silver. The chapel has long been demolished.

HEMBLINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BLOFIELD, hundred of WALSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Acle; containing

284 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 739 acres. About a mile to the north-west of the church, is the scattered hamlet of Pedam, in which is a fine lake of ten acres, with a picturesque waterfall, the scenery around which has been artificially embellished with grottos, and heaps of rude stones piled in the form of arches, interspersed with clusters of trees. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £56; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, whose tithes have been commuted for £290. 5. 6. The church is an ancient structure, in the early and decorated English styles.

HEMBURY, BROAD.—See BROADHEMBURY.

HEMEL-HEMPSTEAD.—See HEMPSTEAD, HEMEL.

HEMINGBROUGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, partly in the union of HOWDEN, and partly in that of SELBY, wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelries of Barlby, and Cliff with Lund, and the townships of Brackenholme with Woodhall, South Duffield, Menthorpe with Bowthorpe, and Osgodby, 1953 inhabitants, of whom 475 are in the township of Hemingbrough, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Selby. The parish comprises about 9000 acres, of which four-fifths are arable land: the Hull and Selby railway passes through it, and at Cliff is a station, where coal and lime are unloaded for the convenience of the neighbourhood. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the north bank of the river Ouse. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £85; impropiators, the families of Wilson, Tweedy, and others. The church is a cruciform structure, principally in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty octangular spire; it was made collegiate in 1426, and the revenue of the society, at the Dissolution, was valued at £84. 11. There is a chapel at Barlby, erected in 1777, by subscription; and at Hemingbrough, Cliff, and South Duffield are places of worship for dissenters. A school is endowed with £35 per annum.

HEMINGBY (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, N. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Horncastle; containing 373 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated in a valley, watered by the river Bane, and comprises by measurement 2003 acres. A statute-fair is held in the week after Old May-day. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 8. $6\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of King's College, Cambridge: the income arises from land appropriated in lieu of tithes, and comprising 421 acres, valued at £500. The church, which was rebuilt about the beginning of the last century, is a plain edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, and contains a handsome marble monument to the Rev. Joseph Carr, who was for forty years rector of the parish, and died in 1768. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is partly supported by endowment. Almshouses of five tenements were founded by Lady Jane Dymoke, widow of the Champion of England, who in 1727 endowed them with 174 acres of land and £300 in the funds, now producing an income of £120 per annum.

HEMINGFIELD, a hamlet, in the township of WOMBWELL, parish of DARFIELD, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Barnsley; con-

taining 346 inhabitants. It abounds with coal, of which several mines are in full operation, and there are some extensive quarries of good building-stone: the Dearne and Dove canal passes through the hamlet. A national school was built by John Birks, Esq., who transferred it to the trustees of Ellis' charity, on their endowing it with £15 per annum.

HEMINGFORD, ABBOTS (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of ST. IVES, hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from St. Ives; containing 564 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2370 acres, of which 1966 are arable, and 410 pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Lady Olivia B. Sparrow: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801; the land comprises 500 acres, valued at £500.

HEMINGFORD, GREY (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of ST. IVES, hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. by S.) from St. Ives; containing 910 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Ouse, which is navigable from Bedford to Lynn; and comprises 1110a. 1r. 6p. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 16. 10.; net income, £177; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; appropriator, the Bishop of Ely. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1806; the glebe comprises 75a. 3r. 6p.

HEMINGSTON (*St. Gregory*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (S. E.) from Needham-Market; containing 381 inhabitants, and consisting of 1444 acres. Hemingston Hall is a good mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1558. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 11. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Sir W. F. F. Middleton, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £369. 5. 5., and the glebe comprises 67 acres. The church, a handsome structure in the later English style, with an embattled tower, contains monuments to the Brand and Colville families.

HEMINGTON, a township, in the parish of LOCKINGTON, union of SHARDLOW, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 9 miles (S. E.) from Derby; containing 381 inhabitants. This township lies on the road from Tamworth to Nottingham, and comprises about 1200 acres, of which two-thirds are pasture, and the remainder arable: it was inclosed in 1789. The surface is hilly; the soil is gravelly below the village, above it marly and stronger. Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart., is chief proprietor, and lord of the manor, which was held by the Harpur family as early as 1580, and previously by the Crophulls. Hemington was anciently a separate parish, and had a church, of which there are still large remains, partly converted into two dwellings, adjoining the ruins of the tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HEMINGTON (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of POLEBROOKE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Oundle; containing 147 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the borders of Huntingdonshire, and consists of 1309a. 38p. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the family of Montagu, and is endowed with 100 acres of land, in lieu of tithes; net income, £70. The church, rebuilt in 1666, with the exception of the

tower, which is of ancient date, is a small neat edifice, and contains some stone seats or stalls said to have been removed from Fotheringay church or castle. A school was endowed with £8 per annum, in 1619, by the Rev. Nicholas Latham. The remains of antiquity are a square encampment in a field called Elland's Pasture, and part of an old manor-house, in which is a fine mantelpiece of stone.

HEMINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of FROME, hundred of KILMERSDON, E. division of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Frome; containing 483 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Hardington united, valued in the king's books at £13. 14. 7.; net income, £641; patron, Lord Poltimore. Here is a school with a small endowment.

HEMLEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of COLNEIS, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Woodbridge; containing 71 inhabitants. The parish comprises 741*a.* 32*p.*; and the river Deben, which is navigable, skirts it on the east. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £150.

HEMLINGTON, a township, in the parish of STAIN-TON, union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Stokesley; containing 71 inhabitants. The township forms part of the district called Cleveland, and comprises by computation 1076 acres: the village is situated on the road from Stokesley to Stockton.

HEMLINGTON-ROW, a township, in the parish of BRANCEPETH, union of AUCKLAND, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 435 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Crook to Willington, a short distance north-west of the river Wear, and comprises about 1580 acres of land. The tithes have been commuted for £85. 5.

HEMPHOLME, a township, in the parish of LEVEN, union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Beverley; containing 109 inhabitants. The township includes the hamlets of Hempholme, Hayholme, and Hallytreeholme; and comprises about 1285 acres. The principal house is situated on a hill, whence a prospect is obtained of the carrs stretching south-east to Leven, and north-east towards Brandsburton, Beeford, and North Frodingham: the vicinity is well wooded.

HEMPNALL (*St. Margaret*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union and hundred of DEPWADE, E. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Long Stratton; containing 1255 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Hemenhall, is situated two miles east of the road from Norwich to Ipswich, and comprises about 3627 acres, whereof 2681 are arable, 661 pasture, and 250 woodland. Great quantities of hurdles and hoops are made; and fairs are held on Whit-Monday and December 2nd. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patron, I. T. Mott, Esq.; impropiator and incumbent, the Rev. R. Rolfe. The great tithes have been commuted for £599. 15., and the vicarial for £382. 15.; the glebe consists of 46 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square

embattled tower. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

HEMPSTEAD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of FRESHWELL, N. division of ESSEX, 5 miles (N. W.) from Finchingfield; containing 798 inhabitants. This parish, which was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Great Sampford, comprises 3507*a.* 1*r.* 11*p.* The soil is generally a stiff clay, with a substratum of marl, and by draining is rendered tolerably fertile; the surface is richly wooded. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Great Sampford. The church, an ancient edifice with a lofty tower, is situated on an eminence nearly in the centre of the parish; on the north side is a sepulchral chapel, in which are several monuments to the Harvey family, including one to the memory of the celebrated Dr. Harvey, who was buried here on the 26th of June, 1657. The ancient mansion of Hempstead Hall is about two miles distant from the church, in a north-eastern direction: the manor, at the time of the Domesday survey, belonged to Richard Fitz-Gislebert, from whom it passed to one of the earls of Clare; it soon afterwards came to the Veres, earls of Oxford, and among subsequent owners have been the families of Watevil, Cotton, and Harvey, the last of whom held it for many generations.

HEMPSTEAD (*St. Swithin*), a parish, in the Middle division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, union, and E. division of the county, of GLOUCESTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. W. by W.) from Gloucester; containing 224 inhabitants. The Gloucester and Berkeley canal passes through the parish, and the navigable river Severn runs along its western boundary. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income £449; patron, J. Higford, Esq. In a field are vestiges of some earthworks thrown up by the royalists during the civil war.

HEMPSTEAD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the hundred of HAPPING, E. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Stalham; containing 175 inhabitants. It comprises 907*a.* 2*r.* 5*p.*, of which 679 acres are arable, 207 pasture and meadow, and the remainder roads and waste. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Lessingham consolidated, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 8.; net income, £542; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The tithes of the parish have been commuted for £273. 10., and there are 48 acres of glebe. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the nave is separated from the chancel by a richly carved screen, in the lower compartments of which are figures of the Apostles.

HEMPSTEAD (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, W. division of NORFOLK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from Holt; containing 296 inhabitants. It comprises 1756*a.* 2*r.* 8*p.*, of which 1187 acres are arable, 200 in sheep-walks, 184 meadow and pasture, 161 woodland, and the remainder common and roads. In the vale of the Glaven is a large decoy for wild-fowl. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 6.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich: the great tithes have been commuted for £270, and the vicarial for £140; the glebe comprises 15*a.* 3*r.* 9*p.* The church consists of a nave, with a low brick tower at the north-west end erected in 1744.



Corporation Seal.

HEMPSTEAD, HEMEL (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **DACORUM**, county of **HERTFORD**; containing, with the chapelries of Bovingdon and Flaunden, 7268 inhabitants, of whom 5901 are in the town, $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Hertford, and 23 (N. W.) from London. This place appears from the name

to owe its origin to the Saxons, by whom, on account of its situation among the hills near the confluence of the rivers Gade and Bulborn, it was called *Hean Hampstede*, implying a dwelling in a high or elevated situation. It was given by Offa, King of Mercia, to the abbey of St. Alban's. In Domesday book it is noticed under the names *Henamstede* and *Hamelamstede*, from which latter its present appellation is evidently deduced. The town is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, in a fertile valley watered by the river Gade, which has its source within a distance of four miles; and consists chiefly of one street, nearly a mile in length, partially paved and lighted: the houses are irregularly built, but of neat and respectable appearance, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The principal article of manufacture is straw-plat, which affords employment to nearly all the women and children of the labouring class; and there are several corn and paper mills in the vicinity. The Grand Junction canal, by means of which the neighbourhood is supplied with coal from Staffordshire and Leicestershire, and the London and Birmingham railway, pass through Box Moor, within one mile of the town, where is a station. The market is on Thursday, and is one of the largest in the county; a market is also held on the morning of the same day for straw-plat. The fairs are on Holy-Thursday, for cattle and sheep; the Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, for horses, cattle, and sheep; on the last Friday in June, for the sale of wool; and the third Monday in September, which is a statute-fair for hiring servants. The inhabitants received a charter of incorporation from Henry VIII., which was renewed to them by Cromwell on their acceding to the solemn league and covenant. By this charter, the government is vested in a bailiff, who is assisted by a jury of the principal inhabitants, acting as his council; the bailiff is chosen on St. Andrew's day, but possesses no magisterial authority. The court leet of the lord of the manor is, by permission of the bailiff, held in the town-hall, a long narrow building supported on square wooden pillars; where, also, a meeting of the county magistrates takes place every alternate week.

The parish, exclusively of the two chapelries, comprises 7136 acres, of which 320 are waste land or common. The **LIVING** is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 1. $10\frac{1}{2}$., and in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London (the appropriators), on the nomination of the Bishop of Lincoln. The great tithes of Hemel-Hempstead have been commuted for £1819, and the small for £501. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, partly in the Norman style, with an embattled tower surmounted by a lofty

spire: the chancel is finely groined, and the east window embellished with painted glass; there is also a finely painted window at the west end, presented by the late Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart. The building has been enlarged, and a gallery built. The chapelries of Bovingdon and Flaunden were in 1834 separated from the mother church, and endowed. A district church has been erected on Box Moor, and endowed independently of the vicar, who, however, has the presentation; net income, £150. It contains 400 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £400 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Huntingtonians, and Wesleyans. A charity school for boys, endowed with £25 per annum, and a school for girls, which has £13. 10. per annum, have been consolidated. The West Herts Infirmary, at first established at Piccott's-End, in the parish, and supported by subscription, has lately been endowed with £100 per annum for the house surgeon by Sir John Saunders Sebright, who has also erected a spacious building at the south entrance to the town. The union of Hemel-Hempstead comprises 6 parishes or places, and contains 11,499 inhabitants: the poor-house, built in 1836, stands on an elevated and healthy spot overlooking the town, and is calculated to contain 200 paupers.

The remains of the old mansion-house of the Bury family, originally the residence of Sir Richard Combe, a favourite of Henry VIII.'s, consist only of a gateway, from a window over which the king is said to have delivered the charter. In Lockers' House are some curious apartments, thought to have been built by that monarch, and in the ceilings of which the royal arms are still preserved. There are also some remains of ancient buildings at a place called Heaven's Gate, on the north-east boundary of the parish. At Piccott's-End, and at Noak Mill, in the vicinity of the town, are saline and chalybeate springs, said to be similar to the waters of Cheltenham; and many petrifications of sponge and other fossils, susceptible of a very high polish, are found in the vicinity, which abounds likewise with fine specimens of chalcedony. Dr. Hugh Smith, an eminent physician and medical lecturer, was born at Hemel-Hempstead, in the year 1733; and Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart., pre-eminently distinguished for his skill in surgery, and who died in 1841, resided in the neighbourhood.

HEMPSTON, BROAD, a parish, in the union of **NEWTON-ABBOTT**, hundred of **HAYTOR**, Teignbridge and S. division of **DEVON**, 4 miles (S. E.) from Ashburton; containing 747 inhabitants. The parish is situated in a secluded part of the county, about two miles and a half from the river Dart, and comprises by survey 1963 acres, of which 1897 are in a profitable state of cultivation. Excellent limestone is abundant, and two quarries are wrought for burning into lime. Many of the females are employed in weaving serge for the manufacturers of Totnes and Ashburton. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £25. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; the impropriation belongs to the Corporations of Rochester and Maidstone. The tithes have been commuted for £266, and the glebe comprises 34 acres. The church is a plain neat structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HEMPSTON, LITTLE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **TOTNES**, hundred of **HAYTOR**, Paignton and S. divisions of **DEVON**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. by E.)

from Totnes ; containing 268 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Exeter to Plymouth, and partly bounded by the river Dart, comprises 1235a. 1r. : limestone is quarried for repairing the roads and for burning into lime. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 15. 2½., and in the patronage of the Crown : the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church, a well-built structure with a square embattled tower, contains monuments with recumbent effigies of Knights Templars, some screen-work, and painted glass. The old glebe-house, supposed to have been erected in the reign of Richard II., is still preserved as a farmhouse, though a new residence has been erected for the incumbent, in a handsome style. There are benefactions amounting to £30 per annum for the poor. The Rev. Stephen Weston, eminent for his attainments in oriental literature, was rector of the parish for many years.

HEMPTON, with PATCHWAY, a tything, in the parish of ALMONDSBURY, union of THORNBURY, Lower division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6½ miles (S. by W.) from Thornbury ; containing 356 inhabitants.

HEMPTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK, ¾ of a mile (S. W.) from Fakenham ; containing 447 inhabitants. A priory was founded here in the reign of Henry I., for Augustine canons, to whom King John granted a fair ; and in the 4th of Edward I., the prior obtained leave for a market on Tuesday, but it has long been discontinued. Slight vestiges of the priory remain on the farm called the Abbey Farm. The revenue at the Dissolution was £39. 0. 9. The parish comprises about 500 acres, of which 300 are arable, 124 pasture and meadow, and 68 acres sheep-walks. Cattle and horse fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday and Nov. 22nd, and the latter is remarkable for its extensive show of cattle. The houses of the village are dispersed on the margin of a fine green. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown. The church was standing in the 12th of Henry VII., but was at length taken down, and the parishioners now attend Fakenham church. In a tumulus on the heath, an urn has been dug up.

HEMPTON, a township, in the parish of DEDDINGTON, union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, 1½ mile (W.) from Deddington ; containing 305 inhabitants.

HEMSBY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of WEST FLEGG, E. division of NORFOLK, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Yarmouth ; containing 591 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the sea, and comprises 1743 acres, of which 1412 are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of 57 acres of waste or common, good meadow land. The Hall, a neat mansion with tastefully laid out grounds, is the residence of R. Copeman, Esq., lord of the manor, who holds a court in November. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 8. ; patron and chief impropriator, Mr. Copeman. The great tithes have been commuted for £75, and the small for £185 : the vicar has a glebe of 27 acres. The church is principally in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower ; the font is curiously sculptured. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. At the inclosure,

fifteen acres were allotted to the poor for fuel, and nine acres to be let out in portions for gardens.

HEMSWELL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, W. division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7½ miles (E.) from Gainsborough ; containing 399 inhabitants. The living, formerly a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 13. 4., is now a perpetual curacy : net income, £63 ; patron, the Rev. J. Adcock. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1792. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In the parish is the hamlet of Spittal, which derives its name from an hospital, founded for poor widows prior to the 16th of Edward II., and which is under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln : attached to it is a small chapel. A sessions-house was built in 1620, by Chief Justice Wray. A fair is held in the hamlet on November 22nd.

HEMSWORTH (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 6½ miles (S. S. W.) from Pontefract ; containing 1005 inhabitants. The parish includes the hamlet of Little Hemsworth, and comprises by computation 4120 acres. There are some quarries of gritstone. The village, which is large and well built, is situated on a gentle eminence, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 1. 0½. ; net income, £1064 ; patron, W. B. Wrightson, Esq. : the tithes were commuted for land and a corn rent in 1803. The church is a handsome structure, chiefly in the later English style, with some windows at the east end in the decorated style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded in the reign of Henry VIII., by Robert Holgate, Archbishop of York, who endowed it with property producing in 1826 £400 per annum, but now yielding only £98, to which, however, may be added fines on the renewal of leases. Attached to the foundation is a scholarship in St. John's College, Cambridge, with preference to natives of Wakefield, Felkirk, and Hemsworth. The archbishop also founded an hospital for a master, ten brethren, and ten sisters, and endowed it with lands producing a rental of £2300, exclusive of fines on the renewal of leases ; the master, who must be in holy orders, receives one-fifth of the income, and the remainder is equally divided among the brethren and sisters, yielding to each of them about £100 per annum. The building consists of a handsome range of houses, with a chapel in the centre, and a good house for the master at the southern extremity.

HEMYOCK (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, hundred of HEMYOCK, Cullompton and N. divisions of DEVON, 5 miles (S.) from Wellington ; containing 1222 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Culm, and comprises 4704 acres, of which 787 are waste land or common. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32. 0. 7½. ; net income, £694 ; patron, Gen. Popham : the glebe comprises 120 acres. There is a chapel of ease at Culm-Davey. The Baptists and Wesleyans have places of worship. Here are the remains of a castle, which is said to have been garrisoned by the parliamentary forces during the civil war ; the east entrance has a pointed doorway, and there are the relics of five towers. At the northern extremity of the parish is a large cairn.

HENBURY, with **PEXALL**, a township, in the parish of **PRESTBURY**, union and hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Macclesfield; containing 453 inhabitants. The manor of Henbury cum Pexall belonged anciently to the Mainwarings, from whom it passed by marriage to the Trussells; and about the close of the 14th century, it became the property of the Davenports. Sir Foulke Lucy, who married the heiress of this branch of that ancient family, was lord of the manor in 1662; he afterwards sold the estate to Sir William Meredith, Bart., whose descendant of the same name conveyed it by sale about the year 1779 to John Bower Jodrell, Esq. The township lies on the road from Macclesfield to Knutsford, and comprises 1492 acres, of a gravelly soil. A church was consecrated on February 20th, 1845; it is a neat edifice, with a spire rising nearly 70 feet, and cost about £1600, one-half of which was given by Major Marsland, of Henbury Hall, who endowed the living with £1000. The total net income is £120; patron, the Bishop of Chester.

HENBURY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the unions of **CLIFTON** and **THORNBURY**, partly in the Lower division of the hundred of **BERKELEY**, and partly in the Lower and Upper divisions of the hundred of **HENBURY**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Bristol; containing, with the chapelry of Aust, and the tythings of Charlton, Compton, King's-Weston, and Lawrence-Weston, 2439 inhabitants. This parish is supposed to have derived its name from the Saxon *Hean* or *Hen*, Old, and *Byrig*, a fortified place. It is bounded on the west by the Severn, and on the south-west by the river Avon, which falls into the former at the Swash: the estimated number of acres is about 12,000, chiefly meadow and pasture; the surface is partly flat, and that portion of it in which the village is situated is gradually rising ground. The village is remarkably pleasant, and, from its vicinity to Bristol, is the residence of many of the opulent citizens. There are two passages of the Severn in the parish; the old one in the hamlet of Redwick, and that at Aust, where the river is nearly two miles across. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £30; joint patrons, Viscount Middleton, Sir S. Smyth, Bart., E. F. Colston, Esq., and the Rev. C. Gore; impropiator, H. C. Lippincott, Esq. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £838. The church is a spacious and handsome edifice in the early English style, with decorated and later insertions: the churchyard is surrounded with ivy-mantled walls, and enlivened with numerous evergreens. There are chapels of ease at Aust and Northwick. A free school, or hospital, was founded in 1623, by Anthony Edmonds, and endowed by him with the proceeds of certain lands: the income, augmented in 1736 by a bequest from Christopher Cole, Esq., is about £130; but the charity has been suspended since 1815, in consequence of great injury done to the property by an inundation of the Severn. In 1756, Robert Sandford bequeathed £1500, the proceeds to be employed in instructing poor children. Here are the remains of an old chapel dedicated to St. Blazius, a Spanish martyr, near which is a castellated summer-house, called Blaize Castle, commanding a most delightful prospect; and upon the hill whereon the building stands is an encampment, with triple ramparts and two

deep ditches, having two entrances at the opposite angles, on the line of the ancient Fosse-way: this work is commonly ascribed to the Britons, but the discovery of coins and other relics evinces its occupation by the Romans.

HENDERSKELF, or **CASTLE-HOWARD**, an extra-parochial liberty, adjoining the parish of **BULMER**, in the wapentake of **BULMER**, union of **MALTON**, N. riding of **YORK**, 3 miles (N.) from Whitwell; containing 157 inhabitants. Henderskelf is situated in the midst of a fertile and well-wooded country, and comprises about 1620 acres of land, nearly the whole of which is comprehended in the park and pleasure-grounds of the Earl of Carlisle, in whom are vested all the rights and privileges of the manor. The mansion of Castle-Howard, the splendid family seat of the earls, was commenced in 1701, and completed in 1731, on the site of the old castle of Henderskelf, accidentally destroyed by fire; it is in the Grecian style, from designs by Sir John Vanbrugh, and has a front extending upwards of 360 feet. The interior is tastefully fitted up; the walls and dome are painted in fresco by Peligrini, and among other devices are, the Fall of Phaeton, Apollo and Midas, the Nine Muses, and the twelve signs of the Zodiac. Here is an ample and choice collection of paintings, statues, busts, &c., with a museum, and an antique gallery replete with curiosities. At the junction of beautiful avenues, and bordered on each side with lofty trees, stands a stately quadrangular obelisk, 100 feet in height, erected in 1714, to commemorate the victories of the Duke of Marlborough; and about half a mile eastward of the house is an Ionic temple, with four porticos, and a magnificent interior. The grounds are ornamented with several pieces of water, and on the north side is a lake covering one hundred acres. The chapel was built about eighty years since, in a very superior style, at the expense of the then Earl of Carlisle. There is an inn at the south entrance of the park. In the great storm in January, 1839, nearly 3000 tons of fine timber were blown down in the demesne.

HENDFORD, **SOMERSET**.—See **YEOVIL**.

HENDON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **GORE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 7 miles (N. W.) from London; containing 3327 inhabitants. This place was in the tenth century given by Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, to the abbots of Westminster, who had a palace here, the remains of which have been converted into a private mansion. The village is pleasantly situated on an eminence, in a small vale watered by the river Brent, over which is an ancient bridge of stone; the houses are irregularly built. The parish contains numerous villas, and abounds with rural walks and agreeable scenery. On Highwood Hill is a mansion in which Lord William Russell resided previously to his arrest, now occupied by Lady Raffles; and near it is a mineral spring impregnated with cathartic salt. Hendon Place, the seat of Lord Tenterden, and once a banqueting-house belonging to Queen Elizabeth, is a handsome mansion, consisting of a centre and two wings, with a magnificent ball-room attached by a light arcade; the grounds have a fine undulated surface, and are enriched with some noble timber: a remarkably beautiful cedar here is said to have been planted by Elizabeth. A court leet for the manor is held on the Tuesday before Whitsuntide, and a court baron occa-

sionally. The parishioners are exempt from all tolls throughout England, an immunity of which the farmers avail themselves in sending hay to Smithfield.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of J. Masterman, Esq., with a net income of £1280; impropiators, J. Fletcher, Esq., and others. The great tithes have been commuted for £1771. 7. 7., and the vicarial for £848. 10.; there are $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe. The church is a spacious structure in the decorated English style, with some small Norman remains, and a square embattled tower: the altar-piece is finely sculptured, and the east window embellished with a well-executed painting of the Last Supper, and other subjects; there are several ancient monuments, and a Norman font. In the churchyard is a mausoleum to the late Mr. Rundell, the goldsmith, of Ludgate-hill. A church was erected at Mill-Hill, in the later English style, chiefly at the expense of the late William Wilberforce, Esq.; it is dedicated to St. Paul, and the living is in the gift of the Vicar. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A schoolroom for boys was erected by John Bennet, Esq., on a piece of land given by Garrick, the actor, then lord of the manor. Robert Daniels, Esq., of London, in 1681 bequeathed £2000 for the erection and endowment of an almshouse for ten aged men and women, with which sum 132 acres of land were purchased; and six almshouses were erected in 1696, by Thomas Nichol, who endowed them for aged persons. At Mill-Hill is the Protestant Dissenters' grammar school, founded in 1807, on the site of the residence of Peter Collinson, Esq., an eminent naturalist, at an expense of £25,000. The poor-law union of Hendon comprises eight parishes or places, and contains 15,444 inhabitants. At a place called the Hyde, in the parish, a gold coin of one of the Cæsars was found a few years since. William Rawlinson, Esq., a master in chancery, and keeper of the seals; Dr. Edward Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester; Charles Johnson, a dramatic author; Dr. James Parsons, anatomist and antiquary; Sir Joseph Ayloff, vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries; and other eminent persons, have been interred here.

HENDRED, EAST (*St. AUGUSTINE*), a parish, in the union, and partly in the hundred, of WANTAGE, and partly in the hundred of READING, county of BERKS, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from Abingdon; containing 858 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2900 acres, the soil of which is generally a calcareous marl, varying in different parts in its proportions of chalk and clay; the surface is chiefly level, and the low lands are watered by a brook that flows into the river Isis, near Appleford. There are several manors in the parish; one of them belongs to the crown, and the stewardship of it constitutes one of the nominal offices given for the purpose of vacating a seat in the house of commons. The village contains some good houses. A fair is held on the 11th of October. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 5. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury; certain impropriate tithes have been commuted for £136. 8. 4., and the incumbent's for £64. 6.; the glebe comprises 53 acres. There is a place of worship for Roman Catholics. Part of an ancient chapel belonging to the monks of Sheen has been converted into a dovecote. Here are vestiges of a Roman road; and a barrow on the ridgeway was opened in 1838, but

nothing found of any consequence. Archbishop Chicheley was rector of the parish.

HENDRED, WEST (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANTAGE, county of BERKS, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Wantage; containing, with the tythings of East Ginge and Sparsholt-Court, 320 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1780a. 1r. 28p., of which 178 acres are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 19. $9\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £613; patrons and impropiators, the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Adjoining the manor-house of Sparsholt was a chapel of ease, now taken down.

HENFIELD, a hamlet, in the parish of WESTER-LEIGH, poor-law union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, hundred of PUCKLE-CHURCH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 101 inhabitants.

HENFIELD (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of STEYNING, hundred of TIPNOAK, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Steyning; containing 1763 inhabitants. This place belonged to the Saxon earl Warbald and his countess Tedburga, the site of whose castle is still pointed out, with the moat by which it was surrounded, now inclosing a piece of ground called the Chapel Garden; and in the vicinity, foundations are frequently discovered by the plough, the only remains of a residence of the early bishops of Chichester, to whom the manor was given by King Osmand, about the year 770. The parish comprises 4862a. 1r. 34p., of which 2078 acres are arable, 1200 meadow, 484 pasture, and about 100 rough and waste. It is pleasantly situated on the road from London, by way of Shoreham, to Brighton, and on the river Adur, by which it is bounded on the west, and which is navigable from Shoreham to Mock bridge. A market for corn is held on Friday; and there are pleasure-fairs on the 4th of May and 31st of July. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £280; patron, the Bishop of Chichester; impropiator, the Hon. Robert Curzon. By deed of endowment, in 1837, the stipend of the resident officiating minister, whether vicar or curate, was augmented with £60 per annum, arising from funds in the hands of trustees. The church is a handsome structure, principally in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains several mural monuments. There is a place of worship for Independents. Dr. Thomas Stapleton, a celebrated controversial writer, was a native of the parish.

HENGRAVE, a parish, in the union and hundred of THINGOE, W. division of the county of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 228 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the navigable river Lark, over which is a neat bridge. Hengrave Hall, built by Sir Thomas Kytson in the reign of Henry VIII., is a fine specimen of the domestic style of that period. The living is a rectory, united to that of Flemp-ton, and valued in the king's books at £9. 7. 1.; the tithes have been commuted for £241. Since the union of the livings in 1589, the inhabitants have attended the church of Flemp-ton; but the church of Hengrave, a small edifice with a round tower, and containing many fine monuments of great variety and interest, is still kept up as a mausoleum for the family residing at the Hall. An almshouse of four tenements was founded by Sir T. Kytson the younger, and endowed with a rent-

charge of £30 by his widow in the 20th year of the reign of James I.

HENHAM, a parish, in the union of **BISHOP-STORTFORD**, partly in the hundred of **CLAVERING**, but chiefly in that of **UTTLESFORD**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Stansted-Mountfitchet; containing, with the hamlet of Pledgdon, 855 inhabitants. The parish is separated from that of Ugley by the river Granta or Cam, and is about three miles in length and two in breadth; the lands are generally elevated and richly wooded, and the soil is luxuriantly fertile. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17; patrons and impropiators, J. S. Feake, Esq., and others. The great tithes have been commuted for £510, and the vicarial for £331. 16.; the glebe comprises 2 acres, and attached to the living is a farm of 70 acres. The church is in the early English style, with a massive tower surmounted by a lofty spire, and has a nave, separated from the north and south aisles by clustered columns supporting finely pointed arches; and a chancel, divided from the nave by an ancient screen, and containing some old monuments. There is a place of worship for Independents.

HENHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of **WANGFORD**, union and hundred of **BLYTHING**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Halesworth; containing 128 inhabitants, and comprising 1648 acres of arable and pasture land. Henham Hall, the seat of the Earl of Stradbroke, was built by the first earl, in 1793, to replace the old mansion, burnt down in 1773.

HENHEADS, a township, in the parish of **BURY**, union of **HASLINGDEN**, Higher division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Haslingden; containing 176 inhabitants. This is a small township among the hills, and is partly extra-parochial. In the reign of Edward II. it was a vaccary of Rossendale.

HENHULL, a township, in the parish of **ACTON**, union and hundred of **NANTWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W. by W.) from Nantwich; containing 114 inhabitants. It comprises 493 acres, of a sandy and a clayey soil. The Nantwich branch of the Chester canal passes in the vicinity. The tithes have been commuted for £21 payable to an impropiator, and £18. 18. to the vicar.

HENLADE, a hamlet, in the parish of **RUISHTON**, poor-law union of **TAUNTON**, hundred of **TAUNTON** and **TAUNTON-DEAN**, W. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 116 inhabitants.

HENLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of **HIGH HAM**, union of **LANGPORT**, hundred of **WHITLEY**, W. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 93 inhabitants.

HENLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BOSMERE** and **CLAYDON**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 4 miles (N.) from Ipswich; containing 329 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1200 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 10.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The great tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe consists of 50 acres; the small tithes have been commuted for £118, and the glebe comprises 16 acres.

HENLEY, COLD, a tything, in the parish and union of **WHITCHURCH**, hundred of **EVINGAR**, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**,

$3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Whitchurch; containing 35 inhabitants.

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of **WOOTTON-WAWEN**, union of **STRATFORD-UPON-AVON**, Henley division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 10 miles (W. by N.) from Warwick, and 101 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 1223 inhabitants. This town takes the adjunct by which it is distinguished from other places of the name of Henley, from its situation in the Forest of Arden, a large tract of woodland extending over part of Warwickshire and the adjoining counties. A considerable portion of it was burnt at the battle of Evesham, in the reign of Henry III.; from which injury, however, it had recovered in that of Edward I. Henry VI., in the 27th of his reign, granted to Sir Ralph Boteler, Knt., lord of the manor, a charter reciting and confirming previous charters, under which the place enjoyed numerous privileges now obsolete. The town is pleasantly situated, near the confluence of the rivers Arrow, and Allen or Alne, and consists principally of one spacious street, extending for nearly a mile along the road from London, through Oxford, to Birmingham. The houses are in general neat and well built, but of ancient appearance, occasionally interspersed with handsome modern buildings; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from pumps and wells. The manufacture of nails, needles, and fish-hooks, affords occupation to fifty persons. The market is on Monday; the fairs are on March 25th, for cattle and sheep; the Tuesday in Whitsun-week, a pleasure-fair; and October 29th, a large fair for hops. The market-house is a plain building of stone, supported on pillars; and near it is a handsome ancient cross, the shaft of which, of one entire stone, rises from a pedestal, and terminates in a rich canopy. By charter of Henry VI. the government is vested in a high and a low bailiff, appointed at the court of the lord of the manor, when constables and other officers are also chosen. A petty-session is held weekly by the county magistrates.

The **LIVING** is a perpetual curacy; net income, £104; patrons, the Inhabitants; impropiators, the Knight and Phillips families. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small but elegant structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the west entrance is a highly enriched and beautiful specimen of the later period of that style: the old roof, of ribbed and carved oak, is still preserved in the chancel, and throughout the building traces of a pure design are discernible. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A charity school was founded by the corporation, to whom George Whately, in the 28th of Elizabeth, gave a mesuage in trust for that purpose; and it is now supported by the appropriation of part of the funds at their disposal, arising from various benefactions. An hospital was built in the reign of Henry VI., for the relief of the poor and of strangers, and John Carpenter, then Bishop of Worcester, granted an indulgence for three years to all who should contribute towards its support. There was also a guild founded in the chapel by Ralph Boteler. About two miles to the north-west of the town are the Leveridge hills, where is a Roman encampment; and 300 yards to the east is Henley Mount, said to have been thrown up by Cromwell as an exploratory station.



Corporation Seal.

HENLEY - UPON - THAMES (*St. Mary*), an incorporated market-town having separate jurisdiction, a parish, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of **BINFIELD**, county of **OXFORD**, on the high road from London to Oxford and Cheltenham, 23 miles (S. E.) from Oxford, and 25 (W.) from London; containing 3622 inhabitants. This is sup-

posed by some antiquaries to have been a town of the ancient Britons; according to others it was the Roman station *Calleva*, which has with greater probability been fixed at Silchester, in Hampshire. Leland mentions the discovery of gold, silver, and brass coins of the Romans; but no notice of the town occurs in history till after the Norman Conquest. A bridge across the Thames was erected here at an early period, and it is not improbable that Henley owed its origin to that circumstance. In the reign of Henry III. the manor belonged to Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, the king's nephew, on whose death it reverted to the crown; and in the 10th of Elizabeth, a charter of incorporation was granted to the town, in which it is denominated *Hanleygang* or *Hanneburg*. In 1643, the republican forces were quartered in the vicinity, when they were attacked by the royalists, who entered the town, but were dispersed by the firing of a cannon down Duke-street, which did much execution: in the following year the inhabitants sustained considerable damage from the wanton conduct of the parliamentary soldiers, who plundered most of the houses.

The town, which is remarkably dry and healthy, is situated on an ascent from the western bank of the Thames, which here takes one of its most agreeable curves. It is surrounded by hills clothed with lofty beech-woods and extensive plantations, interspersed with elegant villas; and as approached from London, the general appearance is striking, and the scenery remarkably picturesque. At the entrance is a handsome stone bridge over the Thames, erected in 1786, at an expense of £10,000, and consisting of five elliptical arches, surmounted by a balustrade. The key-stone on each face of the central arch is adorned with a sculptured mask, from the chisel of the Hon. Mrs. Damer: that towards the north represents the Genius, or presiding Deity, of the Thames; the mask on the other key-stone exhibits the goddess Isis. The Henley Fishing Society was established in 1834, for preserving the water, this portion of the river abounding with pike, perch, and eels, the last famed for their excellence. The hills that give name to the Chiltern Hundreds form a ridge extending from Henley, along the southern part of the county of Buckingham, to Tring in Hertfordshire: the appellation is derived from the Saxon words *cealt*, *cyllt*, or *chilt*, signifying chalk, of which substance they are principally composed. Henley has four principal streets, paved, and lighted with gas, and at the intersection are a plain stone cross and a conduit; the houses, though irregular, are spacious and well built, and some of them handsome. Every facility of carriage to London is afforded by the Thames; and it is stated that, so far back as the reign of Anne, there had been sold as much

as 300 cart-loads of malt, and various kinds of grain, at the weekly markets: at this period the town enjoyed also the manufacture of glass, to the composition of which, a black flint, and a kind of sand that formed part of the soil, essentially contributed. There are a silk-mill on a small scale, a paper-mill, and an extensive brewery established for more than a century; and the manufacture of sacking is carried on to a limited extent. A few miles south of the town is the Twyford station of the Great Western railway. The market is on Thursday, for corn (which is pitched), seeds, &c.; and fairs are held on March 7th, for horses and cattle; Holy-Thursdays, for sheep; the Thursday in Trinity-week; and the Thursday after September 21st.

Henley was incorporated by Elizabeth, but the charter by which it is now governed was granted by George I., in 1722, to the "mayor, aldermen, bridgemen, and burgesses," with power to elect a high steward, "who shall be a baron of this kingdom, or at least a knight," and a recorder. The corporation consists of a mayor, high steward, ten aldermen, two bridgemen, and sixteen burgesses, with a recorder, town-clerk, and inferior officers; and the mayor, recorder, and two senior aldermen, are justices of the peace, and have the power of holding a weekly court of record for the recovery of debts to the amount of £10, the mayor presiding. Quarter-sessions, also, are held regularly. One bridgeman is appointed by the corporation at Michaelmas, and the junior bridgeman for the preceding year then becomes the senior for the year ensuing; these officers, according to ancient custom, being also the churchwardens of the parish. The town-hall, erected in 1796, stands on an elevation in the High-street, and is supported by sixteen Doric columns.

The parish comprises by measurement 1550 acres, of which 984 are arable, 317 meadow and pasture, 200 woodland, and 20 common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 1. 3., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester: the tithes have been commuted for £481. 10., and there are $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre of glebe. The church is a spacious structure, chiefly in the decorated and later English styles; in the walls are some portions of chequered work in flint and chalk. It has a fine tower, erected by Cardinal Wolsey, and some good tracery in the window of the chancel. The present north aisle appears to have constituted the body of the church; and in the north part of the chancel are indications of the original altar, with two canopied niches, in one of which is a recess formerly used for the eucharist. A large sepulchral chapel, or chantry, founded by the family of Elmes, was in 1820 converted into a vestry-room and library, and contains many valuable works, the liberal bequest of Dean Aldrich, rector of Henley, who died in 1737. In the chancel is a handsome monument with a recumbent effigy of Lady Elizabeth Periam, the benefactress to Balliol College, Oxford: there are also monuments to Dr. Crawley, father of Lady Kneller, who died in 1709, and to Mr. William Hayward, of Shrewsbury, the architect of Henley bridge; and in a vault on the south side are deposited the remains of Gen. Dumourier, celebrated in the revolutionary history of France. Richard Jennings, the "Master Builder of St. Paul's Cathedral," who died at Badgemore, near the town, lies interred in the churchyard. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Independents.

A grammar school was founded in 1604, by James I., and endowed with the proceeds of certain church lands and other property, partly bequeathed by Augustine Knapp; its funds were augmented by William Gravett, in 1664. A Blue-coat school for boys was established in 1609, by Lady Elizabeth Periam; and in 1774 these two schools were united by act of parliament, and their incomes consolidated, amounting at present to about £360 per annum. A Green school was founded in 1717, in consequence of a bequest by Mr. John Stephens, and subsequently endowed with property producing £54 per annum. An almshouse for five men, and an adjoining house for three women, were founded and endowed by John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1547; and there are ten almshouses endowed with a bequest by Humphrey Newbury, in 1664; four houses for widows, founded in 1743, by Mrs. Ann Messenger; and numerous other charities. The poor-law union of Henley comprises 24 parishes or places, 19 of which are in the county of Oxford; and contains 15,639 inhabitants.

HENLLIS (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and division of NEWPORT, hundred of WENTLLOOG, county of MONMOUTH, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Newport; containing 245 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 3000 acres, of which about 1000 are arable, 1000 pasture, 500 wood, and 500 mountain moorland; the soil is generally clay. The surface is boldly varied, and the scenery richly embellished with wood; the prevailing timber is oak, of which there are some beautiful specimens. The substratum abounds with coal. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Vicar of Bassaleg: the tithes have been commuted for £58, payable to the incumbent, £60 to the Bishop of Llandaff, and £33 to another impropriator. The church is a neat ancient structure, with a handsome tower; the churchyard contains some remarkably fine yew-trees. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

HENLOW (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BIGGLESWADE, hundred of CLIFTON, county of BEDFORD, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Biggleswade; containing 776 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2190 acres, of which 1660 are arable, 340 meadow, and 190 pasture: the soil is partly light, and partly a strong clayey loam; the surface is flat, and watered by a small stream which flows through the grounds of the Grange. Straw-plat is made. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £265; impropriator, G. N. Edwards, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1795; the glebe contains about 17 acres. The church is a neat structure, in the later English style.

HENNEY, GREAT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Sudbury; containing 417 inhabitants. It forms part of a district of elevated land, including also Little Henney, and comprises an area about three miles in circumference; the soil in some parts is light, and intermixed with sand. The river Stour, running along the east side of the parish, and separating it from the county of Suffolk, is navigable to the sea. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books, with the living of Little Henney, at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Earl of Verulam:

the tithes have been commuted for £375, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church, a small ancient edifice, with a tower of wood, is pleasantly situated on an eminence.

HENNEY, LITTLE, a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (S.) from Sudbury; containing 65 inhabitants. The living is a sinecure rectory, in the gift of N. Barnardiston, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £88, and the glebe comprises 11 acres. The church has been demolished upwards of 200 years.

HENNOCK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of TEIGNBRIDGE, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Chudleigh; containing 828 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the North Teign river, and comprises 3052 acres, of which 70 are common or waste land. Pipe-clay and potters'-clay, and, in the granite-rock, lead and iron, are found. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16; patrons and impropriators, the Corporation of Exeter: the great tithes have been commuted for £186, the vicarial for £230, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HENSALL, a township, in that part of the parish of SNAITH which is in the Lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Snaith; containing 290 inhabitants. The township is situated in the vale of the river Aire, and comprises by computation 1150 acres.

HENSHAW, a township, in the parish and union of HALTWHISTLE, W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 11 miles (W.) from Hexham; containing 569 inhabitants. This manor was for six generations the property of the great family of Cumin, until their Tindale lands were divided between two co-heiresses, Joan, wife of David de Strathbolgi, Earl of Athol, and Elizabeth, wife of Sir Richard Talbot, of Herefordshire; and at a very early period Richard Cumin, and Hextilda, Countess of Ethehetala, confirmed to the church of Hexham half a carucate of land situated at Ryshiels, in Henshaw. In the northern part of the township were the lands called, from the sporting purposes to which they were devoted, the Huntlands of Tindale. Here, also, and in the back part of the township of Thorngraston, was an extensive waste that was termed the "Forest of Lowes," on account of the number of loughs or small lakes within it. On the eastern verge of the township, and opposite to Chester-Holme, the beautiful cottage *ornée* of the late Rev. Anthony Hedley, is the site of a considerable Roman station, where have been discovered several magnificent altars, and other remains, such as pottery, glass, hardware, shoes, and coins. Of the coins, between 200 and 250 were of the reigns of Constantine, Constans, and Constantius, and one of Magnentius, valuable from its scarcity, there having been but one coinage during the few months of his usurped authority: on a piece of pottery was embossed a cross, a proof that Christianity had made its way into the Roman armies. The township includes the hamlets of Bardon-Mill and Greenley, and comprises 10,662 acres, of which 558 are common or waste land. In the hamlet of Henshaw are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. At Hard-Riding, in the township, the martyred Bishop Ridley is

said to have been born; but Plainmellor and Ridley townships, in the same parish, also contend for the honour of his birth.

HENSINGHAM, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. BEES, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 1 mile (S. E.) from Whitehaven; containing 1019 inhabitants. The village, occupying an elevated site, commands an interesting view of the town and harbour of Whitehaven, and there are some neat villas in the neighbourhood. A manufactory for thread and check is in operation; and at Overend a large quantity of limestone is obtained and burnt. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £126: patron and impropiator, the Earl of Lonsdale: the tithes were commuted for land in 1767. Archbishop Grindal was born here in 1519.

HENSINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BLADON, union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (E.) from the town of Woodstock; containing 288 inhabitants.

HENSTEAD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Beccles; containing, with the hamlet of Hulverstreet, in the hundred of Wangford, 573 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1481 acres; and the road from London to Yarmouth passes through the eastern portion of it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the Rev. Thos. Shireffe: the tithes have been commuted for £411, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the later English style, with a handsome Norman doorway on the north side, a similar arch on the south side, and a square embattled tower; the chancel was burnt down some years since. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Robert Echard, the ecclesiastical writer, was rector of the parish.

HENSTRIDGE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of HORETHORNE, E. division of SOMERSET, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Shaftesbury; containing 1146 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 4204 acres, of which about one-third part is arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with the exception of 32 acres of common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 0. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, the Prebendary of Henstridge in the Cathedral of Wells. The great tithes have been commuted for £350, and the vicarial for £550; the impropriate glebe comprises 74 acres. Here was an alien priory, a cell to the Benedictine monastery of St. Sever, in Normandy: it was founded in the eleventh century, by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester.

HENTLAND (*St. Dubritius*), a parish, in the union of Ross, Lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Ross; containing 612 inhabitants. It is situated on the Wye, and comprises by measurement 2905 acres, of which 2070 are arable, 710 pasture, and 50 woodland; the surface is finely varied, and the surrounding scenery abounds with romantic features. The river is navigable for coal-barges. There are quarries of stone for building, and for mending the roads. The living is annexed, with the livings of Little Dewchurch, Llangarran, and St. Weonard's, to the vicarage of Lugwardine. A chapel has been erected in the village of Hoarwithy, by subscription, aided by a grant of £100 from the Incor-

porated Society. There is a place of worship for a congregation of Wesleyans.

HENTON, a liberty, in the parish of CHINNOR, union of WYCOMBE, hundred of LEWKNO, county of OXFORD, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from the town of Thame; containing 253 inhabitants.

HENWOOD, a tything, in the parish of CUMNER, union of ABINGDON, hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS; containing 42 inhabitants.

HEPPLE, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from the town of Rothbury; containing 61 inhabitants. This place, which lies on the north side of the river Coquet, near the boundary of the parish, was formerly of more consideration than it is at present; in the middle of the last century, the village consisted of fifteen detached farmsteads, besides several strong, ancient houses, and a long row of cottages then crumbling into decay. About 70 years since, the exterior walls of a very strong tower, also, were still standing, tolerably entire, which are said to have been part of the old manor-house, ruined by the Scots. Upon a fine summit called the Kirk Hill, about half a mile west of Hepple, stood a chapel, the remains of which were removed about the year 1760; and at a short distance to the north-west, is a British intrenched stronghold, which was afterwards occupied by the Romans, and called *Hetchester*. The tithes of the township have been commuted for a rent-charge of £31.

HEPPLE-DEMESNE, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing, with Whitefield House, 23 inhabitants. It was anciently held by the Tailbois family, from whom it passed to the Ogles: the barony was sold by the Duke of Portland, in 1803, to Sir John Buchanan Riddell. The tithes have been commuted for £19.

HEPSCOT, a township, in the parish, parliamentary borough, and union of MORPETH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Morpeth; containing 183 inhabitants. This township, anciently *Heppescotes*, and situated on the east border of the parish, comprises 1594 acres, mostly arable land; it formerly belonged to the Merlays, and is now the property of the Earl of Carlisle. The village stands on the Sleek burn, and consists of two clusters of cottages set in gardens and orchards, a farmhouse, and an old hall, which is a tower with additions.

HEPTONSTALL, a chapelry, in the parish of HALIFAX, union of TODMORDEN, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK; consisting of the townships of Erringden, Heptonstall, Langfield, Stansfield, and Wadsworth; and containing 24,345 inhabitants, of whom 4791 are in the township of Heptonstall, 4 miles (N. E.) from Todmorden, and $8\frac{1}{4}$ (W. by N.) from Halifax. The township comprises about 5320 acres, of which a very considerable portion is uncultivated. It is bounded on the south by the river Calder, which passes through the chapelry, along a valley, for the space of about six miles, separating several of the townships from each other; the road from Halifax to Burnley also runs along this valley, as do the Rochdale canal and the Leeds and Manchester railway. The lands are chiefly meadow and pasture. The surface is extremely uneven, rising in

some parts into hills precipitously steep, and in others being intersected with narrow rocky dells; and the higher grounds, especially Whitehill Nook and the Eaves, both of lofty elevation, command extensive views. Large stones of the sandstone kind are obtained in different places.

The village, a portion of which was burnt by the parliamentary forces in the reign of Charles I., whose cause the inhabitants had warmly embraced, is situated on the bleak and lofty summit of a precipitous hill, and is accessible by a road that traverses the steep ascent obliquely. It contains several houses of very ancient appearance; and is principally inhabited by persons employed in the numerous cotton-mills scattered throughout the neighbourhood, some of which are placed near waterfalls, and in situations of the most wildly romantic character. Fairs are held in Easter-week and in July. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, was founded in the thirteenth century, and rebuilt in 1500: it is a substantial structure with a massive tower, and well adapted for the exposed situation in which it is built; it was thoroughly repaired in 1822, and contains 1000 sittings, whereof 700 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Halifax: the income, previously £120, was augmented with £30 per annum by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in 1841. In Erringden is a second incumbency. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and others. The free grammar school was founded in 1642, by the Rev. Charles Greenwood, who built the school-house, and assigned property which now yields for its support, after the payment of repairs of buildings and other contingent expenses, about £60 per annum. John Greenwood, Esq., in 1823 bequeathed a rent-charge of £18. 3. 6. for the support of a Sunday school, and of a choir in the chapel. There is a mineral spring, called the Widup Ochre Spring.

HEPWORTH (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Ixworth; containing 582 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Bury St. Edmund's to Norwich, and comprises 1650*a.* 3*r.* 34*p.* The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 17. 3½.; net income, £498; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church is a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the cover of the font is of pyramidal form, 12 feet in height, and richly carved. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. Forty-five acres were allotted to the poor for fuel, at the inclosure of the parish.

HEPWORTH, a township, in the parish of KIRKBURTON, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 7¾ miles (S. by E.) from Huddersfield; containing 1436 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 3370 acres of land, of various quality; the surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and on the west are bleak moors, in which the rivers Holme and Don have their source. There are some small collieries. The village is situated on an abrupt acclivity; the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of woollen-cloth and fancy goods. There are places of worship in the township for congregations of Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

HEREFORD, an ancient city, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of GRIMSWORTH, county of HEREFORD, of which it is the chief town, 135 miles (W. N. W.) from London; containing, exclusively of the townships of Lower Bullingham and Grafton, in the parish of St. Martin, hundred of Webtree, 10,921 inhabitants.



Arms.

This place probably derived its name of *Her-ford*, or *Here-ford*, which is pure Saxon, importing "a military ford," from its having been, previously to the erection of the bridge, a pass over the river Wye. It is said to have become the head of a see before the invasion of Britain by the Saxons; but in 655, Oswy, King of Mercia, made it part of the diocese of Lichfield, which then included the whole Mercian kingdom. At a synod held here by Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 673, the division of the diocese of Lichfield was decreed. Wilford, bishop of that see, refused assent to the decree, and was subsequently deprived of part of his diocese for contumacy; but with the consent of Sexulph, his successor, Hereford was disunited from Lichfield, and restored to its original independence as a distinct diocese, and Putta, who previously held the see of Rochester, was made bishop in 680. It was the capital of the kingdom of Mercia, and possessed a large church in the reign of Offa, who, it is stated, founded the cathedral in expiation of the murder of Ethelbert, King of the East Angles, whose body was removed hither from its original place of sepulture, in 782. In the reign of Athelstan the city occupied an area 1800 yards in circuit, and, with the exception of an extent of 550 yards guarded by the river, which formed a natural barrier, was surrounded with walls sixteen feet in height, having six gates, and fifteen embattled towers thirty-four feet high: to these fortifications, which were nearly perfect in Leland's time, a castle was added by Edward the Elder. About 1055, a battle was fought two miles from this place, between Ralph, Earl of Hereford, and Gruffydd, Prince of Wales, the former of whom was defeated; and the Welsh, having taken the city, massacred the inhabitants, and reduced it to a heap of ruins. Harold, afterwards king, marched against the Welsh, whom he attacked and defeated with great slaughter: he then repaired the fortifications and enlarged the castle, to secure the city against future inroads of the invaders.

From the earliest period the citizens have enjoyed a high reputation for loyalty, and Hereford has in consequence been the scene of many sanguinary conflicts and sieges. It held out successfully against the first attack of Stephen, who was opposed by Milo, son of Walter, constable of England. For this service, Milo was made Earl of Hereford, by the Empress Maud, in 1141; the patent, which is still extant, being the first ever granted for the creation of an earl; but in the same year Stephen, having again laid siege to the city, reduced it, and divested Milo of his recent honours. King John, when the French Dauphin had landed with his army in England, retired to this city in the vain hope of procuring succour. During the war between Henry III. and

the barons, Hereford was made the place of rendezvous by the latter; and in the same reign Prince Edward, after his capture at the battle of Lewes, was kept a prisoner by Bohun, Earl of Hereford, in the castle of this place, whence he made his escape previously to the battle of Evesham. The great council of the realm assembled here to decide on the deposition of Edward II.; and here likewise Hugh le Despencer, the Earl of Arundel, and three others, were executed. At the commencement of the parliamentary war, Hereford was garrisoned for the king, but on the approach of an army under Sir William Waller, in April, 1643, was surrendered without opposition: on the retreat of Waller it was again occupied by a party of royalists, who, under the governorship of Barnabas Scudamore, made a gallant defence against the Scots, commanded by the Earl of Leven, who was forced to raise the siege. The city was subsequently the scene of some minor transactions during the war, and was ultimately taken by stratagem, when the castle was dismantled, and the fortifications levelled, by order of the parliament. At the Restoration the inhabitants received from Charles II. a new charter, with extended privileges; also new heraldic bearings, emblematical of fidelity to the royal cause.

The city occupies a gentle eminence on the northern bank of the Wye, and is surrounded by a fertile tract of country, consisting of orchards, with rich arable and pasture land; the environs, especially along the banks of the river, are celebrated for their beauty. The principal streets are wide and airy, and, together with the lanes and passages, are well lighted with gas, and paved under the provisions of an act of parliament; the town is also abundantly supplied with water. The houses in general are good, and during the last 50 years, considerable improvements have been made in the appearance of the place. A bridge of six arches was erected over the river, about the end of the fifteenth century, replacing a wooden bridge built in the reign of Henry I. The Hereford Reading Society was established in 1796; and in 1815, a permanent library, containing a valuable collection of ancient and modern works, was instituted by the late Benjamin Fallows, Esq. An agricultural society was founded in 1797, and a horticultural society in 1826. A philosophical institution was lately established, under the auspices of the Dean of Hereford and Henry Lawson, Esq.; lectures are delivered monthly during the winter season, and it possesses a museum of fossil and mineral productions, principally found in the county. The theatre, a commodious edifice in Broad-street, was erected about 1789. Races are held in August, when a gold cup, three plates of £50 each, and sweepstakes are run for; the course has been greatly improved, and a grand stand, of elegant design, has been erected under the superintendence of Mr. Adams, architect. Assemblies commence in December, and are held generally once a month during the winter season. The triennial music meetings of the choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, established in 1724, take place here during three days in September; oratorios are performed in the morning at the cathedral, and in the evening miscellaneous concerts and balls are held at the county hall: the receipts, after payment of the expenses, are appropriated to the benefit of widows and orphans of the clergy. A neat and commodious building has been erected in the Castle green, on the bank of the Wye, in

which are warm baths, and above these a handsome room used as a reading-room. The walks in the Castle green form an agreeable resort for the inhabitants, and are, for beauty of scenery, superior to most places of this description in the kingdom.

From the want of greater facility of communication, Hereford has never attained eminence in TRADE or manufactures. The principal articles of trade are, gloves, which, however, are made in less quantities than formerly; cider and hops, the latter of which are extensively cultivated in the vicinity; and oak and oak-bark. A considerable quantity of timber and bark is sent to Chepstow, and shipped thence for Ireland, and the different ports and yards for ship-building in England. There are also a distillery, a brewery, and an iron-foundry. Salmon of excellent quality are caught in the Wye, but not in so great abundance as formerly. To remedy the inconvenience arising from the difficulty of navigation in the river, an act of parliament was obtained in 1791, for cutting a canal from the Severn at Gloucester, which was completed to Ledbury, and, under the provisions of a recent act of parliament, has been extended to this city. Coal is principally supplied from the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire, by conveyance up the Wye, which is navigable for barges of from 18 to 30 tons (for towing which a path was made by act of parliament in 1809); and from the neighbourhood of Abergavenny, along a railroad to Monmouth Cap, thirteen miles hence. In 1826, an act was procured to extend the railroad to Hereford, which design having been completed, the supply of coal has been materially increased, and the price diminished; it is under the direction of three different companies, and is called the Llanvihangel, Grosmont, and Hereford tramroad. In 1845 an act was passed for a railway from Hereford to Monmouth, 22 miles in length; and in 1846 two acts were obtained, one for a railway to Shrewsbury, the other for a railway to Pont-y-pool. In 1668, Lord Scudamore left £400 to be lent without interest, in order to establish a woollen manufactory; but not being applied for, the sum was put out to interest, and in 1772, £500 were expended in an attempt to instruct the poorer class in spinning wool, which, however, failed: the remainder of the bequest has increased to £3000 three per cents. In 1840 an act of parliament was passed for amending a former act, to regulate the charity, and for the improvement of the city; under which new trustees have been appointed, and powers granted, to employ the funds in various ways for the benefit of the poor, in providing schools for their instruction, and in other modes of relief. A portion of the trust money is occasionally lent to manufacturers of woollen-cloths, flannel goods, &c., for a limited time, without interest, to afford employment to the poor inhabitants, especially women and children.

The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the Tuesday after Candlemas-day; on the Wednesday in Easter-week, for cattle and sheep; May 19th; July 1st, for cattle and wool; and October 20th, a great fair for cattle and hops. At the May fair, granted by Henry I. to Bishop Richard, soon after 1120, and commonly known as the "nine days' fair," the bishop's bailiff, or bailiff of the manor called the Barton or the Bishop's fee, had once considerable power, but not extending to the exercise of magisterial authority. As lords of this fee, the bishops also formerly exercised

much authority in the city. The fair has now been reduced by act of parliament to two days, and the tolls have been ceded to the town-council for the benefit of the city, a corn rent of £5 being paid to the bishop in lieu thereof. In 1810, an act was passed for forming a market-place, and effecting other improvements, which contained a clause providing accommodation for slaughtering cattle; and in 1822, fourteen slaughter-houses were erected, on the site of part of the old city wall, northward of the market-place. The fish-market is well supplied with sea fish from Wales, Bristol, and London.



Corporation Seal.

forming the common-council and governing body, from which a mayor, six aldermen, a custumar, coroner, two chamberlains, and town-clerk, were chosen. By the act of 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the corporation now consists of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors; the city is divided into three wards, and the number of magistrates is eleven. The freedom is inherited by the eldest sons of freemen, and is acquired by servitude to a freeman within the city, or by marriage with a freeman's widow, or with the eldest daughter of a freeman, provided he has no male issue; but in the two latter instances the elective franchise is withheld. The franchise was conferred in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time the city has regularly returned two members to parliament. The right of election, by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, is vested in the freemen resident within seven miles, and the £10 householders living within the liberties; the ancient boundaries are retained, including an area of 4345 acres. The mayor is returning officer. Quarterly courts of sessions are held, at which the recorder presides; and there are meetings daily at the guildhall, for determining on affairs of police, by the city justices; also a court of record on Monday and Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount, under the charter of James I., confirmed by William III. The county assizes, and the election for knights of the shire, are held here; likewise the petty-sessions for the hundred of Grimsworth, every Saturday; and, under certain restrictions, those of Oyer and Terminer for the whole of South Wales. The powers of the county debt-court of Hereford, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Hereford and part of that of Weobley.

The old town and shire hall, built in the reign of James I., is a large edifice of timber and brick, supported on 27 pillars of solid oak, and has been partially restored, and much improved in its appearance. The new shire-hall was erected by act of parliament passed in the 55th of George III., authorising a sum not exceeding £30,000 to be raised, for the purpose of building courts

of justice, a county hall, &c., together with a depôt for arms and military clothing, including the purchase of an appropriate site; also a sum of £3150, to purchase a house for the accommodation of the judges. The edifice has been completed from a design by Mr. Smirke; the portico in front is a fine specimen of Doric architecture, copied from the Temple of Theseus at Athens. The hall is decorated with portraits of George III., the late Duke of Norfolk, and Sir John Geers Cotterell, Bart., who represented the county in parliament for nearly thirty years. The city gaol is an ancient building. The county gaol was erected in 1798, upon Mr. Howard's plan, and occupies the site of St. Guthlac's Priory, at the foot of Aylestone Hill; the entrance, over which is the place of execution, is ornamented with Tuscan pillars. The total expense was £22,461.

The present DIOCESE of Hereford includes nearly the whole of the county, with part of Shropshire, six parishes in Montgomeryshire, six in Radnorshire, and twenty-one in Worcester-shire. By the recent arrangements, under the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, it is proposed to add the deanery of Bridgnorth, and to take away the parts of



Arms of the Bishopric.

the counties of Worcester and Montgomery. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, two archdeacons, four canons or prebendaries residentiary, a precentor, chancellor, treasurer, twenty-four prebendaries, nine (to be reduced to six) minor canons, one of whom is custos, four lay clerks, eight choristers, a head and under master of the grammar school, and an organist. The bishop has the patronage of the archdeaconries, the chancellorship of the diocese, and that of the church, the twenty-four prebends, and the treasurer'ship. The dean and chapter possess the patronage of the minor canonries.

The CATHEDRAL, originally founded in expiation of the murder of Ethelbert, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Ethelbert, was built by Melfrid, a viceroy under Egbert, about 825, principally by means of the propitiatory gifts of Offa. Having fallen into decay in less than two centuries, it was rebuilt during the prelacy of Bishop Athelstan, or Ethelstan, between 1012 and 1015. It was subsequently destroyed by fire, and lay in ruins till 1079, when Bishop Robert de Lesinga, appointed to the see by William the Conqueror, commenced a new edifice, on the model of the church of Aken, now Aix la Chapelle, which was completed by Bishop Raynelm in 1107; the tower was built by Bishop Giles de Braos in the following century. The cathedral is a noble cruciform structure, with a lofty tower rising from the intersection, formerly surmounted by a spire. The tower at the west end fell down in 1756, at which time the west front was rebuilt in a style different from the original; and the north porch built by Bishop Booth in the 16th century, and various additions made by his predecessors, have given to the exterior of the edifice a great variety of style. The Rev. Thomas Russell, one of the canons, in 1831 bequeathed funds for erecting four pinnacles at the angles of the central tower; a want of proportion, how-

ever, appears in the elevation, which, when seen from a distance, offends the eye. The nave, which is of Norman architecture, is separated from the aisles by massive circular columns and arches, above which are the triforium and clerestory. The north transept is a rich specimen of the early English, with large windows in the decorated style, having a triforium of exquisite beauty, and trefoiled circular clerestory windows. The choir, which is handsome and well proportioned, is of Norman character, intermixed with the early English style: the bishop's throne and the stalls are surmounted by ornamented canopies of tabernacle work; and a very rich altar-piece was put up in 1816, the subject of which is Christ bearing the Cross, a copy, by Leeming, from the original picture over the altar in the chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford. The east window, 40 feet high and 20 feet wide, representing the Lord's Supper, is considered the largest in this branch of the art since its revival in England; the figures are 15 feet high, and beautifully painted by Mr. Backler, from West's picture of the Lord's Supper, at an expense of £2000, towards defraying which Dr. Cope, canon residentiary, bequeathed £500. Near the choir was the shrine of St. Ethelbert, which was destroyed during the usurpation of Cromwell. The arched roof of the upper transverse aisle is supported by a single column. Eastward of the choir is the Lady chapel, in the early English style, but of a character different from that of the transept; it is now used as a library. Beneath this chapel is a crypt, called Golgotha, from the mass of human bones which it contained; it is supposed to have been originally the parochial church of St. John the Baptist. In digging round this part of the cathedral, a few years since, for the purpose of partially removing the soil that had for years been accumulating, a very fine chapel, which had long been hidden, was brought to light, and several coins and other antiquities were found, many of which are in the possession of Dr. Merewether, Dean of Hereford. Some beautiful chapels in the later English style were built by Bishop Audley and other prelates.

There are monuments in the cathedral to the memory of 34 bishops of the see, of which the most ancient is that of Bishop Walter, who was consecrated by the pope in the year 1060; likewise a splendid monument to Dr. Tyler, Bishop of Llandaff, and Dean of Hereford, and another of Sir Richard Pembridge, Knight of the Garter in the reign of Edward III. On the east side of the north transept is a monument to Bishop Cantelupe, who died in 1282; his heart was brought to Hereford, and buried in the cathedral, and he was canonized in 1310. The monument is curiously adorned with a number of effigies, but is now somewhat mutilated: it was a place of resort, from its reputed miraculous efficacy, for pilgrims from all parts of Europe. In the same transept is a plain marble tablet to the memory of John Phillips, the well-known author of *The Splendid Shilling*. The Consistory Court is held in the south transept of the cathedral: here are monuments in memory of Velters Cornwall, Esq., representative of the county in parliament for 46 years; of Lord James Beauclerk, who died in 1787, having been for more than 40 years bishop of the diocese; and of John Matthews, Esq., M.D., for many years chairman of the quarter-sessions, and representative of the county. In this transept are also monuments to several dignitaries of the church.

The cathedral is now undergoing a complete restoration. A few years ago, the ancient Norman piers and arches upon which the structure is built were found to be in such a state of dilapidation and decay as to threaten the fall of the great central tower, and the consequent and inevitable ruin of the whole pile. A subscription was commenced, headed with the names of the bishop, dean, and other clergy of the ecclesiastical establishment, with a view to the adequate repair of the cathedral; the contract for the tower was commenced in March 1843, and completed in February 1847. In the autumn of the latter year, by which time about £15,000 had been expended, a county meeting was held, to devise means for raising funds for the prosecution of the works, when a second subscription was opened, and an estimate of costs laid before the public. From this estimate, it appears, that a further sum of £24,000 will be required to complete the restoration of this noble structure; namely, £3168 for the choir fabric (now in hand), and £5625 for refitting and furnishing the choir, and raising three painted windows in that part of the edifice; £1650 for the Lady chapel, &c.; £750 for the Audley chapel; and other sums for the transepts, aisles, and general works.

The bishop's palace is an ancient structure southward of the cathedral, containing several elegant apartments, with a fine garden and grounds attached; it has also a handsome chapel, built by Bishop Butler, and completed in 1798. Of the chapter-house only a very small portion remains: the chapter meetings are now held in a building attached to the south aisle of the cathedral. The deanery is near the church; and four houses adjacent, in the gift of the bishop, are usually appropriated as residences for the canons. There is also a good house of stone, with a spacious garden, in St. John's street, for the chancellor of the choir; and attached to the bishop's prebend is a house in Broad-street. The college is a stone building with cloisters of the time of Edward IV., forming a quadrangle, 90 feet square, south of the cathedral, with which it communicates by other cloisters 100 feet in length: the roof is of carved oak, curiously wrought in hieroglyphics; the college contains a chapel, library, hall, common room, and chambers for the unmarried members of the society. In 1820, several attempts were made by some incendiary to destroy this building; and in 1828 an accidental fire occurred which totally consumed the south side: in the restoration and repairs consequent on this calamity, the custos and vicars expended more than £2060.

The city comprises the PARISHES of All Saints, containing 3091; St. Martin, 1069; St. John the Baptist, 1303; St. Nicholas, 1182; St. Owen, 1755; and St. Peter, 2521 inhabitants. The living of *All Saints* is a discharged vicarage, with that of *St. Martin's* consolidated, valued in the king's books at £8. 10.; net income, £380; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor, who, together with the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, are appropriators. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman style, with a tower strengthened with buttresses, and surmounted by a lofty spire; the aisles are separated from the nave by circular columns and pointed arches, and there are a fine altar-piece, and some stalls supposed to have been appropriated to the brethren of St. Anthony. The building was lately enlarged, and 400 free sittings provided; and a very hand-

some organ was erected in 1826. St. Martin's church, which was situated on the south bank of the river, near the bridge, was destroyed during the parliamentary war. The present church was consecrated in October 1845; the interior is well arranged, and fitted up with open seats. The living of *St. John the Baptist's* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 1.; net income, £150; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The west nave of the cathedral was appropriated as a church for this parish till the accidental fall of its tower, in 1786. At present the north transept is used for the purpose. The living of *St. Nicholas'* is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £185, of which £128 are payable to the rector. The church, previous to the Dissolution, had two chantries in honour of the Virgin. The living of *St. Owen's* is a rectory, united to the vicarage of *St. Peter's*, the former valued in the king's books at £4. 10. 10., and the latter at £10. 0. 2.; net income, £366; patrons, the Trustees of the late Rev. Henry Gipps; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The vicarial tithes of St. Owen's have been commuted for £75. The church, which was situated without the walls of the city, was destroyed during the parliamentary war. On its site, a neat school-house, which is also used as a chapel of ease, was recently erected. The church of St. Peter, founded in 1070, is in the Norman style, with a tower surmounted by a neat spire, and was repaired and partly rebuilt in 1793: the nave is separated from the south aisle by octagonal pillars, and from the north aisle by clustered columns; the chancel contains stalls which were appropriated to the brethren of St. Guthlac's Priory, and previously to the Dissolution four chantries were maintained in the church. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics.

The *College Grammar school* is of ancient foundation: the earliest authentic document extant is the appointment of Ricardus de Cornwaille as master, by Bishop Gilbert, in 1385, owing to the refusal of the chancellor, with whom the appointment then rested. The school was placed under the control of the Dean and Chapter, and a head and under master were appointed, by statute of Queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, which received confirmation from Charles I., when he gave to the cathedral the "Caroline Statutes," by which £4 per annum are payable to a scholar in the University of Oxford. The scholarships attached to the school comprise four founded by Dean Langford, two of which are at Brasenose College, Oxford, of the value of £40 per annum each; and five in St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by deed enrolled in the exchequer in 1682, by Sarah, Duchess of Somerset, the scholars to be chosen within forty days after each vacancy, by that college, preference being given to natives of Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Herefordshire. Her Grace likewise bequeathed her manor of Thornhill, in Wiltshire, to Brasenose College, and that of Wootton-Rivers, in the same county, to St. John's College, by will dated May 17th, 1686, for founding scholarships; the candidates to be elected in turn from the schools of Marlborough, Hereford, and Manchester: the value of each is computed at £52 per annum, the number varying according to the

revenue. Provision was made by the same lady for twelve other scholars, natives of Cheshire, Herefordshire, or Lancashire, who receive £1. 4. per week, and are elected in a similar manner; and she also left the valuable living of Wootton-Rivers, in the alternate presentation of the two colleges, to one of her scholars. The school-house erected by the Dean and Chapter, under the statutes of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, has been taken down, the cloisters restored, and a new school erected behind the master's dwelling-house. Miles Smith, Bishop of Gloucester, the translator of the Bible; Gwillim, author of a system of Heraldry; John Davis, an eminent writing-master; and his pupil, Gethin, or Gerthinge, were educated in the school. The Blue-coat charity schools were established in 1710.

The general infirmary originated in a benefaction of £500 by the late Rev. Dr. Talbot, rector of Ullingswick, in this county, which was followed by ample subscriptions from the nobility, clergy, and gentry, with various legacies. The ground whereon the building stands was the gift of the late Earl of Oxford. Dr. Harris, chancellor of the diocese, bequeathed £5000; John Morris, Esq., of Kington, £10,000 stock; and Thomas Russell, Esq., town-clerk, £500, towards the support of the institution; and two additional wings have been erected. The lunatic asylum, occupying part of the ground given for the infirmary, was erected in 1801. A charity for assisting necessitous widows and orphans of clergymen, and likewise clergymen themselves, disabled by age or infirmity, with narrow incomes, is supported by subscription. *St. Ethelbert's* hospital was built and endowed in the reign of Henry III., for the maintenance of ten poor persons, to be nominated and governed by a master. *St. Giles'* hospital was rebuilt in 1770, and contains apartments for five poor men. *Williams'* hospital was founded about 1601, for six men. *Lazarus'* or Sick Man's, hospital, originally a religious foundation for lazars, is now appropriated to the reception of six widows. *Price's* hospital was founded in 1636, by W. Price, merchant of London, for twelve men and a chaplain. *Trinity* hospital was founded by Thomas Kerry, in 1600, for three unmarried men, and twelve widows; the hospital was rebuilt by subscription in 1825, and contains sixteen dwellings. *Coningsby's* hospital, for old men who have served in the army, and a chaplain, was founded by Sir Thomas Coningsby, Knt., in 1614; it stands on the site of a small building and chapel that belonged to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and contains twelve apartments. *Symond's* almshouse was founded in 1695, for four decayed house-keepers; and in addition to these, are *Weaver's* hospital for five persons, and *Shelley's* hospital for six widows. The union of Hereford includes 47 parishes or places, under the superintendence of 53 guardians.

Hereford contained several monastic establishments. A college of *Grey friars* was founded in the reign of Edward I., by Sir William Pembridge, Knt.: amongst the many distinguished persons buried in it was Owen Tudor, otherwise Meredith, father of Edmund, Earl of Richmond, and grandfather of Henry VII. *St. Guthlac's Priory*, originally a college of prebendaries, afterwards became a cell to the Benedictine abbey of St. Peter, at Gloucester; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was £121. 3. 3.: the county gaol and house of correction now occupies the site. The monastery of *Blackfriars*,

the largest and most celebrated of all the religious houses here, was originally established under the auspices of William, brother of Bishop Cantelupe, and situated in the Portfield, in Bye-street suburb, but was afterwards removed to Widemarsh suburb, where a new priory was commenced in the reign of Edward II., and completed in that of Edward III., who, with his son the Black Prince, two archbishops, and several bishops and nobles, were present at the dedication. It became a flourishing institution, and many persons of distinction were interred in the church. The only remaining vestiges of the buildings are the south side of the prior's lodgings, some decayed offices, and a curious stone pulpit, which has been much admired. About a mile westward from the city is the *White Cross*, built by Dr. Lewis Charleton, afterwards Bishop of Hereford, about 1361, as a market-place for the country people, during the ravages of an infectious disorder with which the city was at that time visited. According to tradition, reservoirs of vinegar were placed on each side of the cross, for the purification of articles brought from the city, and suspected to be infectious. Hereford has given birth to several eminent persons, amongst whom are, John Breton, LL.D., bishop of the diocese in the thirteenth century, who wrote a celebrated work, called *The Laws of England*; and, in modern times, Garrick, the tragedian, who was born at the Angel inn, Widemarsh-street, in 1716, his father bearing at that time a lieutenant's commission in a regiment of horse quartered here. Eleanor Gwynn, favourite of Charles II., was born in an humble dwelling in Pipe-lane. Hereford gives the premier title of Viscount to the family of Devereux, created February 2nd, 1549-50.

HEREFORD, LITTLE (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of TENBURY, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 3 miles (W.) from Tenbury; containing, with the township of Upton, 462 inhabitants, of whom 347 are in the township of Little Hereford. The parish is situated on the borders of Salop and Worcestershire, by which it is nearly surrounded, the former county bounding it on the west, north, and east, and the latter partly on the south. It comprises 3365 acres, whereof 1224 are arable, 1896 pasture, and 245 woodland, &c.; and is intersected by the river Teme, and the road between Tenbury and Ludlow. The Leominster canal also passes through. The living is a vicarage, with the living of Ashford-Carbonell annexed, in the patronage of the Chancellor of the Choir in the Cathedral of Hereford, and valued in the king's books at £6. 14. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £325, and the vicarial for £170. The church is in the Norman style.

HEREFORDSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north by the county of Salop, on the north-east and east by that of Worcester, on the south-east by that of Gloucester, on the south-west by that of Monmouth, on the west by that of Brecknock, and on the north-west by that of Radnor. It extends from 51° 53' 7" to 52° 29' 43" (N. Lat.), and from 2° 28' 30" to 3° 19' 32" (W. Lon.); and contains about 860 square miles, or 550,400 statute acres. Within the limits of the county are 23,381 houses inhabited, 1439 uninhabited, and 111 in the progress of erection; and the population, according to the census of 1841, amounts to 114,438, of whom 56,978 are males.

When the Romans, under Claudius, penetrated into this district of Britain, the present county of Hereford, or the greater portion of it, formed the most eastern part of the territory inhabited by that warlike tribe the Silures, whose valour, combined with the natural obstacles of a mountainous country, formed such a powerful impediment to the Roman conquests. About 20 years after the defeat of Caractacus (which is thought to have occurred in the vicinity of an eminence called Coxwall Knoll, situated near Brampton-Bryan, and on the line of boundary between Herefordshire and Shropshire), and almost 120 years after the first Roman invasion, the county was finally subjugated by Julius Frontinus, and was subsequently included in the Roman province *Britannia Secunda*. For some time after the establishment of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia, Herefordshire, being situated nearly on the frontier between that kingdom and the territory still possessed by the descendants of the ancient Britons, was frequently the scene of war and devastation, and appears to have been alternately in the possession of the contending parties. At length Offa, King of Mercia, having repulsed the Britons in one of their invasions, crossed the river Severn, which had previously been the boundary between the Britons and the Saxons, and formed a new line of demarcation by his famous dyke, called in the British language *Clawdd Offa*; by which part of the present county of Monmouth, nearly the whole of that of Hereford, and parts of Radnor and Salop, were wrested from the Britons, and annexed to Mercia.

The incorporation of the Welsh marches with the adjoining counties, by act of parliament passed in the 27th of Henry VIII., added, or rather restored, a considerable extent of territory to Herefordshire. Wigmore, Stapleton, and Lugharness, on the northern side of the county, were appointed to constitute the hundred of Wigmore; and on the western side, Ewyas-Lacy was formed into the hundred of that name; Huntington, Clifford, Winforton, Eardisley, and Whitney, into the hundred of Huntington; and Ewyas-Harold was added to that of Webtree. The whole of the county, excepting the parishes of Clodock, Dulas, Ewyas-Harold, Llancillo, Michael-Church-Eskley, Rowstone, St. Margaret's, and Walterstone (which are in the diocese of St. David's), is included in the diocese of Hereford; it is in the province of Canterbury, and forms an archdeaconry, comprising the deaneries of Froome, Hereford, Irchenfield, Leominster, Ross, Weobley, and Weston. For civil purposes it is divided into the hundreds of Broxash, Ewyas-Lacy, Greytree, Grimsworth, Huntington, Radlow, Stretford, Webtree, Wigmore, Wolphy, and Wormelow Lower and Upper. It contains the city of Hereford, the borough and market-town of Leominster, and the market-towns of Bromyard, Kington, Ledbury, Pembridge, Ross, and Weobley, the last of which formerly sent members to parliament, but was disfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William IV. Three knights are now returned for the shire, and two representatives each for the city of Hereford and the borough of Leominster. The county members are elected at Hereford; the polling-places are Hereford, Leominster, Bromyard, Ledbury, Peterchurch, Ross and Kington. Herefordshire is included in the Oxford circuit; and the assizes and general quarter-sessions are held at Hereford, where stands the county gaol.

The Malvern hills, which form a kind of boundary on the eastern side of the county, and the Hatterill or Black mountains, rising to an equal elevation on its western border, command over its surface a scene of beauty and richness not surpassed by any other county in England. The river Wye, in particular, enriches and adorns a tract between 40 and 50 miles in length: the general character of this river, from its entrance into the county down to Hereford, is mild and pleasing, consisting of delightful reaches, bordered by the most luxuriant landscapes; the bolder and more romantic features occur in its course below Hereford. The prevalent kind of soil is a mixture of marl and clay of great fertility, containing also a certain proportion of calcareous earth. Below the surface are strata of limestone, often beautifully intersected by red and white veins, somewhat resembling calcareous spar; near Snodhill Castle, in the hundred of Webtree, it becomes a kind of marble. Towards the western border of the county the soil is often cold and sterile, but still argillaceous, and resting on nodules of impure limestone, or on a base of soft crumbling stone, which perishes by exposure to air and frost; in many places in the eastern part it is loose and shallow, covering stone of inferior value, provincially called "Dun-stone." Deep beds of fine gravel are more especially met with in the centre of the county, in the vicinity of the city of Hereford. The soil of a large portion of the hundred of Wormelow, on the south, consists of a light sand, which has been much improved by the use of lime. A clayey tract extends from Hereford towards Ledbury, producing more abundant crops of wheat than any other district in the county.

About 520,000 acres of land are in cultivation. On the stiff clays, with which Herefordshire abounds, wheat is the principal crop: the greatest quantity of oats sown is in those parts approaching the Welsh border, and on portions of the eastern border of the county. Plantations of hops exist in all parts, but more especially on the Worcestershire side, occupying at present 11,010 acres. The most fertile meadow lands are on the banks of the Wye, the Frome, and the Lug, where the herbage is of the best quality: there is very little dairy-land within the county; so that a considerable quantity of butter is supplied from Wales, and of cheese from Shropshire and Gloucestershire. Plantations of fruit-trees are found in every aspect and on every soil: these orchards, which form so important a part of the produce of Herefordshire, seem to have first acquired celebrity in the reign of Charles I., and the county has long been noted for its cider, a large quantity of which is sent to London and the other principal towns in the kingdom. Of the entire area of the county only a very inconsiderable portion is waste land; the largest tract is on the east side of the Hatterill mountains, where the steepness of the hills and the sterility of the soil oppose powerful obstacles to improvement. Almost every part of Herefordshire abounds with woods and plantations, containing fine oak and elm trees; in the northern part of it, including the forests of Mocktree and Prestwood, there is a greater abundance of fine oak than in the southern, although the latter produces large and valuable supplies of timber. Some of the most extensive coppices are situated in the parishes of Fownhope, Woolhope, and Little Birch, and in the vicinity of Ledbury; they consist chiefly of oak, ash, and willow, and are generally

cut down once in thirteen years: the ash is principally converted into hoops for cider casks, and the oak and the willow furnish hop-poles. The discovery of iron-ore is of remote antiquity in the hundred of Wormelow, where many of the hand-blomeries used by the Romans, and considerable quantities of ore imperfectly smelted, have been found on Peterstow Common; of late years, however, no iron has been manufactured in the county. Red and yellow ochre, fullers'-earth, and pipe-clay, have been found.

The principal *Rivers* are the Wye, the Lug, the Munnow, the Arrow, the Frome, the Teme, and the Leddon. The Wye is navigable up to Hereford for barges of from 18 to 30 tons' burthen, but the navigation is frequently interrupted by either a scarcity of water, or by the violence of the stream when swelled by the mountain torrents, which often make great alterations in the bed of the river, sometimes causing it to form new channels. In consequence of the precariousness of this navigation, an act was procured in 1791 for making a canal from the city of Hereford, by the town of Ledbury, to the Severn at Gloucester, with a lateral cut to the collieries at Newent. The expense of constructing this canal, commonly called the *Hereford and Gloucester canal*, was found so much to exceed the original estimate of £69,000, that in 1807, when £105,000 had been expended, the work, though completed on the Gloucestershire side, had made little progress in Herefordshire: an act, however, was lately passed to enable the proprietors to complete the line. Soon after the former of 1791, an act was obtained for constructing a canal from *Kington to Leominster and Stourport*: a part of the line, from Leominster to Stourport, was completed in 1796, but the cost of this undertaking, like that of the other, so much exceeded the estimate as to prevent the further progress of the work.

The only remarkable Druidical relic is Arthur's stone, in the parish of Dorstone; British intrenchments are numerous. Two Roman towns are supposed by the most respectable authorities to have been situated within the limits of modern Herefordshire, namely *Ariconium* and *Magna*. With respect to their situations, the most probable opinion is that of Horsley, that *Magna* was at Kenchester, where the circumvallation may still be traced, and *Ariconium* near Ross, in the parish of Weston-sub-Penyard, where the extent and limits are discernible by the dark appearance of the soil, which is strikingly different from all around it, and where Roman coins have been occasionally found. Of the four Roman military roads in Britain, only that called *Watling-street* intersects this county. It enters from Worcestershire, across the river Teme, at Leintwardine, and passing by Wigmore, Mortimer's Cross, Stretford, Kenchester, Kingstone, Dore-Abbey, and Longtown, quits for Monmouthshire at a short distance beyond the latter place; the most perfect remains are on Four-ways common, near Madley, where it crosses the turnpike-road from Hereford. A vicinal way may also be traced in a great part of its course, entering from Worcester, and passing by Frome-hill, Stretton-Grandsome, Lugg-bridge, Holmer, and Stretton-Sugwas, to Kenchester. There were 21 religious houses in the county, the principal remains of which are at Dore and Wigmore. The castles were numerous: the chief remains are those of Brampton-Bryan, Clifford, Huntington, Goodrich, Kilpec,

Longtown, Lyonshall, Wigmore, and Wilton Castles. Several petrifying or encrusting springs exist in such hilly parts as consist of argillaceous marl upon limestone.

HERGESTS, BOTH, a township, in the parish and union of KINGTON, hundred of HUNTINGTON, county of HEREFORD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W. by W.) from Kington; containing 244 inhabitants. It is on the borders of Wales, and comprises 1492 acres.

HERM, one of the smaller Norman Islands, 3 miles (N. E.) from Guernsey, in the jurisdiction of which it is included; containing 38 inhabitants. It is supposed that this place is mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus under the name of *Armia*. Its appearance is diversified with hills and dales, and though smaller than other islands of the group, it is little inferior to them in beauty of scenery. The northern beach, from which it rises to a considerable elevation, is extensive, and equal in the smoothness and firmness of its sands to the coast of Worthing or Weymouth. The bay of Belvoir, on the eastern side of the island, is situated at the base of a winding and sequestered vale, embosomed in hills of gradual ascent and pleasing undulation; and is the favourite retreat, during the summer, of the ladies of Guernsey, who resort to this romantic spot to collect the curious and beautiful shells which are peculiar to it. The air is mild and salubrious, and the soil is fertile, and of an average depth of three feet in that part of the island which is devoted to agriculture. The artificial grasses so much esteemed in England are indigenous to the soil, which yields in abundance wheat, barley, oats, lucerne, turnips, and every variety of agricultural produce. There are not less than 33 springs of pure water, which afford abundant facilities of irrigating the land in dry seasons. The principal feature, however, in the island is its inexhaustible quarries of granite, which have been found by experiment to be superior to any hitherto discovered. Twelve cubic feet of Herm granite are equal in weight to thirteen of that of Aberdeen, a proof of its greater solidity; but its chief excellence consists in its wearing down rough and uniform in surface, when laid down in carriage roads, and thus affording a safer footing for horses. It can be raised in blocks of any size and form; some blocks have exceeded 100 tons in weight. This source of wealth was entirely neglected till the island passed into the possession of the Hon. John Lindsey, whose plans, after his death, were carried into full execution by Jonathan Duncan, Esq., who became proprietor by marriage with the daughter of Mr. Lindsey. Mr. Duncan, at a vast expense, constructed a harbour, in which vessels of 250 tons' burthen might load under the protection of an excellent pier, during the most boisterous weather, in perfect safety; also an iron railway from the quarries to the pier, from which 600 tons per day may be shipped with great ease. He built houses for 400 workmen, an inn, a brewery, a bakehouse, and several forges for making the various implements used in the quarries. In the northern extremity of Herm are some masses of stone which are supposed, but upon no authority, to be Druidical remains; and there are portions of an ancient building in the isle, thought to have been a chapel belonging to a hermitage existing here in the sixth century. In forming the gardens of the mansion-house, some coffins and skeletons were discovered, which were

probably the remains of some refugees, who, during the religious persecutions of Charles IX. of France, are imagined to have found an asylum in the island.

HERMITAGE, a district chapelry, in the parish of HAMPSTEAD-NORRIS, union of WANTAGE, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Newbury; containing 81 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected by voluntary contributions, at a cost of £430, and consecrated on the 31st of May, 1839; patron, the Marquess of Downshire. The Dowager Queen Adelaide gave the communion-plate, valued at fifty guineas.

HERMITAGE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, and a detached portion of the liberty of FORDINGTON, in the union of CERNE, Cerne division of DORSET, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Sherborne; containing 132 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £85.

HERMITAGE, a tything, in the parish and union of WEST BOURNE, hundred of WESTBOURNE and SINGLETON, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX; containing 336 inhabitants.

HERNE (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of BLEAN, hundred of BLEANGATE, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Canterbury; containing 3041 inhabitants, of whom 1572 are in the town of Herne-Bay. Herne-Bay, in consequence of the pleasantness of its situation on the shore of a small but beautiful bay, and the erection of a long wooden pier, has become a place of resort for sea-bathing. Several ranges of houses, with some good inns, have been built fronting the bay; and baths have been erected. In 1833, an act was obtained for paving, lighting, and improving the town. The pier is in the form of the letter T, and extends 3000 feet into the sea, having an inclined plane, 20 feet in width, for the convenience of landing passengers at all times of the tide; on a site adjoining the pier, a clock-tower was erected in 1837, by Mrs. Anne Thwaites. The parade, which extends for nearly a mile in front of the town, is 50 feet wide. There are assembly and billiard rooms, and a library. Steam-boats of a superior class run daily to and from London.

The parish comprises by admeasurement 4829 acres, of which 211 are in wood, and 165 common. The surface is undulated: the soil is chiefly clay, resting on gravel, and, under proper management, very productive; the prevailing trees are oak and elm, with ash, maple, and hazel. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 16. 3., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the appropriator: the great tithes have been commuted for £1474. 19.; and the vicarial for £557. 19., with a glebe of 3 acres, and a glebe-house. The church is a handsome structure, having a tower in the early English style, and large portions in the decorated and later styles; the walls of the aisles are embattled: the west window is a beautiful composition of five lights in the later, and the other windows are chiefly in the decorated, style; the font is elegant, and there is a good monument to Sir William Thornhurst. Christ-church, Herne-Bay, containing 700 sittings, of which 150 are free, was consecrated in 1840; it was endowed by the Rev. Henry Geary. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans, the former in the town, the latter in the village of Herne.

In the channel near the bay, numerous fragments of Roman earthenware have been found, supposed to be the vestiges of a cargo of pottery wrecked whilst the Romans were in Britain. On the confines of the parish are the remains of a palace in which Archbishop Cranmer resided; Bishop Ridley was vicar here from 1538 till 1550, when he was promoted to the see of London.

HERNHILL (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **FAVERSHAM**, hundred of **BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN**, Upper division of the lathe of **SCRAY**, E. division of **KENT**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Faversham; containing 603 inhabitants. It comprises 2557*a.* 10*p.*, of which 1050 acres are arable, 1130 pasture, 280 woodland, and 47 in hop plantations; the soil varies from the strongest clay to the lightest sand. The surface is pleasing, and the scenery enriched with wood; the prevailing timber is elm, and in the parts adjoining the Blean Woods is some fine oak. The living, formerly a chapelry to Boughton, and constituted a vicarage by Archbishop Stratford, is in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the appropriator, and is valued in the king's books at £15; net income, £280. The church is situated on an eminence, and is a handsome edifice, principally in the later English style, having three aisles separated by clustered columns of Bethersden marble, of peculiar elegance, and a tower at the west end with a beacon turret at its southern angle.

HERRIARD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **BASINGSTOKE**, hundred of **BERMONDSPIT**, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Basingstoke; containing, with the tything of Southrope, 427 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2765*a.* 1*r.* 9*p.*, of which 256 acres are waste land or common; the surface is varied. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 6*s.* 5½*d.*; patron and impropiator, Lord Bolton: the great tithes have been commuted for £288. 15*s.*, and the vicarial for £200. The church is an ancient edifice, the tower of which fell down more than 200 years since; there is a fine arch on the side, formerly a doorway.

HERRINGBY (*St. ETHELBERT*), an ancient parish, in the hundred of **EAST FLEGG**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Acle, by the ferry across the river Bure. The district comprises about 600 acres, 300 of which are marsh. The living is a rectory, united to that of Stokesby, and valued in the king's books at £5. A college or hospital, under the title of God's Poor almshouse, was founded here soon after 1475, pursuant to the will of Hugh Attefenne; the site is now occupied by a farmhouse.

HERRINGFLEET (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the hundred of **MUTFORD** and **LOTHINGLAND**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Lowestoft; containing 197 inhabitants. This place was distinguished as the seat of a priory of Black canons, founded by Roger Fitz Osbert in the beginning of the reign of Henry III., and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Olave; it continued till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £49. 11*s.* 7*d.*, and the site and the lands pertaining to it were granted to Henry Jernyngham, Esq. The parish comprises 1200*a.* 24*p.*, and is bounded on the south-west by the river Waveney, over which is a bridge called St. Olave's in honour of the patron saint of the priory. The living is a donative curacy, in the gift of J. F. Leathes, Esq. The church is an ancient struc-

ture in the Norman style, with a round tower; the interior has been restored in a very appropriate manner by Mr. Leathes, who has removed the pews, and placed open benches, ornamented with carved oak, in their stead, built a gallery, and presented a new pulpit and reading-desk, a handsome communion-table, and three beautiful windows of old stained glass. The late Mrs. Elizabeth Merry instructed her executors to purchase stock in the government funds sufficient to produce £20 per annum, and directed that the same should be applied to the education of twelve poor children. An allotment of 13*a.* 35*p.* of land was set out on the inclosure of the waste, for providing fuel for the poor; it produces £13. 15*s.* per annum, which sum is laid out in coal.

HERRINGSTONE, or **WINTERBOURNE-HERRINGSTONE**, a chapelry, in the parish of **WEST CHICKERELL**, union of **DORCHESTER**, hundred of **CULLIFORD-TREE**, Dorchester division of **DORSET**, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Dorchester; containing 48 inhabitants.

HERRINGSWELL (*St. ETHELBERT*), a parish, in the union of **MILDENHALL**, hundred of **LACKFORD**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Mildenhall; containing 219 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9*s.* 9½*d.*; net income, £200; patron, J. T. Hales, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1807.

HERRINGTON, EAST and MIDDLE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING**, N. division of **EASINGTON** ward and of the county of **DURHAM**, 9 miles (N. E.) from Durham; containing 231 inhabitants. The township is on the road from Durham to Sunderland, and comprises 955*a.* 6*p.*, of which 598 acres are arable, 200 grass-land, 11 wood, and 42 waste. A coal-mine here, called the Philadelphia, is the property of the Earl of Durham. The chapel was built in 1840, at the expense of the rector of Houghton-le-Spring, the Rev. E. S. Thurlow. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

HERRINGTON, WEST, a township, in the parish and union of **HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING**, N. division of **EASINGTON** ward and of the county of **DURHAM**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Sunderland; containing 343 inhabitants. The township comprises by admeasurement 937 acres, of which 603 are arable, 290 meadow and pasture, 32 woodland, and 12 waste.

HERSTMONCEAUX (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **HAILSHAM**, hundred of **FOXEARLE**, rape of **HASTINGS**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 4 miles (E.) from Hailsham; containing 1445 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Lewes to Battle and Hastings. The manor belonged to the family of de Fiennes, of whom Sir Roger de Fiennes, treasurer to Henry VI., erected a residence here, which was regarded as one of the finest castellated brick buildings in England. In 1777, the interior was for the greater part destroyed, and the edifice was suffered to fall into dilapidation. A considerable portion of the walls, with the tower and gateway, is still remaining, surrounded on three sides by a wide and deep fosse. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of Francis George Hare, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £339, and the glebe comprises 160 acres. The church is an ancient and spacious structure, in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a low spire: on the north side of the chancel is a splendid monument of

marble to Sir Thomas de Fiennes, second Lord Dacre, and his son Sir Thomas de Fiennes; and on a slab inlaid with brass is the effigy of an armed knight, under a canopy, to the memory of William de Fiennes. There are a place of worship for Independents, and a burying-ground for the Society of Friends.



Arms.

by Sir Henry Chauncey to have been the Roman station called *Durocibrivæ*, which has by subsequent writers, with greater probability, been referred to Dunstable. The modern name is of somewhat doubtful etymology: according to Bede it is derived from *Herudford*, or "red ford," but Salmon deduces it from *Here-ford*, a "military ford," whence, by corruption, Hertford. The antiquity of the place, however, is unquestionable. So early as the year 673, Theodore, a native of Tarsus, in Cilicia, and then Archbishop of Canterbury, convened a council here; and about 905, Edward the Elder, to protect the inhabitants from the incursions of the Danes, erected a castle, the custody of which, and the government of the town, were given by William the Conqueror to Peter de Valoignes. In the reign of Henry III. William de Valence was governor, and at his death, the castle descended to Aymer de Valence; it was subsequently surrendered to the crown.

The town is pleasantly situated on the river Lea, in a dry valley surrounded by hills, and has three principal streets meeting obliquely in the centre, parallel with one of which is the high thoroughfare through the place; the buildings in general are so irregular that not one street presents an entire row of uniform houses. The inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water. Over the Lea, which is navigable to Hertford for small vessels, is the toll-bridge: beyond, is an opening leading to Cow-bridge, a structure of brick, of two arches, across the river Beane, which flows into the Lea, as also does the Mimram, which runs through the castle grounds, and is crossed by a wooden bridge. About a quarter of a mile above the toll-bridge, in this direction, are some neat modern cottages, and on the north road is a handsome range of buildings, called the North Crescent. In Castle-street, on the site of the ancient castle, of which little remains except a line of embattled wall and a mound, is a brick edifice of castellated form, fitted up at considerable expense, by a late Marquess of Downshire, for his own residence; it is still occupied as a private dwelling. At a short distance from the town, on the river Lea, are the gas-works, erected in November, 1825, formerly under the direction of the International Gas-Light Company, but now the property of private individuals, who have purchased them of the company. A good trade is carried on in corn, malt, and flour, of which large quantities are sent to the metropolis.

HERTFORD, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of HERTFORD, county of HERTFORD, of which it is the chief town, 21 miles (N.) from London; containing, exclusively of that part of the parish of All Saints actually within the hundred, 5450 inhabitants. Hertford is supposed

The Hertford and Ware branch of the Eastern Counties railway was formed under an act obtained in 1841, and opened to the public on the 31st of October, 1843; it leaves the main line at Broxbourn, and is about $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, making the railway distance of Ware from the terminus at Shoreditch about $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and that of Hertford 26 miles: coaches run, in continuation of the trains, to various places in the vicinity. The market, by charter of Charles II., is held under the shire-hall every Saturday, and the business transacted in grain is scarcely equalled in any other provincial market: another, on Wednesday, is now disused. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, three of which are by charter of Mary, and one by charter of Charles II., are held on the third Saturday before Easter, May 12th, July 5th, and November 8th, with courts of pie-poudre attached. On the north side of Fore-street is the butchers' market, constructed at the expense of Alderman Kirby, and forming three sides of a quadrangle.

The inhabitants were first incorporated by Queen Mary, in the year 1554. A new charter was bestowed by Elizabeth in 1588; and one also by James I. in 1604, which continued to be the governing charter until the grant of that of Charles II. in 1680, under which the control was vested in a mayor, high-steward, recorder, ten aldermen, and sixteen assistants, with a town-clerk, chamberlain, &c. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the corporation now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; the municipal boundaries are co-extensive with the parliamentary, and the number of magistrates is nine. The borough sent two members to parliament from the reign of Edward I. to the 50th of Edward III., from which period elections were discontinued till the time of James I., when, on petition, the ancient right was restored; the mayor is returning officer. The corporation possess the tolls of the market, by virtue of their charter from Charles; and have authority to hold a court of record for pleas, actions, and suits, under the value of £60, every Wednesday, at which the mayor or his deputy, being an alderman, and the recorder or his deputy, preside: this court, after having been discontinued for many years, was revived in 1827. The usual Lent and Summer assizes are held in the shire-hall, and there is a gaol delivery in December: this is also the place of election for knights of the shire. The quarter-sessions for the county are held in the same place, always beginning on Monday; and at these sessions, business for the borough is also transacted, no separate quarter-sessions being now held for the latter. There are petty-sessions weekly, both for the county and borough, the former on Saturday, and the latter on Wednesday. The powers of the county debt-court of Hertford, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Hertford and Ware, and part of the district of Hatfield and Welwyn. The shire-hall, a spacious edifice, erected in 1780, and situated in the market-place, contains, in addition to the courts of law, a handsome assembly-room. The common gaol for the



Corporation Seal.

borough, and the common gaol and house of correction for the county, are comprehended within the same walls, inclosing an area of about four acres.

Hertford comprises the united parishes of *All Saints* and *St. John*, containing 3726 inhabitants, including the liberties of *Little Amwell* and *Brickendon* within the parish of All Saints; together with the united parishes of *St. Andrew*, *St. Mary*, and *St. Nicholas*, containing 2135. The living of All Saints' is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, with the vicarage of St. John's, valued together in the king's books at £10. 8. 6½., and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the family of Townshend; impropiators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, certain trustees under the will of B. Cherry, Esq. The church, which was repaired a few years since, is a spacious cruciform structure in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and contains several ancient monuments, the inscriptions on which are nearly obliterated, and some of modern erection. The living of St. Andrew's is a rectory, with the vicarages of St. Mary's and St. Nicholas', valued together in the king's books at £12. 7. 3½., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £279, and the glebe comprises 2½ acres. The church is a neat edifice, with a low embattled tower surmounted by a small spire. The churches of the other three parishes have fallen into ruins. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, and Wesleyans.

At the entrance into the town from London, is a branch establishment in connexion with Christ's Hospital, London, appropriated to the reception of junior boys, who are sent from this to the parent institution, as vacancies arise. It includes three sides of a quadrangle, the two opposite sides being occupied by the several wards for the children, and the third by the reading and writing school, a spacious brick building capable of accommodating upwards of 250 boys, and affording a residence for the master. In a line with the writing-school, westward, is the dining-hall, and behind it the infirmary for about 100 patients: eastward of the great gates in front of the buildings is the grammar school, with the residence for the master; and on the opposite side, the porter's lodge, with a continuation of buildings within the walls for the girls, usually from 60 to 70 in number, and a residence for the governess and matron. A free grammar school for the children of the inhabitants was founded in 1617, by Richard Hale, Esq., of Cheshunt, and endowed by him with £800. Bernard Hale, D.D., gave £100 per annum to maintain seven poor scholars at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, each for seven years, the candidates to be appointed from this school: each scholarship is of the value of £14 per annum. A Green-coat school was erected in 1812. The principal charity, called Grass Money, produces a net income of about £250 per annum. A county dispensary was established in January, 1822. The poor-law union of Hertford comprises 18 parishes or places, and contains a population of 14,145. Eastward of the town was a monastery, founded by Ralph de Limesi, nephew of William the Conqueror, who, afterwards assuming the cowl, became its first prior, and was interred in the church: at the Dissolution it was valued at £86. 14. 2. The site is now occupied by a dwelling-house called the

Priory, which was inhabited by Thomas Dimsdale, M.D., who spent the early part of his professional life here, and, having received his diploma in 1768, went to Russia, where he inoculated the Empress Catherine, for which he received £12,000 and a pension, with the title of Baron, which descended to his family; he died here in the year 1800, at the advanced age of 87. Hertford confers the title of Marquess on the family of Seymour-Conway.

HERTFORDSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north by the county of Cambridge, on the north-west by that of Bedford, on the west by that of Buckingham, on the south by that of Middlesex, and on the east by that of Essex. It extends from 51° 37' to 52° 4' (N. Lat.), and from 10' (E. Lon.) to 45' (W. Lon.); and contains 528 square miles, or 337,920 acres. Within its limits are 30,155 inhabited houses, 1321 uninhabited, and 186 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 157,207, of whom 77,617 are males.

The Celtic inhabitants of this portion of Britain were the *Cassii* or *Cattieuchlani*, whose territory, long before the first invasion by the Romans, was overrun by the *Belgæ* (who had previously established themselves in the south-western part of England), and their capital, Verulam, taken possession of by the conquerors. Of the military operations of Cæsar in the district forming the modern county of Hertford, and his capture of Verulam, little more is known than what may be collected from the succinct narrative by the conqueror himself. The result, however, was, that the British chief, Cassivelaunus, was obliged to sue for peace; which being granted, Mandubritius, the sovereign of the *Cassii*, was reinstated in his dominions, and Cæsar led back his army along the Watling-street to Richborough, where he embarked for the continent. In the Roman division of Britain, after its complete subjugation, this territory was included in *Flavia Cæsariensis*; under the Saxon heptarchy part of it was comprised in the kingdom of Mercia, and part in that of the East Saxons, or Essex.

The county formerly lay partly within the diocese of London, and partly in that of Lincoln, the whole being included in the province of Canterbury: by the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, it is entirely in the diocese of Rochester, and co-extensive with the archdeaconry of St. Alban's. That portion once in the diocese of London comprises the deanery of Braughin, which contains 34 parishes; and the deanery of St. Alban's, containing 22 parishes. The part which was in the diocese of Lincoln comprises the deaneries of Baldock, Berkhamstead, Hertford, and Hitchin; containing 80 parishes. The total number of parishes in the county is therefore 136. For civil purposes it is divided into the hundreds of Braughin, Broadwater, Cashio (or the liberty of St. Alban's), Dacorum, Edwinstree, Hertford, Hitchin and Pirton, and Odsey; in which are the borough and market towns of Hertford and St. Alban's, and the market-towns of Baldock, Berkhamstead, Hatfield, Hemel-Hempstead, Hitchin, Hoddesdon, Rickmansworth, Standon, Stevenage, Bishop-Stortford, Tring, Ware, Watford, and parts of Chipping-Barnet and Royston. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 64, three knights are returned to parliament for the shire, and two representatives for each of the two boroughs: the place of election

for the county representatives is Hertford. Hertfordshire is included in the Home circuit; and the assizes are held at Hertford, where also are held the quarter-sessions, except for the hundred of Cashio, or liberty of St. Alban's, which take place at St. Alban's: the gaol is at Hertford.

The NATURAL FEATURES of the county are of a gentle character, and there are various scenes of considerable beauty, much heightened by the mansions, villas, and ornamented grounds of rich proprietors, which are conspicuous in every direction. With respect to the soil it may be remarked, that the vales through which the rivers and brooks flow are invariably composed of sandy loam, with the exception only of a small quantity of peat and marshy moor; that the slopes of the hills descending to these vales are inferior qualities of the same loams, and at the same time dry and sound; and that the flatter surfaces of the higher lands are composed of a wet and strong loam, sometimes requiring hollow-draining. Arthur Young divides the soil into one district of loams, two of clay, one of chalk, and one of gravel; adding that the soils intermingle in a remarkable manner, so as sometimes to make it extremely difficult to draw the boundary line between them. The substratum of the whole is chalk, for obtaining which, for manure, pits are sunk all over the county. By far the larger part of the land is under tillage. The grass-land is in a great measure confined to a narrow border on the south side of the county, in the vicinity of Barnet. The artificial grasses are, clover (which has probably been cultivated in this county longer than in any other part of the kingdom, and, from the vicinity of the metropolis, yields a greater profit here than elsewhere), trefoil, sainfoin, and lucerne. The waste consists of small commons scattered over the county, the principal lying near Berkhamstead; compared with that of most other counties, it is very inconsiderable. There is much flourishing timber of fine growth around the seats of the nobility and gentry; and large tracts of coppice wood are situated to the south of Hertford, also between Hockerill, Ware, and Buntingford, and on the estate of the Marquess of Salisbury.

The principal rivers are the *Lea*, the *Colne*, and the *Stort*, formed by the junction of many minor streams which rise chiefly within the bounds of the county. The *Lea* has been made navigable from Hertford to its confluence with the *Stort*, about a mile to the east of Hoddesdon, where it takes a southern course, becoming the boundary of the county on the east, and continuing so until it reaches the border of Middlesex: the *Stort* becomes navigable at Bishop-Stortford, from which place to its junction with the *Lea* it forms the boundary between Essex and Hertfordshire. The smaller streams are the *Mimram*, the *Rib*, the *Ash*, the *Gade*, and the *Verulam*, *Verlam*, or *Mouse* river. At Ashwell, in the county, are the nine springs of the *Cam*, which flows past Cambridge. The *Grand Junction canal*, leading from Branston wharf on the *Coventry canal* to Old Brentford, where it opens into the *Thames*, enters Hertfordshire above Tring, and follows the course of the *Bulburn* and *Gade* rivers to Rickmansworth, and from that place the course of the *Colne* until it quits the county. The *London and Birmingham railway* enters the county a few miles to the south of Watford, and passes by that town, Berkhamstead, and Tring, near which

last place it is joined by a branch from Buckinghamshire, called the *Aylesbury railway*. The *Eastern Counties* line runs along the whole of the south-eastern border of the county, and a branch has been constructed from it to Hertford and Ware, which is noticed in the article on Hertford. The females in the vicinity of Stevenage, Hatfield, Redburn, St. Alban's, Berkhamstead, Hitchin, &c., are much employed in making straw-plat: the manufacture of black lace, carried on time immemorially at Berkhamstead, has given place to that of straw-plat.

The British *Watling-street*, entering Hertfordshire on the south, passed to St. Alban's, and thence along the line of the turnpike-road to Dunstable. The *Ermin-street*, passing by Enfield, entered the south-eastern border of Herts near Little Hockgate, and ran between Standon and Puckeridge, near Braughin, and through Buntingford, to Royston, where it crossed the *Ikeneld-street*. The line of the *Ikeneld-street*, entering the north-eastern border of the county at Royston, passes through Baldock, and, after crossing a small part of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, re-enters Hertfordshire and continues for a short distance running a little to the right of Tring. The only Roman station of which the situation has been precisely ascertained, is the celebrated city of *Verulam*, contiguous to St. Alban's. Excepting the ancient British roads above mentioned, which appear to have been used and improved by the Romans, the only Roman road (of many that probably once intersected the county) now traceable with any degree of distinctness, is that which connected *Verulam* with the station at Chesterfield, near Sandy, on the banks of the *Ivel*, and which runs in the line of the present road through Stevenage, Gravely, and Baldock. Before the Reformation there were, according to Tanner, 34 religious houses and hospitals. Some remains exist of the ancient castles of Hertford, Bishop-Stortford, and Berkhamstead; and Hatfield House is a fine specimen of the style of domestic architecture which prevailed in the reign of James I. On the east side of the village of Great Amwell, at the foot of the steep bank whereon the church is situated, rises a considerable spring, which, with that of Chadwell, feeds the canal commonly called the *New River*, commenced in 1609, under the authority of an act of parliament, by Hugh Myddelton, for supplying the northern side of the metropolis with water, and completed in 1613. Its length is nearly 39 miles, about half of which is within the eastern border of this county, and near the line of the road from London to Ware.

HERTINGFORDBURY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of HERTFORD, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Hertford; containing 737 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 2586 acres, of which 650 are pasture, 200 woodland, 54 waste or common, and the remainder arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 15. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £555, and the glebe comprises 35 acres.

HESKET-IN-THE-FOREST (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Calthwaite, Itonfield, Petteril-Crooks, and Plumpton-Street, 2018 inhabitants, of whom 883 are in the township of

Nether and Upper Hesketh, 9 miles (N. by W.) from Penrith. This place derives the adjunct to its name from its situation within the limits of Inglewood Forest, the courts for which are held on St. Barnabas' day, in the open air, under a tree called Court Thorn, between Upper and Nether Hesketh, on which occasion the inhabitants of more than twenty townships attend, from whom a jury is balloted and sworn. Upper and Nether Hesketh are two considerable villages on the road from Penrith to Carlisle. Near Aiketgate is a tarn, covering about 100 acres, and abounding with carp. Fine white and cream-coloured clay, containing shining particles of mica, and well adapted to the manufacture of porcelain, is found at Barrock. The Penrith and Carlisle railway passes through the parish, which comprises by computation 10,000 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, whose tithes in Nether Hesketh have been commuted for £77. The church was built about 1530, and rebuilt in 1678, and again in 1760; a gallery was erected by subscription in 1827. At Armathwaite is a chapel, a neat structure in the early English style. In 1763, John Brown bequeathed £200 towards the support of a school.

HESKET-NEWMARKET, a market-town, in the township of CALDBECK-HALTCLIFFE, parish of CALDBECK, union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 14 miles (S. S. W.) from Carlisle, and 297 (N. N. W.) from London. This is a small but neat and compact town, situated in a secluded and romantic district, on the south side of the river Caldew. The surrounding district is mountainous, and contains mines of lead, copper, and manganese; at Carlickbeck are smelting-works for the lead-ore. The market, which is held on Friday, is inconsiderable; but there are well-frequented fairs on the first Friday in May, and every alternate Friday till Whitsuntide, for cattle; and the last Thursday in August, and the second Thursday in October, for sheep. Here is a place of worship for the Society of Friends. Near the town is a petrifying spring, issuing from a rock on the margin of the river.

HESKETH, with BECCONSALL, a parish, in the union of ORMSKIRK, hundred of LEYLAND, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 11 miles (N. by E.) from Ormskirk; containing 553 inhabitants. The family of Hesketh had possessions here early in the reign of Henry III., or previously; and between the reigns of Henry VIII. and William III., Becconsall was the property and residence of the Becconsalls. Anciently a beacon was placed near the confluence of the Douglas river with the Ribble, and the name "Beacon's Hill," or Becconsall, is supposed to be derived from this harbinger of approaching danger. The length of the parish is from two miles and a half to three miles, and the breadth, from Hesketh Bank on the north to Tarleton on the south, one mile; it comprises 1947 acres, whereof 938 are common, waste, and marshy land. The soil is sandy near the coast, and in other parts peaty, with a mixture of marl. At flood tide the Ribble is here in one part three miles wide; and both it and the Douglas are navigable, the former for vessels of above 100 tons' burthen as high as the town of Preston, and the latter for vessels of forty-five tons: salmon and flounders are taken near the mouths of the rivers. The grazing

of sheep is carried on to a great extent on the marshes, the pasturage of which is rendered agreeable and nutritious to the flocks by the slight impregnation of salt. The living is a rectory, with a net income of £275; patrons, the family of Hesketh. The church, a plain brick fabric, erected in 1765, and generally called Becconsall chapel, stands one mile below Hesketh Bank; it became the parish church in 1821, when an act was passed separating Hesketh and Becconsall from Croston, and forming them into a distinct parish. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. The poor share in a bequest by Dr. Layfield, in 1710, to all the townships of Croston, for the distribution of clothing and books to persons not seeking parochial relief.

HESKIN, a township, in the parish of ECCLESTON, union of CHORLEY, hundred of LEYLAND, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 5½ miles (W. S. W.) from Chorley; containing 359 inhabitants. Hesketh being a joint manor with Eccleston, descended with it from the Gernets and Dacres to the family of Molyneux, of Sefton. The Mawdesleys afterwards possessed the estate, which was purchased of the trustees of the Rev. Thomas Mawdesley by Alexander Kershaw, Esq., in 1739, and has continued with his descendants. The old Hall was taken down about forty years ago, and a farmhouse now occupies its site: the new Hall is a large brick gabled edifice. The township comprises 1189 acres of land, and the tithes have been commuted for £175. 4. In 1597, Sir James Pemberton endowed a free school with £50 per annum, and 11 acres of land; and Hannah Anderton, in 1806, gave a cottage as a schoolroom, with £10 per annum.

HESLERTON, EAST, a chapelry, in the parish of WEST HESLERTON, union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 10 miles (E. N. E.) from Malton; containing 235 inhabitants. It comprises 3990 acres. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There are remains of a Roman encampment.

HESLERTON, WEST (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelry of East Heselton, 563 inhabitants, of whom 328 are in the township of West Heselton, 9 miles (E. N. E.) from Malton. The parish comprises 6170 acres, of which 2180 are in the township; and is mostly arable, with a small portion of pasture and meadow land. The surface is level at the base of the Wold hills, the soil light and sandy in some places, and in others marl; the river Derwent flows on the north, where in particular situations it forms a boundary. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £465: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an act of inclosure, in the 10th George III.; a good glebe-house was built in 1820. The church is a neat structure.

HESLETON, COLD, a township, in the parish of DALTON-LE-DALE, union of EASINGTON, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 8 miles (S.) from Sunderland, and 10½ (E. N. E.) from Durham; containing 83 inhabitants. This township, also called *Cold Hesleden* and *Haseldon*, comprises about 820 acres: the hamlet is situated on an eminence, and commands a view of the sea, by which the township is bounded on the east; in other respects the scenery is

bleak and uninteresting. The South Hetton Coal Company have a fixed engine at this place, on their line of railway to Seaham harbour, for working the coal-waggon up the eastern and western ascents to the summit. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £75. Henry Smith, of Silver-street, London, about 1627 bequeathed a portion of an estate called Long-Stock farm, in the county of Southampton, to the poor within the township: this portion now yields about £30 per annum.

HESLETON, MONK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of EASINGTON, S. division of EASINGTON ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM; containing, with the townships of Hulam, Hutton-Henry, and Sheraton, 935 inhabitants, of whom 490 are in the township of Monk-Hesleton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Castle-Eden. This parish, called also *Hesleden*, from its deep dene covered with hesles, is bounded on the east by the German Ocean; and the road from Stockton to Sunderland passes on the west. The township comprises about 2400 acres, of which 2000 are in equal portions of arable and pasture, and 400 wood on the slopes of the denes; the soil is of a clayey quality, and the land in its slope to the sea is much exposed to cold blasts. On the coast are some very romantic rocks, called "Black halls," scooped into deep caverns, and broken into isolated masses of rude and grotesque appearance. Limestone abounds, in some places of a quality suitable for building; and a pure magnesian limestone is quarried, and conveyed to the Tyne for chemical purposes. Coal is worked at Castle-Eden colliery, immediately adjoining the western boundary of the township, from which colliery the coal in Hesleton, which is of a superior description, will be worked. The Hartlepool railway passes for two miles through the township. The small village of High Hesleton is situated about half a mile to the north. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, with a net income of £179. The great tithes of the township of Monk-Hesleton have been commuted for £165, and the small for £52: the vicar has a glebe of 5 acres. The church is modern.

HESLEY-HURST, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Rothbury; containing 36 inhabitants. It lies between the Forest burn and the Maglin burn, which latter forms the southern boundary of the parish. The township is the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

HESLINGTON (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, union and E. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E. by E.) from York; containing 266 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 1200 acres of land. Heslington Hall, an ancient mansion in the Elizabethan style, is the residence of Major Nicholas Yarburgh, lord of the manor, whose family has long been seated here. The village, which is large and pleasant, is situated on the eastern side of the vale of the Ouse. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York; and has a net income of £63: the church is a small but neat edifice, with a tower at the west end. An almshouse for eight poor men and one woman was founded in 1608, by Sir Thomas Hesketh, who endowed it with a rent-charge, now £55 per annum, out of five corn-mills in the suburbs

of York: the almshouse was re-erected by Henry Yarburgh, Esq., in 1795, in which year, also, a school, and a house for the master, were built by subscription. In a gravel-pit, about ten years since, two stone coffins, two glass urns, and several gold rings, bracelets, and other antiquities, were found, supposed to have been the incasement of a Danish prince.

HESLINGTON, a township, in the parish of ST. LAWRENCE, YORK, wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, union and E. riding of YORK; containing 265 inhabitants. It comprises 1371 acres, of which 285 are common land. Major Yarburgh is lord of the manor.

HESSETT, or HEDGESSETT (*St. Ethelbert*), a parish, in the union of STOW, hundred of THEDWASTRY, W. division of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 417 inhabitants. This place formed part of the possessions of the family of Bacon, ancestors of the celebrated Lord Bacon, who were settled here in the reign of Henry II. The parish comprises 1618a. 3r. 36p., of which 73 acres are common or waste land; the soil is heavy but fertile, and the surface generally level. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 11., and in the gift of M. E. Rogers and C. Fingling, Esqrs.: the tithes have been commuted for £344. 12., and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the decorated and later English styles; the chancel is filled with monuments to the memory of the Bacon and Le Heup families, the latter of whom were patrons of the living. There are several charitable bequests.

HESSEY, a township, in the parish of MOOR-MONKTON, AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from York; containing 149 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1203 acres of land, held by various proprietors: the moor was inclosed in 1830. The village is south of the road to Knaresborough. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HESSLE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of SCULCOATES, county of the town of HULL, locally in the E. riding of YORK, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Hull; containing 1388 inhabitants. This place was anciently called Hest, and its church was the mother church of the Holy Trinity, in Hull, which town was separated by act of parliament, in 1661; previously to that date, the incumbents were styled vicars of Hest and Hull, from the combination of which the village most probably derived its name. The parish comprises 2410 acres of land; and has some extensive quarries of chalk, and several mills for the manufacture of whiting. The village is on the river Humber, across which is a royal ferry to Barton, on the opposite shore; the first station on the line of the Hull and Selby railway is also situated here. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 7. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £303. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire; the interior has been much improved within the last few years, from a fund of more than £100 per annum for keeping the building in repair. There are places of worship for Methodists of the Old and the New Connexion. An hospital for three aged women, and a school for boys, are supported by Chamberlain's charity; and £30 are distributed among the poor on St. Thomas' day, from the charitable funds of the parish.

HEST, with SLYNE.—See SLYNE.

HESTERCOMBE, a hamlet, in the parish of KINGSTON, union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Taunton; containing 14 inhabitants.

HESTON (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of BRENTFORD, hundred of ISLEWORTH, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 4071 inhabitants, of whom 1386 are in that portion forming part of the town and chapelry of Hounslow. The parish is situated in a fertile district, and the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture; the soil is remarkable for the production of excellent wheat, and according to Norden and Camden, the bread for the supply of the royal table in the reign of Elizabeth, was made of wheat grown exclusively in Heston. There is a manufactory for oil of vitriol. A pleasure-fair is held in the village on the 1st of May. Within the parish is Osterley Park, once in the possession of Sir Thomas Gresham, who entertained Queen Elizabeth here; the house was rebuilt in 1760 for the Child family, and now belongs to the Earl and Countess of Jersey. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £654; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of London: the tithes were commuted for land in 1813. The church has been enlarged, and 400 free sittings provided: the tower is one of the finest in the county, and the west window is very splendid, and rich in details. Sir Joseph Banks, president of the Royal Society, and his lady, are buried in the church; and there is a monument to Anthony Collins, the free-thinker, and author of various works, who was a native of the parish.

HESWALL, a parish, in the union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the township of Gayton, 546 inhabitants, of whom 397 are in the township of Heswall with Oldfield, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Great Neston. In the Domesday survey this place is called Eswelle, and is mentioned as being held by Robert de Rodelent. It was afterwards possessed by a family of the local name, who held the manor until the early part of the 14th century, when it was conveyed by coheiresses, in moieties, to the Calveleys and Egertons. By the marriage of Katherine, heiress of the Calveleys, to Arthur Davenport, who was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, their moiety became vested in the Davenport family, with whom it still continues. The Egertons held their moiety till 1699, when it was sold to the Whitmores; and upon the distribution of the Whitmore estates, under a decree of chancery, in 1816, it became the property of James Okill, Esq., of Fron, in the county of Flint. The parish is pleasantly situated, rising obliquely from the banks of the Dee, and commanding a fine view of that river and of the Welsh coast; it comprises by computation 3000 acres, of which 1800 are waste. The land in cultivation is chiefly arable, producing excellent crops of wheat; and the substratum abounds with red sandstone, used for building. Above the village is a fine tract of common, rising to the height of 475 feet above the level of the sea. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 8. 4., and in the alternate patronage of E. D. Davenport, and Wm. Lloyd, Esqrs.; net income, £294; the glebe comprises 20 acres, with a glebe-house, finely situated, and rebuilt in 1845. The church is an ancient structure with a tower;

the chancel was rebuilt in 1841. A school, lately erected, is supported partly by subscription.

HETHE, county of OXFORD.—See HEATH.

HETHEL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HENSTEAD, hundred of HUMBLEYARD, E. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Wymondham; containing 211 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £405; patron and incumbent, the Rev. H. J. Steward: the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; in the chancel is a monument to Myles Branthwaite and lady.

HETHERSETT (*St. REMIGIUS*), a parish, in the union of HENSTEAD, hundred of HUMBLEYARD, E. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Wymondham; containing 1138 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Norwich, through Newmarket; and comprises 2635a. 1r. 7p., of which 2165a. 36p. are arable, 415a. 2r. 22p. pasture, and 54a. 1r. 29p. woodland. Here is a station of the Norfolk railway, four miles distant from the Wymondham station, and six miles and a half from that of Norwich. Petty-sessions are held on the first Monday in the month. The living is a rectory in mediety, with the rectory of Cantelose annexed in 1397, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £651; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge. The church, which is chiefly in the early English style, consists of a nave and aisles, with a lofty embattled tower surmounted by a small spire; the nave is lighted by clerestory windows, and the church contains several ancient monuments. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; and a national school is supported by subscription, and the interest of £205 left by Mr. Hughes. On the manor of Castle Cantelose or Canteloffe, was a church dedicated to All Saints, the site of which is still called the old churchyard.

HETHERSGILL, a township, in the parish of KIRK-LINTON, union of LONGTOWN, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 6 miles (N. W.) from the town of Brampton; containing 799 inhabitants.

HETT, a township, in the chapelry of CROXDALE, parish of MERRINGTON, union of DURHAM, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM; containing 234 inhabitants. It was held of the convent of Durham by a family named Hette: the land is now nearly all leasehold under the Dean and Chapter. The township comprises about 1580 acres. There is a paper-mill about a mile eastward from the village; and at Broom Hill is a good freestone-quarry. The tithes have been commuted for £19. 10. payable to the vicar of Merrington, and £114. 5. to the incumbent of Croxdale.

HETTON, a township, in the parish of BURNSALL, union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Skipton; containing, with Boardley, 191 inhabitants. Hetton comprises 1711 acres, whereof 94 are common or waste. A great part of it formerly belonged to the Nortons, and was granted, with the rest of their estates in Craven, to Francis, Earl of Cumberland. The lands are rich pasture, especially the lower grounds. The tithes have been commuted for £70, payable to the rectors of the mediety of Burnsall.

HETTON-LE-HOLE, a township and chapelry, in the parish and union of **HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING**, N. division of **EASINGTON** ward and of the county of **DURHAM**, 2 miles (S.) from **Houghton-le-Spring**; the township containing 4158 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 2530 acres, of which 1315 are arable, 993 meadow and pasture, and 222 wood; of the whole, 1598 acres are in the township: the surface is undulated, and the soil a light loam. It includes the populous hamlets of **Hetton proper**, **Easington-Lane**, **Downs**, and **Great and Little Eppleton**; and is a mining district, with three extensive collieries in full operation. **Hetton colliery**, one of the most considerable in the kingdom, was commenced in 1822, and its produce, which is of the first quality, is sent almost entirely to the London market; 500,886 tons have been raised in a year, and as many as 2000 persons have been employed at one time in the colliery and on the works connected with it: the proprietors have a private railway, by which the coal is conveyed to the river **Wear** at **Sunderland**. The **Durham and Sunderland railway** has a station here. There are three quarries, the stone of which is used for building, or burned into lime; and two corn-mills, one worked by steam, and the other by water. The village is pleasantly situated in a vale, about two miles distant from the **Durham and Sunderland road**, and is a polling-place for the northern division of the county. The chapel, which is in the later English style, with a campanile turret, was erected in 1832, at an expense of £1406, defrayed by subscription; it contains 500 sittings, of which 375 are free. On the late avoidance of the living of **Houghton-le-Spring**, the chapelry was endowed with the tithes of the district, commuted for £208. There are places of worship for Baptists, Kilhamites, Presbyterians, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. In a field on the right side of the road from **Great Eppleton** to **Hetton**, is a tumulus, consisting of a collection of small stones, at the top of which is a cavity, called the **Fairies' cradle**.

HETTON, SOUTH, a colliery village, in the township of **HASWELL**, parish and union of **EASINGTON**, S. division of **EASINGTON** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 7 miles (E. by N.) from **Durham**; containing about 1960 inhabitants. The **South Hetton colliery**, which was opened in 1833, and contains some of the richest beds of coal yet discovered, is on the estate of **T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq.**, of **Conishead Priory**, **Lancashire**, and is worked by him and his partners; 643 persons are at present employed in this flourishing undertaking. Limestone, also, is quarried for building purposes. The **Durham and Sunderland railway** passes through the village, and the **Hartlepool railway** terminates a mile to the south. The village was built on the opening of the mines. A very neat chapel, for which **Colonel Braddyll** gave the site, and the burial-ground attached, was erected by subscription in 1837, at an expense exceeding £1000, towards which the company liberally contributed.

HEUGH, a township, in the parish of **STAMFORDHAM**, union of **CASTLE** ward, N. E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from **Newcastle-upon-Tyne**; containing 442 inhabitants. In this township, which comprises 2205a. 34p., is situated the pleasant and well-built village of **Stamfordham**, from which the hamlet of **Heugh**, con-

sisting of only a few cottages, is distant about a mile northward. The tithes have been commuted for £205 payable to the Bishop of **Durham**, and £98 to the vicar of the parish; there is a glebe of £120 acres.

HEVENINGHAM (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BLYTHING**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Yoxford**; containing 417 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1659 acres. **Heveningham Hall**, the seat of **Lord Huntingfield**, one of the most stately mansions in the county, is situated on an eminence, in a beautiful and well-laid-out park, abounding in fine plantations, and commanding extensive views. The mansion, which is ornamented in front with a noble piece of water, is 300 feet in length, and embellished with a succession of Corinthian columns; the interior is fitted up in a costly manner, and contains a fine collection of pictures, chiefly of the Dutch and Flemish masters. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £480, and the glebe comprises 30 acres, with a house, greatly improved by the **Rev. Henry Owen**. The church, partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, has an embattled tower, and an elaborately carved roof. The churchwardens receive annually, from town-lands, £138, for the repairs of the church, and other parochial uses.

HEVER (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **SEVEN-OAKS**, hundred of **SOMERDON**, lathe of **SUTTON-AT-HONE**, W. division of **KENT**, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from **Seven-Oaks**; containing 582 inhabitants. It consists of 2608 acres, of which 50 are in wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 7. 3½., and in the gift of the **Rev. T. Streatfield**: the tithes have been commuted for £600, and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church contains a monument to the memory of **Sir Thomas Boleyn**, **Earl of Wiltshire**, who is represented in the robes of the garter. **Hever Castle**, a very ancient building, defended by a moat, drawbridge, portcullis, and tower, was the residence of the **Boleyn family**: **Ann Boleyn**, queen of **Henry VIII.**, is stated to have been born here, and here **Anne of Cleves** died.

HEVERINGLAND.—See **HAVERINGLAND**.

HEVERSHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and ward of **KENDAL**, county of **WESTMORLAND**; containing, with the chapelry of **Crosthwaite with Lyth**, and the townships of **Hincaster**, **Levens**, **Preston-Richard**, **Sedgwick**, and **Stainton**, 4405 inhabitants, of whom 1599 are in the township of **Heversham** with the town of **Milnthorpe**. The parish comprises by computation 15,000 acres, of which nearly one-half is inclosed: the surface is greatly diversified with hill and dale; the soil in the higher grounds is a light mould resting on limestone, and in the valleys chiefly alluvial on a substratum of clay. A hill called the **Head** is noted for a magnificent panoramic view, embracing **Morecambe bay** and the **Lake mountains**. A ridge of sterile rock extends for almost three miles near the western boundary of the parish, and terminates at the southern extremity in a precipitous cliff. An attempt was made to explore this ridge, which is called **Whitbarrow**, for copper-ore, but was discontinued for want of due encouragement. The rivers **Kent** and **Pool** flow through the parish, and the lands are also watered by the **Rowel beck**, and intersected by the **Lancaster canal** to **Kendal**. The **Lancaster**

and Carlisle railway passes through in a direction from south to north, for about three miles. There are numerous quarries of limestone, which is used for building, and also burnt into lime; the cotton manufacture is carried on to some extent, and rope-making affords employment to about sixty persons.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £36. 13. 4.; net income, £516; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land in 1803; the glebe comprises 650 acres. The church is a handsome building, externally in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower, and contains some interesting monuments: the north aisle was burned down by an accidental fire in 1606, and the nave and south aisle much injured, but a complete restoration, with new roofing, was effected in the following year. There are churches or chapels at Crosscrake, Crosthwaite, Levens, and Milnthorpe; and the dissenters have places of worship. The free grammar school was founded in 1613, by Edward Wilson, who endowed it with land now producing about £60 per annum, and with two exhibitions, one to Queen's College, Oxford, and one to Trinity College, Cambridge. These exhibitions are each worth nearly £50 per annum; and there is another to Queen's College, founded by Lady Betty Hastings, besides four to Magdalen College, Cambridge, in conjunction with the schools of Leeds and Halifax, founded by Mr. Milner. The learned Dr. Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, was a native of this place, where his father conducted the school for many years. There are one or two barrows.

HEVINGHAM (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union of AYLHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Aylsham; containing 893 inhabitants. Hevingham formerly belonged to the bishops of Norwich, one of whom, Walter de Suffield, in 1250 built a palace here, no trace of which now remains. The parish is situated on the road from Norwich to Aylsham, and comprises 2845*a.* 2*r.* 21*p.*, whereof about 1672 acres are arable, 444 pasture and meadow, 420 wood and plantation, and 300 heath. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 16., and in the gift of the Rev. W. J. Carver: the tithes have been commuted for £540, and the glebe contains 34 acres. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the early and decorated styles; it was originally cruciform, but has lost the northern portion of its transept, which supported a square embattled tower. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. John Hall, in 1715, built a school, which he endowed with five acres of land.

HEWELSFIELD (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of CHEPSTOW, hundred of ST. BRIAVELL'S, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Chepstow; containing 531 inhabitants, of whom 212 are on Brockwear Common, which is extra-parochial, and adjoins Hewelsfield. The parish is bounded on the west by the Wye, that river separating it from the county of Monmouth; and comprises 1189 acres, of which 35 are common or waste land. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Lidney: the tithes have been commuted for £131.

HEWICK-BRIDGE, a township, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, though locally in the Lower division

of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 1¾ mile (E. S. E.) from Ripon; containing 85 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 900 acres.

HEWICK-COPT, a township, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, though locally in the Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (E.) from Ripon; containing 168 inhabitants. It comprises 630 acres; the soil is fertile.

HEWISH, a tything, in the parish and hundred of CREWKERNE, union of CHARD, W. division of the county of SOMERSET; containing 179 inhabitants.

HEWISH, a hamlet, in the parish of YATTON, union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 67 inhabitants.

HEWISH, or HUISH (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Everley and Pewsey, and N. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Pewsey; containing 133 inhabitants. This parish, which according to computation comprises 750 acres, originally formed part of the possessions of the Seymour family, of whom Sarah, Duchess of Somerset, in 1690 conveyed the manor to twelve trustees, for the foundation of a college at Froxfield, for the residence and maintenance of widows. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Trustees of the College: the tithes have been commuted for £185, and the glebe comprises 35 acres. The church is a plain modern building.

HEWORTH, a township, in the parishes of ST. CUTHBERT, ST. GILES, and ST. SAVIOUR, YORK, wapentake of BULMER, union and N. riding of YORK, 1 mile (N. E.) from York; containing 395 inhabitants. It forms a pleasant suburb of the city. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HEWORTH, NETHER, a chapelry, in the parish of JARROW, union of GATESHEAD, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 2¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Gateshead; containing, with Bill-Quay, Upper Heworth, and Windy-Nook, 7126 inhabitants. This chapelry, which is bounded on the north by the Tyne, comprises an area of 2806 acres, whereof about two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The surface is varied with gentle undulations sloping towards the river, and some of the higher grounds command interesting prospects. The soil is generally clay, resting on freestone, and the lands are under profitable cultivation; the freestone is of excellent quality for building, and large quantities of it have been sent to Sunderland for the construction of the pier of that port: the neighbourhood abounds also in good coal. There are large chemical-works in the chapelry, one of which is the oldest establishment of the kind in the kingdom. The manufacture of brown paper, earthenware, and bottles, is very extensive; there are copperas-works and works for lamp-black and different colours, and several vessels of large burthen have been constructed at this place. Here are two stations on the Brandling Junction railway.

The present chapel was erected in 1822, close to the site of the ancient structure, at an expense of £2026, raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £500 from the Incorporated Society; it is a neat cruciform edifice in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains 981 sittings, of which 687 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Drewett

Brown, Esq., who has four turns, Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., who has three, and Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart., who has one turn of presentation; net income, £148, with a good residence near the chapel. In the burial-ground is an obelisk, inscribed to the memory, and recording the names and ages, of 91 persons who were killed by an explosion of fire-damp in the Felling colliery, in 1812, and were buried here; also a monument to the memory of Richard Dawes, A.M., author of the *Miscellanea Critica*. A tithe rent-charge of £143 is paid to the incumbent, one of £15 to the incumbent of Jarrow, of £112 to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and of £37 to other impropiators. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans of the Old and New Connexion, and Primitive Methodists. At Wardley are remains of a Roman camp, the moat of which is nearly entire. A vase, containing coins of Egfrid, King of Northumbria in 684, was found in the chapelyard some years since. Lord Stowell, judge of the admiralty court, was born here in 1745.—See WINDY-NOOK, and BILL-QUAY.

HEXGRAVE-PARK, a township, in the parish and union of SOUTHWELL, Southwell division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (N. W.) from Southwell; containing 32 inhabitants. This was formerly an extra-parochial liberty, having been, prior to the Reformation, a park belonging to the palace of the see of York, at Southwell. On the most elevated part of the township are the remains of a very large camp, supposed to be Roman, including a space of about 40 acres, and commanding extensive prospects; near it a brass celt was found in 1800, and fragments of military weapons have frequently been turned up by the plough. The district lies a little to the south of the road between Kirklington and Mansfield, and that from Southwell to Mansfield runs on the south.



Seal.

HEXHAM (*ST. ANDREW*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the S. division of TINDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 5989 inhabitants, of whom 4742 are in the town, 20 miles (W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 283 (N. N. W.) from London. The origin of this place, which Camden supposes to have been the *Arelodunum* of the Romans, is, perhaps, with greater probability, referred to the Saxons, by whom it was called *Hextoldesham* and *Halgustad*, on account of the neighbouring streams Hextol and Halgut, from the former of which its present name is derived. Horsley fixes the station of *Arelodunum* at Brough, in Cumberland, and the supposition of Camden is not confirmed by any Roman relics, except a few inscribed stones, which have been obviously brought from some other place. About the year 673, Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, having obtained from Ethelreda, wife of Egfrid, King of Northumbria, a grant of the town, and a large adjoining tract called Hexhamshire, founded a monastery, and erected a church, which, according to Richard of Hexham, was the most magnificent ecclesiastical edifice in the kingdom. After the expulsion of Wilfrid from the see of York in 678, that province was divided, and

Hexham erected into a see, which continued for more than a century, till, being united with Lindisfarne, it eventually became part of the see of Durham: it is now, however, a peculiar of York. Tilford, the last bishop of Hexham, was expelled from his bishopric in 821, by the Danes, who, about 50 years afterwards, destroyed the monastery and plundered the town. The monastery was restored for Augustine canons in 1112, and Hexham, together with Holme, was appropriated to the endowment of a prebendal stall in the cathedral of York. In 1138, the Scots (under David I.) pillaged the monastery, and in 1296, again attacking the town, burnt the monastery and the nave of the conventual church. In the reign of Henry VIII., the last prior of Hexham, having been involved in the insurrection called the Pilgrimage of Grace, was hanged at the gate of the monastery in 1536: at the Dissolution the revenue was £138. 1. 9.

Hexham possessed all the rights and privileges of a county palatine, which, with the *jura regalia*, were confirmed by Edward I. In the reign of Edward III., the town was again plundered by an army of 40,000 Scots, under the command of David II., who was taken prisoner by Sir John Copeland, then sheriff of Northumberland, at the battle of Nevill's Cross. In 1463, the decisive battle of Hexham was fought on the plains near the town, between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, the former of whom, commanded by Lord Montacute, defeated the latter under the Duke of Somerset, who was taken prisoner, and beheaded. Hexham, with its adjoining district, coming into the possession of the crown by an exchange with the Archbishop of York, was in the 14th of Elizabeth annexed to the county of Northumberland. A dreadful riot happened here on the 9th of March, 1761, when 5000 persons, principally miners, assembled to obstruct the magistrates; 48 persons were killed by the North York militia, and 300 persons wounded.

The TOWN, which is irregularly built, consists of several streets (diverging from an extensive market-place in the centre), partially paved, and first lighted in January, 1831; the inhabitants are supplied with water conveyed from a considerable distance into two reservoirs. The bridge here over the river Tyne is a handsome stone structure of nine principal arches, with three smaller ones on the south side. A suspension bridge was constructed in 1826 over the South Tyne, near the western ferry, at an expense of £5000; and a bridge of two arches has been recently erected at Gilligate, where the Cowgarth and Cockshaw burns unite their streams. The Vale of Tyne is beautifully diversified with well-cultivated fields, shrubberies, and pleasure-grounds, and is remarkable for producing earlier crops than the surrounding district: a considerable portion of the land belongs to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. A mechanics' institute, with a library, was established in 1825. The principal branches of trade are, the dressing of leather, and the making of gloves, for which the town has long been in high repute; tanning is carried on to a considerable extent, and the tan-yard of Mr. Smith Stobart, the maker of the well-known "Hexham-Tan" gloves, has been established more than half a century. There are also two woollen factories, a manufactory for hats, and a brewery. The Hareshaw iron-works were established in July, 1839, chiefly for the purposes

of heavy machinery and light castings: the proprietors possess four coal-pits, ironstone-works, and a blast-furnace, at Bellingham, 16 miles distant. Here is a station of the Newcastle and Carlisle railroad: the building is of rustic design. The market-days are Tuesday and Saturday, the former for corn; and a large cattle-market is held every alternate Tuesday, from the end of February to Midsummer, and from October to Christmas: the market-house is a commodious building, with a piazza. The fairs are on August 6th and November 9th, for horses, cattle, sheep, and swine.

Though the town never received a charter of incorporation, there are four trading companies, *viz.*, of weavers, shoemakers, glovers, and hatters, exercising, by a kind of prescriptive right, as great a control over those respective trades as is generally practised in towns regularly incorporated. A bailiff, appointed by the lord of the manor, presides at the manorial courts, and holds his office generally for life. A court of record is held within a month after Easter and at Michaelmas, for the recovery of debts to any amount, at which the steward of the manor, who must be a barrister, presides: a side court is likewise held four times in the year, or oftener if requisite, for the recovery of debts under 40s., at which the bailiff presides. Courts leet and baron for the manor of Anick-Grange, which is partly within this parish, are held here; as are also the Midsummer quarter-sessions for the county, and a petty-session for Tindale ward on the first Tuesday in the month. The powers of the county debt-court of Hexham, established in 1847, extend over nearly the whole of the registration-district of Hexham. The town-hall is an ancient edifice, formerly the court-house of the bishops, in which the manor courts and quarter-sessions are held, and prisoners for debt are occasionally confined: at a small distance from it is an old tower, supposed to have been built for the defence of the monastery, and now used as the manor office. In Gilligate is a house of correction for the county, which was repaired, with the addition of a new wing, a few years since. The town is the place of election for the southern division of the county.

The parish comprises 4608 acres, of which 30 are common or waste land. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £139; patron, H. S. Le Strange, Esq.: the tithes of Hexham township have been commuted for £550. In 1623, Richard Fishborne left a sum of money in trust to the Mercers' Company for the endowment of a lectureship, with which the corn tithes of Erringside, anciently belonging to the monastery, were purchased. The church, which is part of the conventual church, built on the site of the cathedral, is a spacious cruciform structure, exhibiting portions in various styles of English architecture, with a tower rising from the intersection; the nave, burnt by the Scots in 1296, has not been rebuilt. The choir is separated from the transepts by a screen of wood, richly carved in the lower part, and ornamented in the upper with an allegorical painting of the Dance of Death. On the south side of the altar, which is lighted by a large window of elegant tracery, is a gallery of oak, beautifully carved, beneath which are four stalls enriched with tabernacle work; and on the north side is a shrine, or oratory, in the decorated English style, exquisitely adorned with foliated arches, tracery, and figures, and supposed to have been erected for Prior Richard, of

Hexham, to whom, also, is attributed a recumbent figure on an altar-tomb adjacent. Among the monuments is one said by Pennant and others to be that of Elfwald, a Northumbrian king, who was killed in 788; but its style appears to be of the thirteenth century. On an altar-tomb is the figure of an armed knight, cross-legged, with a shield of arms identifying the person represented as one of the baronial family of Umfraville; though the effigy is supposed by Wallis, the historian, to be that of the Duke of Somerset, beheaded at Hexham. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; a Scottish church; and a Roman Catholic chapel, an elegant structure in the decorated English style, built in 1830.

The grammar school was founded in 1599, by Queen Elizabeth, who placed it under the control of an incorporated body of governors; it has an endowment of £21. 17. 2½. per annum. A bequest of £10 per annum, for apprenticing children, was made by Lady Anne Radcliffe; and there are other sums for distribution among the poor. The union comprises 69 parishes or places, and contains 27,929 inhabitants. Near a spot called St. Mary's Chare are some remains of the church founded by Wilfrid in 678, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. An immense number of stycas, or Saxon coins, were discovered in the churchyard of Hexham in 1833. John, prior of Hexham in the twelfth century, wrote the history of the reign of Henry II.; and his successor, Richard, was the author of several historical works. Joseph Richardson, the dramatist, who died in 1803, was a native of the parish; and John Tweddell, who greatly distinguished himself as a classical scholar and an antiquary, was born in 1769, at Threepwood, near the town.

HEXHAMSHIRE HIGH-QUARTER, in the parish and union of HEXHAM, S. division of TINDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Hexham; containing 206 inhabitants. This is a large, wild, and mountainous district, extending to the borders of the county of Durham, and including the hamlet of Lillswood, &c. The tithes have been commuted for £54.

HEXHAMSHIRE LOW-QUARTER, in the parish and union of HEXHAM, S. division of TINDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2 miles (S.) from Hexham; containing 479 inhabitants. It comprises the hamlets of Dotland, Lee, Linnel-Mill, Ordley, and Steel. The tithes have been commuted for £90. There is a small place of worship for Methodists.

HEXHAMSHIRE MIDDLE-QUARTER, in the parish and union of HEXHAM, S. division of TINDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Hexham; containing 251 inhabitants. This quarter comprises the hamlets of Dalton, Mollersteads, Raw Green, &c. The tithes have been commuted for £76. Whitley chapel, here, was built about the period of the Restoration, upon the site of a small edifice that had fallen into decay; and was repaired in 1763. The living is a curacy, endowed with upwards of £600 Queen Anne's Bounty and subscriptions.

HEXHAMSHIRE WEST-QUARTER, in the parish and union of HEXHAM, S. division of TINDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 1 mile (W.) from Hexham; containing 311 inhabitants, and comprising the hamlets of Greenshaw-Plain, Nubbock, West Boat, and Summer Rods. The tithes have been commuted for £177.

HEXTHORPE, with BALBY.—See BALBY.

HEXTON (*St. Faith*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Hitchin; containing 295 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1453 acres, chiefly arable land; about 35 acres are common or waste. The surface is hilly, and the scenery pleasingly diversified; the soil of the lower grounds is principally clay, and on the hills, gravel, with a substratum of chalk. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.; patron and impropiator, J. Lautour, Esq.: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £90, and the glebe comprises one acre. The church has been almost entirely rebuilt, at the cost of £3000, by Mr. Lautour, and is a beautiful structure in the later English style; the chancel has a richly-groined roof. A complete intrenchment, called Ravensburgh Castle, occupies a site of about twelve acres. The Ikeneld-street passes through the parish. Quantities of gold and silver coins, mostly Roman and Saxon, have been found; and in 1832, a curious vessel, containing coins of various kings of Northumbria and of several of the archbishops of York, was discovered in the churchyard in digging a grave, near the north transept of the church. Springs of water, slightly chalybeate, constantly descend from a hill here, and form a river in Hexton Park.

HEY, county of LANCASTER.—See LEES.

HEYBRIDGE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of THURSTABLE, N. division of ESSEX, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from Maldon; containing 1177 inhabitants. This parish, which is about six miles in circumference, and is situated on the north bank of the river Blackwater, appears to have derived its present name from the construction of a bridge of five arches in the time of Henry VI. The old name was *Tedwaldinton*. The village, between which and Maldon is a raised causeway made prior to the reign of Edward II., stands pleasantly near the junction of the Blackwater and the Chelmer, and has greatly increased in trade, extent, and population, since the formation of the Chelmer navigation, by means of a canal to Chelmsford, which passes through the parish. Vessels of 250 tons' burthen are enabled to come up, drawing 14 feet of water; and at spring tides there are 16 feet of water at the lock. Extensive salt-works have been established by a company who laid out £20,000 in furtherance of that object; and there are also an iron-foundry and a plough manufactory. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £159; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church is a small ancient edifice, situated on the strand opposite Maldon, and in high tides is washed by the sea. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents.

HEYDON, county of ESSEX.—See HAYDON.

HEYDON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of AYLHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Reepham; containing 321 inhabitants. It is on the Holt and Norwich road, and comprises 1922a. 3r. 13p., the larger part arable: a superior kind of marl is obtained, which, when burnt into lime, is equal to Roman cement. Heydon Hall, a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1584, is the residence of W. E. L. Bulwer,

Esq., who is lord of the manor, and possesses nearly the whole of the parish; the park, occupying about 400 acres, contains some oaks of very fine growth. The living is a rectory, with that of Irmingland united, valued in the king's books at £9. 16. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Mr. Bulwer: the tithes have been commuted for £303. 10., and the glebe contains nearly 25 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower surmounted by pinnacles at the angles; a gallery at the west end was erected in 1839, by the Rev. E. Nepean, and a small organ by subscription. In the north aisle is an altar-tomb of black marble, to the memory of Erasmus Earle, an eminent lawyer, and serjeant-at-law to Oliver Cromwell. On the exterior of the south wall of the church, a peculiar kind of fern grows, supposed to be the only specimen in the kingdom.

HEYFORD, LOWER (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Woodstock; containing, with the hamlet of Calcutt, 562 inhabitants. The church of Heyford belonged to the abbots of Ensham, by whom, it is believed, the ancient bridge with pointed arches was erected over the Cherwell, whence the parish was at one period designated *Heyford ad Pontem*. The parish comprises 1654a. 3r. 7p., of which about 1350 acres are arable, 285 pasture, and 19 woodland. On the Cherwell, which bounds the parish on the west, is a large corn-mill; and on the Oxford canal, which passes through it, are four wharfs: the Oxford and Rugby railway, also, runs near the village. A market for corn, held weekly on Monday, was established in October, 1845, at which time fairs, also, were appointed to be held on the last Mondays in January, March, April, May, July, and October. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £496; patrons, the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1801; and there is a good glebe-house. Parts of the church are very ancient; it was consecrated by Wulfwin, Bishop of Dorchester, about the year 1060, and contains portions of the progressive styles of architecture down to the Tudor window: there are three piscinæ, and the staircase of the rood-loft. The Wesleyans have a place of worship in the village, and another in the hamlet of Calcutt. A small school is supported by the Countess of Jersey, and a second has a trifling endowment; there is also a labourers' benefit society, whose fund is about £200.

HEYFORD, NETHER (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the hundred of NEWBOTTLE-GROVE, union, and S. division of the county, of NORTHAMPTON, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Northampton; containing 599 inhabitants. The Grand Junction canal and the London and Birmingham railway pass through the parish, and on its southern boundary runs the Watling-street. It is seated on the right bank of the southern branch of the Nene, that river separating it from Upper Heyford; and consists of 1192 acres, whereof 12 are occupied by the railway, the rateable annual value of which property in the parish is £1015. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 10. 5.; net income, £152; patron and impropiator, the Rev. J. L. Crawley. A school was endowed by W. Bliss, in 1763, with a bequest of £400, with which land was purchased; and on the in-

closure other lands were assigned in lieu, yielding £100 per annum, and also a share and a half in the Grand Junction canal. Dr. John Preston, surnamed the Patriarch of the Puritans, was born here in 1587.

HEYFORD, UPPER, a parish, in the hundred of NEWBOTTLE-GROVE, union, and S. division of the county, of NORTHAMPTON, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Northampton; containing 111 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Northampton to Daventry, and contains 882 acres, in equal portions of arable and pasture.

HEYFORD, WARREN, or UPPER (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Woodstock; containing 337 inhabitants. Warine Fitzgerald was owner of the parish about the year 1200, whence the name Warren-Heyford. His descendant, Sir Robert L'Isle, sold the manor and the patronage of the living, in 1380, to William of Wykeham, who settled them as part of the endowment of New College, Oxford, by which establishment they are still retained. The parish is situated east of the river Cherwell, and comprises 1608a. 3r. 39p., including 35 acres of small occupations, roads, water, and waste: the soil is chiefly a productive loam, under which lies a good vein of limestone; and there are some rich meadows in the valley of the Cherwell, which river turns a corn-mill. An inclosure act was passed in 1841. The Oxford and Birmingham canal intersects the parish, and the Oxford and Rugby railway crosses the north-eastern part. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £537; patron, the Warden and Fellows of New College. The church has a tower strengthened by buttresses, on which are the arms of William of Wykeham, and consists of a modern nave and a chancel, with part of a south aisle to the latter, forming the sepulchral chapel of the family of Myrry, who occupied the ancient manor-house near the church. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. About twenty acres of ground are allotted to trustees for the benefit of the poor, and are under spade husbandry; about four acres are recreation ground. In the eastern part of the parish are the remains of an encampment.

HEYHOUSES, a township, in the parochial chapelry of PADIHAM, parish of WHALLEY, union of BURNLEY, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Clitheroe; containing 156 inhabitants. The origin of Heyhouses, the first village that arose in Pendle Forest, is owing to an encroachment upon a right of common in the forest, claimed by the customary tenants and freeholders of Merlay, Padiham, Downham, Worston, and other places, who held a meeting at Pendle Cross under the abbot of Whalley, in the 29th of Henry VI., and passed a number of resolutions for the abatement of encroachments. A bill was afterwards preferred before the commissioners of Edward VI. for inquiry into encroachments and abuses, against "Ric. Radclyffe, squyer, for makeyng a towne upon a tenement called ye Hayhouses, where he had no right without the kyng's staff." The township comprises 320 acres. Here is a church, built and endowed by Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Esq., who is patron of the living.

HEYSHAM (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of LANCA-

SHIRE, 6 miles (W.) from Lancaster; containing 698 inhabitants. Under the Normans, the manor of Heysham, anciently *Hessam*, was held by the service of cornage, the lord being bound by his tenure to meet the king on the borders of the county, with his horn and a white wand, introducing him into the county, and attending him on his departure. From this tenure, it is probable that a branch of the family, de Hessam, assumed the name of Cornet, subsequently changed to Gernet. The Lucys appear to have held the manor under the Gernets: it passed in the 12th century to the Dacres; was afterwards possessed by other families successively; and in the year 1767 was sold to the ancestors of the present owners.

The parish is beautifully situated on Morecambe bay, and comprises by estimation 1575 acres, whereof 774 are arable, 631 meadow and pasture, and 170 moss: the views, which are very fine, embrace the opposite shore of Furness, and the Lake mountains. An act was passed in 1846 for the construction of a harbour and docks in the parish, on Morecambe bay, between the village and Poulton: the great object of the undertaking is the establishment of a harbour of refuge for ships navigating the west coast of England, and a low-water harbour for the town and port of Lancaster. Powers were obtained, under the same act, for a railway from the harbour to Lancaster, with a branch extending by Poulton and Bare to Williamlands, in the township of Slyne with Hest. The harbour and railway company formed under the act has since been amalgamated with the North-Western, or Lancaster and Skipton, Railway Company. Morecambe Cottage, here, is the residence of Thomas Yates Ridley, Esq., son of the late incumbent of the parish, and a considerable landowner. The village of Heysham is divided into High or Upper, and Lower, Heysham; the houses are irregularly constructed of ordinary rough stone: the inhabitants for the most part are farmers or fishermen.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 2., and in the patronage of Clement Royds, Esq., of Rochdale: the tithes have been commuted for £470, and the glebe comprises 90 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient edifice in the low Norman style, with a tower, and stands upon the sea-shore, at Lower Heysham. A national school is partly supported by an endowment consisting of land, and £105 in the funds, producing £8. 9. per annum, given by Robert Thompson in 1817. On the summit of a rock above the church are the remains of an oratory dedicated to St. Patrick: several places for interment have been cut out of this rock. In High Heysham are situated the ruins of a chapel which belonged to the Stanleys, earls of Monteagle of Hornby Castle.

HEYSHOT, a parish, in the union of SUTTON, hundred of EASEBOURNE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Midhurst; containing 408 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2171 acres, of which 352 are common or waste land; it is within the parliamentary borough of Midhurst. The living is a rectory, united to that of Stedham: the tithes have been commuted for £308, and the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church has portions in the decorated and later English styles. On the Downs are some remains of a fortified camp, commanding a magnificent prospect which embraces the grand sweep from these heights to the sea, and terminates with the Isle of Wight.



Seal and Arms.

HEYTESBURY (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, and formerly a representative borough and a market-town, in the union of WARMINSTER, hundred of HEYTESBURY, Warminster and S. divisions of WILTS, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Warminster, and 93 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 1311 inhabitants. The ancient appellations of this

place were *Hegtresdesbyrig* and *Heightsbury*, whence is obviously derived its present name. During the contest between Stephen and Matilda, the empress is said to have occasionally resided here. The town is situated in a pleasant valley, on the south-west verge of Salisbury Plain, and on the northern bank of the small river Wily, on the road from London to Bridgwater; it consists principally of one long and irregular street, and is supplied with good water. The manufacture of cloth was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, the vicinity of the river affording a facility for the erection of mills; two manufactories were in operation, one for broad-cloth, the other both for cloth and kerseymere, but the trade has of late very much declined. There is a small fair on May 14th, for cattle, sheep, &c. An act was passed in 1845 for a railway from near Chippenham, by Heytesbury, to Salisbury. Heytesbury was a borough by prescription, but not incorporated: it first sent members to parliament in the 28th of Henry VI., from which time two were regularly returned, until the 2nd of William IV., when it was disfranchised. The manor belongs to Lord Heytesbury, who appoints a bailiff; also a bailiff for the hundred, which is co-extensive with the manor. A court leet is held at Michaelmas, when two constables and two tythingmen for the town, and similar officers for the hundred, are chosen.

The **LIVING** is a perpetual curacy, generally held with that of Knook, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Sarum; net income of Heytesbury, £75. The church, situated in the centre of the town, is a massive cruciform structure, with a square tower rising from the intersection; in the choir are fourteen very ancient oak stalls. The church was made collegiate about the year 1165, by Joceline, Bishop of Salisbury, and was rebuilt by Thomas, Lord Hungerford, in 1404: there were formerly two chantries, which have been suppressed; but the prebends of Tytherington, Horningsham, Hill Deverill, and Swallowcliff, which were attached to them, still remain. The Incorporated Society, in 1841, granted £100 towards repairing the church. There is a place of worship for Independents. An hospital, begun by Robert, Lord Hungerford, was completed and endowed, pursuant to his will, by his widow Margaret, Lady Hungerford and Botseaux, who, about 1472, amortized the manor of Cheverell-Burnell or Cheverell-Hales for its support. The design of the institution was to maintain a custos (who was to be a priest in full orders), and twelve poor men and one woman, nominated by the lord of the manor; the custos receives £150 per annum. On the summit of Cotley Hill, north-westward from the town, is a large tumulus, surrounded by a circular ditch and low valium; and on another hill in the vicinity is the encamp-

ment called Scratchbury Camp, so named from the British word *Crech*, signifying a hill; the circuit of its rampart is one mile and eighty-six yards, and its greatest height sixty-six feet, including an area of forty acres. There are other encampments on several bold eminences in the vicinity. Mr. William Cunningham, an industrious antiquary, was long a resident at this place, where he died and was interred in 1810. It confers the title of Baron on the family of A'Court, whose ancient family seat is on the north-east of the town.

HEYTHORP (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Chipping-Norton; containing, with the hamlet of Dunthrop, 198 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Earl of Shrewsbury: the tithes have been commuted for £150. The church is a small ancient edifice, with several fragments of sculpture on the outside walls, and contains memorials of the family of Ashfield. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel. A Carthusian monastery was founded at this place in 1222, by William Long Espee, Earl of Salisbury; but on the representation of its low and unfavourable situation by the monks, it was removed by the earl's widow to Hinton, in Somersetshire.

HEYWOOD, a town and chapelry, in the township of HEAP, parish and union of BURY, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Bury, on the road to Rochdale. *Heywood*, in the Saxon, denotes the site of a wood in a field, or a wood surrounded by fields; a family of the same name resided here for many generations. In the 15th century the place consisted of a few cottages, and at the period when the cotton manufacture began to prevail, it still formed a group of rural dwellings: the first spinning-mill commenced in its precincts was at Wrigley Brook, in the latter part of the last century, but the extraordinary growth of the cotton-trade at Heywood is of recent date. In 1845 there were thirty-six cotton-mills in the town, all, with one exception, for heavy fustian goods, and in which 129,936 throstles, 203,066 mule-spindles, and 5320 looms were in operation; the whole manufacturing annually 8506 tons of cotton, and consuming 71,101 tons of coal: in these mills and in two paper-mills, 7510 persons were employed. There are five shops for supplying machinery. The Heywood Coal Company, of recent establishment, has two collieries producing abundance of coal; and a stone-quarry is also wrought. The river Roche separates this vicinity from Birtle and Bury, the surface rising on both sides of the river; and the benefit of inland navigation is derived from a branch canal, which meets the Rochdale canal at Blue Pits. The Manchester and Leeds railway passes on the east, and has a branch leading, through Heywood, to Bury. In 1846 an act was passed for better supplying the town with water: it is supplied with gas by a local company. Petty-sessions are held every second Wednesday; and fairs take place on the first Friday in April, on the Friday before the first Sunday in August, and on the Friday after the 1st of October. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Bury, with a net income of £196. The chapel, dedicated to St. Luke, was built in 1611, and enlarged in 1806. There are places of worship for dissenters; and good national schools.

HIBALDSTOW (*St. HIBALD*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, E. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 688 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; net income, £328; patrons, alternately, the Bishop of Lincoln, and M.D. Dalison, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1796. The chancel, and lower part of the tower, of the church, are in the early English style; the other parts are of more modern architecture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The Roman road from Lincoln to the Humber passes through the parish; and about a mile eastward from the church, foundations of buildings, tiles, coins, and other Roman relics have been discovered.

HICKLETON (*St. DENIS*), a parish, in the union of DONCASTER, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Doncaster; containing 157 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Doncaster to Beverley, and within four miles of the Midland railway, comprises 1045 acres, whereof by far the greater part is arable, about 50 acres woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The surface is elevated, rising to a height of 365 feet above the level of the sea: the soil partly rests on magnesian limestone, and is partly loam on various subsoils; the hills are composed of magnesian limestone, and the substratum in the lower parts is principally a sandy freestone. Hickleton Hall, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., is a spacious modern mansion, finely situated. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patron, Sir C. Wood. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the Norman style, with a tower and aisle added within the last 150 years. A hill called the Castle Hill, is supposed to have been a small station on a vicinal road connecting the Roman road from Lincoln to Boroughbridge with that which extends from the Ford across the Strafforth sands to Castleford.

HICKLING (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of HAPPING, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (S. E.) from Stalham; containing 860 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4260 acres, of which 2000 are marsh: there is a lake upwards of three miles in circumference, navigable for small craft to the Thurne and Bure rivers. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. 4.; net income, £253; patron and impropiator, N. Mickelthwaite, Esq. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, with a lofty embattled tower; the nave is separated from the chancel by a carved screen. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. At the inclosure, in 1805, an allotment of 83 acres was made to the poor, the proceeds of which amount to about £50 per annum. A dividend of £8. 15., from a bequest by the Rev. John Wells in 1803, is paid for teaching children. A priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Augustine, and All Saints, was founded in the year 1185, by Theobald de Valentia or Valoins; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was valued at £137. 0. 1.

HICKLING (*St. LUKE*), a parish, in the union, and S. division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.)

from Melton-Mowbray; containing 581 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated within two miles of the road from Melton-Mowbray to Nottingham, comprises about 3000 acres: the soil in some parts is fertile, and in others indifferent in quality; the substratum is chiefly limestone, in which many fossils are imbedded. The Nottingham and Grantham canal passes close to the village. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 8. 4., and in the gift of Queen's College, Cambridge. On the division of the common, 490 acres of land were given in lieu of tithes; much of it is of inferior quality: the value of the whole is £400 per annum. The church is a handsome ancient structure, with a lofty tower: the lid of a stone coffin, curiously inscribed with Runic characters, has been discovered in the chancel. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The Roman Fosse-road from Lincoln passes through the parish; and in 1771, 200 coins of the reign of Vespasian were dug up on Standard Hill, so called from a standard formerly on it.

HIDCOTE-BARTRIM, a hamlet, in the parish of MICKLETON, union of SHIPSTON, Upper division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (N. E.) from Chipping-Campden; containing, with Hidcote-Boyce, in the parish of Ebington, 189 inhabitants, of whom 74 are in the hamlet of Hidcote-Bartrim.

HIDDEN, with EDDINGTON and NEWTOWN, a tything, in the parish and union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, 2 miles (N. E.) from Hungerford; containing 512 inhabitants.

HIDE, with WINTERCOTT, a township, in the parish and union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD; containing 199 inhabitants.

HIDE, WEST.—See WEST-HIDE.

HIENDLEY, COLD.—See HAVERCROFT.

HIENDLEY, SOUTH, a township, in the parish of FELKIRK, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Barnsley; containing 290 inhabitants. This place was formerly the property of the viscounts Galway, whose ancient mansion, Hodroyd Hall, is now a farmhouse. The township comprises about 1246 acres, and includes the hamlet of Upper Hiendley: the village is pleasantly situated on an acclivity. Schools for the children of the poor are partly supported by endowment.

HIGH ABBOT-SIDE, county of YORK.—See ABBOT-SIDE, HIGH.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

HIGHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of SHIRLAND, union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Alfreton; containing 451 inhabitants. This is a place of great antiquity, situated upon the Roman Ike-neld-street, and at the Alfreton turn on the Chesterfield road, on a fine eminence above the Derwent vale, commanding extensive views. Nearly the whole of the hamlet is the property of Gladwyn Turbutt, Esq., of Ogston Hall. The Midland railway runs for two miles through this part of the parish. There was formerly a market, discontinued in 1785: the cross still stands in the centre of the village. Many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving stockings. Fairs for cattle are held on the first Wednesday after New-Year's day, and on the 27th of February.

HIGHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **NORTH AYLESFORD**, hundred of **SHAMWELL**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from **Rochester**; containing 777 inhabitants. A nunnery of the Benedictine order, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here, before 1151, by King Stephen, whose daughter Mary, afterwards abbess of **Romsey**, became one of the nuns; it was suppressed by Fisher, Bishop of **Rochester**, in the 13th of Henry VIII., and given by the king to **St. John's College**. The parish comprises 2994*a.* 2*r.* 17*p.*, of which 1397 acres are arable, 987 pasture, 78 meadow, 100 woodland, 23 in hop plantations, and 150 in gardens and orchards. **Gad's Hill**, mentioned by Shakspeare in his play of *Henry IV.*, is within its limits. The river **Thames** bounds the parish on the north, and the **Gravesend** and **Rochester railway** is conducted into the adjoining parish of **Frindsbury** by a tunnel two miles and a quarter in length. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10.; net income, £518; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of **St. John's College**, **Cambridge**.

HIGHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of **SAMFORD**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from **Colchester**; containing 259 inhabitants. The parish comprises 880*a.* 2*r.* 11*p.*, and is bounded on the south by the river **Stour**, and on the west by the river **Bret** or **Breton**, which empties itself into the **Stour**: a bridge was built over the **Bret** in 1837. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the gift of certain Trustees: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £206, and the glebe comprises 51 acres. The church is neat, and situated near the junction of the two rivers.

HIGHAM-BOOTH, a township, in the parochial chapelry of **PADIHAM**, parish of **WHALLEY**, union of **BURNLEY**, Higher division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, N. division of **LANCASHIRE**, 4½ miles (N. W.) from **Burnley**; containing 960 inhabitants. This was one of the eleven vaccaries of **Pendle Forest**. According to tradition, criminals tried by **John of Gaunt**, at **Ightonhill Park**, were executed here; and there is still a handsome stone building in the village, called the **Court-house**, with the arms of **John of Gaunt** on the west front: the building is now occupied as a farmhouse. The township is bounded on the south by the river **Calder**, and comprises, with the inferior manor of **West Close**, 957 acres of land. **Hachiller House**, an ancient mansion; **White Lee**, an old fabric dated 1593; and **Pendle Hall**, a farmhouse near **Pendle water**, are in the township. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**; also a national school, in which divine service is performed.

HIGHAM, COLD (*ST. LUKE*) a parish, in the union and hundred of **TOWCESTER**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 3½ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Towcester**, on the road to **Daventry**; containing, with the hamlet of **Grimscote**, 388 inhabitants. It comprises 1699*a.* 32*p.*; of which three-fourths are arable, and the rest pasture, with about 30 acres of wood; the surface is gently undulated, and the soil chiefly a reddish, sandy loam. From the elevated situation of the parish the views are extensive, embracing the battle-field of **Naseby**, eighteen miles distant. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £407, with a

glebe-house; patron, the **Earl of Pomfret**. The tithes were commuted for land in 1812. Of the church, the nave and chancel are in the decorated style, and built in the 14th century; the tower is early English: in a small chapel is a monument to a Knight Templar. There are a Sunday school, and a clothing club. The parish is bounded on the north-east by the **Roman Watling-street**.

HIGHAM-DYKES, a township, in the parish of **PONTELAND**, union, and W. division, of **CASTLE ward**, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 10 miles (N. W.) from **Newcastle-upon-Tyne**; containing 20 inhabitants. It is situated on the **Kirk-Whelpington road**, about three miles north-west from **Ponteland**, and comprises 219 acres. There is a pleasant mansion-house well sheltered by flourishing trees. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £31. 12., payable to **Merton College**, **Oxford**, and the vicarial for £3. 1. 6.

HIGHAM-FERRERS (*VIRGIN MARY*), a town and parish, in the hundred of **HIGHAM-FERRERS**, union of **WELLINGBOROUGH**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 15½ miles (E. N. E.) from **Northampton**, and 65 (N. N. W.) from **London**; containing 1030 inhabitants. This place, which was formerly a representative borough and a market-town,



Corporation Seal.

derives its distinguishing appellation from the ancient family of **Ferrers**, who were its lords, and had a castle here; the name *Higham* is said to be a contraction of *High-ham*, denoting elevated situation. The town stands on a rocky eminence abounding with springs, about half a mile from the south-eastern bank of the navigable river **Nene**, and consists chiefly of two streets, with a market-place in which stands a cross: the roads from **Wellingborough** to **Kimbolton**, and from **Kettering** to **Bedford**, meet here. It is supposed to have been much larger than it now is, possessing at one period three weekly markets, none of which have been held for the last fifty years. The chief business consists in making boots, shoes, and bobbin-lace; and there are fairs on **March 7th**, **June 28th**, the Thursday before **August 5th**, **October 11th**, and **December 6th**. Here is a station of the **Northampton and Peterborough railway**, 4½ miles from the **Wellingborough station**, and 6 from that of **Thrapstone**.

The town was incorporated in the 2nd and 3rd of **Philip and Mary**, and its privileges were confirmed by a charter granted in the 36th of **Charles II.**, under which the corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, deputy-recorder, seven aldermen, and thirteen capital burgesses; the aldermen are chosen from among the burgesses, and the mayor is elected annually from among the aldermen. The mayor is lord of a manor called **Borough-hold**, extending from **Stump-cross** northward to **Spittle-cross** southward; he holds a court leet annually before the expiration of the term of his office, and he and his predecessor are justices of the peace. The town-hall was erected by the corporation in 1812, near the site of a prior one, which had fallen to decay. The borough sent a representative to parliament from the third year of

Philip and Mary to the second of William IV., when it was disfranchised. The parish consists of 1918a. 1r. 37p., whereof three-fourths are arable, and the remainder pasture; the soil is various, partly clay and partly alluvial: there are limestone-quarries. The LIVING is a vicarage not in charge, with the living of Chelveston united; net income, £345; patron and impropriator, Earl Fitzwilliam: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments, under an act of inclosure, in the 3rd of Victoria. The church is a handsome building, displaying various styles of English architecture, and consists of two naves, with north and south aisles, and a chancel separated by a decorated screen; on each side of the chancel are stalls, with curious emblematical devices. At the west end is a porch, much ornamented with sculpture; also an embattled tower, from which rises a finely-proportioned octagonal crocketed spire. The church contains some ancient monuments and sepulchral brasses. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free grammar school, now an English school, was founded in 1420 by Archbishop Chichele, who left an endowment of £10 per annum. Some remains of an ancient college are still discernible; and on the north side of the church is a spot called Castle-yard, the site of a castle: some parts of the moat, and a few traces of the foundations, are remaining. Archbishop Chichele, a great patron of literature in the reign of Henry V., was born here in 1362.

HIGHAM-GOBION (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of AMPHILL, hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Hitchin; containing 109 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1287 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 7.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. R. Wardale: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises 32 acres. The church contains a monument to Dr. Edmund Castell, a learned orientalist, who was for several years rector.

HIGHAM-GREEN, a hamlet, in the parish of GAZELEY, union of NEWMARKET, partly in the hundred of LACKFORD, but chiefly in that of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from the town of Newmarket; containing 370 inhabitants. Higham Hall was the original seat of the family of Higham, from whom the hamlet took its name.

HIGHAM-ON-THE-HILL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from the town of Nuneaton; containing, with the hamlets of Lindley and Rowden, 556 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the line of the ancient Watling-street, comprises 2500 acres. The soil is chiefly a stiff clay, alternated with marl, producing fine crops of wheat; the surface is generally flat, and the scenery enriched with wood. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal passes through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £552; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. Fisher: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1806. The church has a Norman tower; the body has been rebuilt in the Grecian style. In 1607, many silver coins of the reign of Henry III. were discovered, on turning up a large stone which lay at the intersection of the Watling-street with another road leading to Coventry; and several Roman coins, a gold ring with a ruby, another with an agate, and a

third of silver with an Arabic inscription, were found here about the same period.

HIGHAM-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of HIGHAM-FERRERS, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from the town of Higham-Ferrers; containing 12 inhabitants. It is situated on the borders of Bedfordshire, being bounded on two sides by that county; and comprises 596 acres. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £120.

HIGHAMPTON.—See HAMPTON, HIGH.

HIGHBRIDGE, a hamlet, partly in the parish of BURNHAM, union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of BEMPSTONE, E. division, and partly in the parish of HUNTSPILL, union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of HUNTSPILL and PURITON, W. division, of SOMERSET, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Bridgwater. This place is about a mile east from the shore of Bridgwater bay, and is situated on both sides of the river Brue, which is here crossed by a bridge. It has latterly become one of the largest inland coal-ports between Bristol and Taunton; spacious wharfs for coal and other heavy goods have been formed, and bricks for building are sent in considerable quantities to Cardiff, Newport, and Lidney. The Bristol and Exeter railway has here its largest station for merchandise between Bristol and Bridgwater. A market is held on the first Monday in every month for sheep, cattle, and pigs: the chief produce of the neighbourhood is cheese; and upwards of 1000 tons of this article are now shipped weekly from the port to China alone.

HIGHCLERE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of KINGSCLERE, hundred of EVINGAR, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Whitchurch; containing 468 inhabitants. This was anciently part of the bishopric of Winchester, and is recorded as such in Domesday book; the bishops had a palace here, in which they occasionally resided, until the bailiwick held by them was dismembered by Bishop Poyntet, in the reign of Edward VI., and vested in the crown. Upon the site of the original edifice, which stood in a well-wooded and beautiful park, upwards of thirteen miles in circumference, is a fine mansion, erected by the Hon. Robert Herbert, and greatly enlarged by the Earl of Carnarvon, his descendant; the house occupies a site 587 feet above the sea, and the grounds inclose Sidown Hill, which has an elevation of 942 feet, and are embellished with an extensive and picturesque lake. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 9., and in the gift of the Earl: the tithes have been commuted for £305, and the glebe comprises 85 acres. The church was rebuilt in the time of Charles II., by Sir Robert Sawyer, attorney-general in that and the succeeding reign, who was buried here. On a plain about a mile from the village, are several barrows of considerable size, with three smaller ones; and some curious relics have been found in them. A mile and a half eastward from Beacon Hill, on an eminence called Ladle Hill, is a circular intrenchment inclosing an area of about eight acres; southward from this are three barrows; and at a short distance towards the north-north-east, on the declivity of the hill, is another small circular work, pitched entirely with flint stones. Dr. Jeremiah Miller, a learned antiquary, was born here in 1713; he died in the year 1784.

HIGH-CROSS, a hamlet, in the parish of STANDON, union of WARE, hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Ware, on the road to Cambridge; containing 199 inhabitants. A church district was formed in 1846 by the Ecclesiastical Commission: the living was endowed, and the church built, at the expense of Lady Giles Puller, who has the patronage. The church was consecrated in August 1847, and will hold 500 persons.

HIGHEAD, or IVEGILL, a chapelry, in the parish of DALSTON, union of CARLISLE, ward, and E. division of the county, of CUMBERLAND, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Dalston; containing 124 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80: patrons, twelve Trustees; appropriator, the Bishop of Carlisle. The chapel, a mean building devoid of ornament, was erected by William L'Englise, and once belonged to the lords of the manor: near it, situated on the brow of a rocky eminence, are the gateway-tower, a turret, and other remains of Highead Castle, the ancient residence of the Richmond family, now a farmhouse.

HIGHGATE, a town and chapelry, partly in the parishes of ST. PANCRAS and ISLINGTON, but chiefly in that of HORNSEY, union of EDMONTON, partly in the Holborn, but chiefly in the Finsbury, division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 4 miles (N.) from London; containing 4302 inhabitants. There is every reason to believe, that at a very remote period, a large portion of the present county of Middlesex formed the bed of an estuary of the sea, and that Highgate and the neighbouring eminences were the first spots quitted by the ocean, and the earliest inhabited by the aborigines of this part. The hypothesis is strengthened by the appearance of the superior strata, which consist of clay with super-imposed deposits of sand, nearly identical with that on the sea-shore. It is certain, however, that the ocean had abandoned the district long before the time of the Romans, as, when that people arrived in Britain, the neighbourhood presented a vast uncultivated forest, called the Forest of Middlesex, which was not disafforested till 1218. According to Camden and other authorities, the hamlet of Highgate derived its name from the high-gate, or gate upon the hill, erected by the Bishop of London, on or very near the site of the present Gatehouse inn, about 500 years ago, when the high road over the hill was formed. But in a recent work drawn up on the invitation of the Highgate Literary Institution, it is supposed, with some probability, that the name (which in an ancient record is written *Hygate*), is deducible from *Hy*, a syllable in the British language, perhaps corrupted from *Hu*, a cap, and implying also Episcopal, and *Gate*, an entrance or way. In proof of this is alleged the fact that Highgate stands on what has been from a very early period episcopal ground, and was long the site of a residence of the bishops of London. The old gate-house, which was one of the first buildings erected on the spot, was removed in 1769. The dwelling that existed earliest appears to have been a hermitage, of the great antiquity of which, it is known, that it was certainly in being before the year 1386, when, as is recorded in the Bishop's muniment book, now in St. Paul's Cathedral, a hermit was presented to it by the Bishop of London (Braybrook), in whose gift it was. The last hermit appointed was probably William Forte, who received a grant of

the hermitage or chapel, 20th April, 1531, from Bishop Stokesley. In 1387, Hornsey Park, which occupied the site of the present Highgate, was the place where the nobles met together, says Norden, "in a hostile manner, to rid the king (Richard II.) of those traitors he had about him." In the year 1483, the odious Duke of Gloucester, and the youthful King Edward V., were met at the same place by the chief citizens of London, and conducted by them to the metropolis with great pomp; and after the battle of Bosworth-Field, the victorious Richmond (Henry VII.) was welcomed here, on his way to the capital, by the corporation and others. In 1589, the hamlet was visited by Queen Elizabeth, and in 1624 James I. slept here on the night before hunting a stag in St. John's Wood, in the vicinity.

The village or town stands on the great north road, and is remarkable for the purity of its air, the diversified scenery of its neighbourhood, and the extensive and beautiful prospects which its lofty situation commands; the streets are lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water, chiefly from wells. The height of the hill, which is 400 feet above the summit of St. Paul's Cathedral, formerly rendered the ascent to the village exceedingly hazardous, and liable to accident; schemes to remedy this were at various times devised, but none were productive of any benefit, until the formation, in 1813, of the Archway, which, avoiding the village, runs by the eastern side of the hill. On the road to Hampstead, is Caen Wood, the magnificent domain of the Earl of Mansfield, containing a handsome mansion, of which the central part was erected by the eminent Lord Chief Justice Mansfield. The village was once celebrated for the administration of a burlesque oath, by which the juror pledged himself, amongst other things, never to eat brown, when he could get white, bread, nor drink small, when he could get strong, beer, with many similar engagements; but with the proviso, "except he liked the other better." The oath was sworn at the inns of the place; and so much was the now obsolete custom in vogue, that, 60 years since, three out of every five passengers in upwards of 80 stage-coaches that stopped daily at the Red Lion, took the oath.

A small chapel, which had been connected with the above-mentioned hermitage from a very early period, was rebuilt, in connexion with a free school, in 1578, and from that time to its demolition, in 1833, was the only place of worship, according to the rites of the Church of England, which existed in Highgate. It was repaired and enlarged several times, and in the reign of Elizabeth almost wholly rebuilt, and was a brick edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, with a small square tower: it contained monuments to the memory of Dr. Lewis Atterbury, a celebrated divine, who was preacher in the chapel for 36 years; Francis Pemberton, chief justice of both benches, *temp.* Charles II.; and Sir John Wollaston, Knt., lord mayor of London. The foundation wall of the chancel still remains; and a portion of the side wall and window, also standing, forms a picturesque ruin, connected with the adjoining residence of the master of the grammar school. A new church was erected, on another site, in 1833, towards the expense of which the Church Commissioners granted £4800, the governors of the free school, in consideration of having sittings allotted for the use of the scholars, £2000, and the Incorporated Society £500,

the remainder being raised by subscription among the inhabitants. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and is a very elegant specimen of the later English style, with an enriched tower and crocketed spire. The east window is embellished with painted glass brought from Rome, and the church contains many handsome monuments removed from the old chapel, together with a tablet inscribed to the memory of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the eminent poet and philosopher, who spent the greater part of his life at Highgate. The Bishop of London presents to the incumbency. The free grammar school was founded in 1562, by Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knt., chief justice of the king's bench, who procured in aid of its complete establishment two charters from Queen Elizabeth, in 1565; and by a deed-poll, based on the letters-patent, and dated the same year, Edmund Grindall, Bishop of London, and "lord and proprietor of the chapel at Highgate," granted to Sir Roger, for the purposes of the new school, the chapel and premises, with two acres of land adjoining. The school-house was finished in Sept. 1578, at the same time as the rebuilding of the chapel; the income is now about £900 per annum. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents.

The Highgate Cemetery, belonging to the London Cemetery Company, and situated on that side of the hill facing London, was consecrated by the Bishop of London on the 20th May, 1839. It comprises within lofty walls an area of 21 acres, presenting a tasteful combination of art with nature. The grounds are disposed in the most varied manner, enlivened with picturesque trees of different kinds, and intersected by gravel-walks; the entire scene being majestically crowned on the northern side, by the church of St. Michael. The entrance lodge, in Swain's-lane, is in the early English style, and contains a chapel for the performance of the burial service. Almshouses for six poor widows were founded pursuant to a bequest by Sir J. Wollaston, in 1658; these having become much decayed, 12 others were erected, in 1722, by Edward Pauncefort, Esq., who left property for the support of the charity, which has been augmented by subsequent benefactions. An hospital for lepers was founded on the lower part of Highgate Hill, by William Poole, yeoman of the crown in the reign of Edward IV., which continued till the time of Henry VIII., and is supposed to have occupied a site now called Lazarets, or Lazarcot Field, near Whittington Stone. [Whittington College, near the Archway, is noticed in article HOLLOWAY, *which see*.] The village has been the residence of various characters of note: Lauderdale House is said to have been an abode of Nell Gwynne's; in an adjoining mansion lived Andrew Marvell; and Cromwell House was the property of General Ireton. Sir Thomas Cornwallis, comptroller of the household to Queen Mary; Sir Richard Baker, Knt., author of the *Chronicle of the Kings of England*, 1641; and Dr. Sacheverell, who died here June 5th, 1724, were residents; and in the mansion of the Earl of Arundel, a nobleman of refined taste and classical mind, died the illustrious philosopher, Lord Bacon, April 9th, 1626, after a few days' illness.

HIGHLAWS, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union of MORPETH, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 16 inhabitants.

In the 17th century this place was the residence of the family of Aynsley. The township is bounded on the south by the Bolam march, and on the north by the Wansbeck; and comprises 295 acres. It pays a rent-charge of £26 to the vicar of Hartburn.

HIGHLEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, hundred of STOTTESDEN, S. division of SALOP, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Bridgnorth; containing 360 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 19. 2.; patron, J. Perry, Esq.; impropiators, Messrs. Fenn, Jordin, and Hazlewood. The great tithes have been commuted for £109. 11., and the vicarial for £115. 10.; the glebe comprises 89 acres.

HIGHLOW, a lordship, in the parish of HOPE, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Stony-Middleton; containing 45 inhabitants.

HIGHNAM, a hamlet, in the parish of CHURCHAM, union of WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN, Lower division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, union, and E. division of the county, of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from the city of Gloucester; containing 192 inhabitants.

HIGHTLEIGH, or HIGHLEY, ST. MARY, an extra-parochial place, adjacent to the parish of OAKFORD, in the union of TIVERTON, Cullompton and N. divisions of DEVON; containing 24 inhabitants, and comprising 400 acres of land.

HIGHWAY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of CALNE, hundred of POTTERNE and CANNINGS, though locally in the hundred of CALNE, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Calne; containing 147 inhabitants. It comprises 813 acres, of which 58 are common. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Bremhill: the tithes have been commuted for £165, and the glebe comprises 20 acres.

HIGHWEEK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of TEIGNBRIDGE, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, 1 mile (N. by W.) from Newton-Abbott; containing 1303 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2167 acres, of which 63 are common or waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of King's Teignton: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £132. 10.; and the vicarial for £245, with a glebe of 9 acres.

HIGHWORTH (*ST. MICHAEL*), a market-town and parish, in the union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS; containing, with the chapelries of Broad Blunsdon, South Marston, and Sevenhampton, and the tythings of Bury-Blunsdon, Eastrop, Fresdon, and Westrop, 3939 inhabitants, of whom 891 are in the town, 48 miles (N. by E.) from Salisbury, and 77 (W. by N.) from London. The name is expressive of the elevated situation of the place, and the extensive prospects which it commands. At the time of the Norman survey this was part of the royal demesne. The chief historical event connected with the town occurred during the civil war, on the 27th of June, 1645, when Major Ilen, the governor of a royal garrison here, who had fortified the church, was summoned to surrender by the parliamentary troops, who, on their way to Taunton, had drawn up before it: after a short resistance he yielded, and the besiegers took 70 prisoners, with arms,

and a considerable booty. The mark of a cannon-ball, which did much damage to the building, is still discernible. In the following month a skirmish took place here, in which great slaughter appears to have ensued on both sides; for on sinking a fence in a field west of the church, a few years since, a vast number of skeletons in high preservation was discovered, imbedded in the sand, at the depth of five feet. The town is situated between the Thames and Severn canal, which passes about four miles to the north, and the Wilts and Berks canal, about the same distance towards the south: the Great Western railway also passes on the south. The houses in general are built of stone; the streets are partially paved, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water from springs. There is a small subscription library. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held on August 13th (Old Lammas-day), for horses, cattle, and sheep, and October 11th, a statute-fair for hiring servants. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who meet weekly at Swindon. A bailiff is appointed annually at the court held by the steward for the "manor of the borough of Highworth;" but his office is only to collect quit-rents. At this court, also, constables are selected for the town; and the day following, a court for the hundred is usually held by the steward for the manor, when the constables and tything-men for the different parishes and places in the hundred are chosen. He likewise holds, once in three weeks, a court of pleas, or court baron, for the manor or borough, and ancient hundred of Highworth; it is supposed to have been established by charter of Edward I., and debts under 40s. are recoverable in it. The town probably sent members to parliament at a very early period; a writ was addressed to the bailiffs in the 26th of Edward I., to which no return was made, nor does it appear that the elective franchise was ever afterwards exercised, though writs continued to be sent to the bailiffs until the 24th of Edward IV. The £10 householders now vote in the return of members for the borough of Cricklade.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £44. 8. 4.; patron, the Prebendary of Highworth in the Cathedral of Sarum: the great tithes have been commuted for £1150, and the vicarial for £430; the impropriate glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is an ancient building, erected in the reign of Henry VI., with a tower at the west end, which, as well as the other parts of the church, is surmounted by an open parapet; on the south side is a chantry, or monumental chapel, hung round with pieces of armour. There are chapels at Broad Blunsdon, South Marston, and Sevenhampton; and a place of worship for Independents. A national school was erected in 1835; and there are several donations for apprenticing boys, and other purposes, the principal of which is Baston's charity, producing about £50 per annum. The poor-law union of Highworth and Swindon comprises 16 parishes or places, of which 15 are in the county of Wilts, and one in that of Berks; and contains a population of 15,559.

HILARY, ST., a parish, in the union of PENZANCE, hundred of PENWITH, W. division of CORNWALL; containing 3649 inhabitants, of whom 1683 are in the market-town of Marazion. The parish is situated on the coast of Mount's Bay, and comprises 2675 acres, of which 900 are common or waste land; it abounds with

mineral wealth, and the copper-mines of Marazion and Retallack are both within its limits. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 6. 0½.; net income, £311; patrons, the Duke of Leeds, and the families of Buller, Beard, and Pascoe; impropiators, the landowners. The church is on the highest ground in the parish, and its whitewashed spire forms a conspicuous object in the scenery.

HILBECK, a township, in the parish of BROUGH, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, ½ a mile (N. N. E.) from Brough; containing 42 inhabitants. In old records this place is called Hellebeck; *Helle*, in Saxon, denoting waterfalls, of which there are several among the mountains here. In the neighbourhood is a coal-mine, not far from which, on an eminence commanding an extensive view, is a building named Fox Tower.

HILBOROUGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (S.) from Swaffham; containing 337 inhabitants, and consisting of about 2800 acres. Hilborough Hall is a handsome mansion of white brick, finely situated in a richly-wooded park. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £390; patron and incumbent, the Rev. John Dolignon, who has erected a glebe-house, and whose glebe comprises 56 acres. The church is built of flints, and has a strong square tower with free-stone quoins, embattled, and crowned by crocketed pinnacles; it contains some sedilia of stone, and a double piscina of elegant design. At the north-western extremity of the village are the remains of a chapel dedicated to St. Margaret, founded by Sir John de Kailli and lady, in the reign of John, and called the Pilgrims' Chapel, probably from being visited by pilgrims on their way to Walsingham; it was richly endowed, and included among its possessions 100 acres of land in the parish.

HILBREE, a small island, on the coast of CHESTER, near the mouth of the river Dee, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from West Kirby; containing 19 inhabitants. This is the largest of a group of islands, the rest of which are uninhabited; it formerly belonged to Chester cathedral, but is now connected with the county of Lancaster, having been purchased by the corporation of Liverpool. Hilbree is remarkable for having had one of the most ancient lights or beacons on the coast, to the support of which, John, the last earl of Chester, contributed ten shillings annually, in the time of Henry III. Here was also a cell dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

HILCOTT, a tything, in the parish of NORTH NEWNTON, union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Everley and Pewsey, and N. divisions of WILTS, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from Pewsey; with 262 inhabitants.

HILDENLEY, a township, in the parish of APPLETON-LE-STREET, union of MALTON, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Malton; containing 22 inhabitants. It is situated on the west of the river Derwent, and comprises by computation 450 acres. Sir George Strickland, Bart., formerly resided at the Hall, which is now unoccupied.

HILDERSHAM (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of LINTON, hundred of CHILFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 1¾ mile (N. W. by N.) from Linton; containing 238 inhabitants. This place formerly belonged

to the De Veres, earls of Oxford, who were lords of the manor. The parish comprises by computation 1500 acres: the village is pleasantly situated on a small stream which flows into the river Granta. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 0. 5.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Charles Goodwin: the tithes have been commuted for £407, and the glebe comprises 67 acres. The church is in the early English style: the east window is of large dimensions and of elegant design, and in several of the windows are beautiful remains of stained glass; there are some ancient monuments, with the effigies in oak of Sir Robert de Boteller, a knight crusader of the fourteenth century, and his lady, and some brasses to the Paris family, who settled here in the reign of Edward III. The Roman road leading from the station near Cambridge to Colchester bounds the parish. Matthew Paris, the historian, is supposed to have been born here.

HILDERSTONE, a liberty, in the parish and union of **STONE**, S. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, N. division of the county of **STAFFORD**, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Stone; containing 501 inhabitants. This district, which is situated on the road from Leek to Sandon, comprises about 2000 acres; the scenery is in many parts pleasingly rural, and in some highly picturesque. Hilderstone Hall, the seat of the late Ralph Bourne, Esq., lord of the manor, is a handsome mansion. Several of the cottagers are employed in the making of shoes for the manufacturers of Stafford. A church was erected at the expense of the late Mr. Bourne, and consecrated on the 31st July, 1833: it is a chaste structure of stone, with a tower surmounted by a graceful spire; the interior is well arranged, and the east window embellished with a well-executed painting of the Saviour administering the Elements. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patrons, the Heirs of the late Mr. Bourne. A rent-charge of £96. 16. has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HILDERTHORPE, a township, in the parish and union of **BRIDLINGTON**, wapentake of **DICKERING**, E. riding of **YORK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Bridlington; containing, with Wilsthorpe, 116 inhabitants. These two places together comprise about 600 acres, and are situated on the coast of the North Sea.

HILFIELD, a chapelry, in the parish of **SYDLING ST. NICHOLAS**, union of **CERNE**, hundred of **CERNE**, **TOTCOMBE**, and **MODBURY**, Cerne division of **DORSET**, 9 miles (S.) from Sherborne; with 147 inhabitants.

HILGAY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **DOWNHAM**, hundred of **CLACKCLOSE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Downham; containing 1515 inhabitants. The parish comprises 7860a. 2r. 27p., of which about 4780 acres are arable, 2511 pasture and meadow, and 83 woodland. Wood-hall is an ancient mansion in the Elizabethan style, situated on high ground, and commanding fine views of the Isle of Ely. The river Ouse and the road from Lynn to London intersect the parish; and the navigable river Wissey, over which, in 1841, an iron bridge of one arch was erected, passes by the village on the north. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Rev. W. J. Parkes: the tithes have been commuted for £1600, and the glebe comprises 85 acres, with a house. The church is a spacious structure, chiefly in the later

English style, with a brick tower built in 1794; in the southern portion of the church is a handsome monument to Sir J. H. Hawear and his two wives. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. A church estate of 52 acres, with two houses, lets for £160. 10.; and $141\frac{1}{2}$ acres, left in 1656 and 1690 to the poor, by Sir John and Sir Cecil Wray, produce £255: the proceeds, also, of 13 acres, amounting to £20, are applied to instruction. Near the bank of the Ouse, in the parish, was a small priory of Black monks, a cell to Ramsey Abbey.

HILL (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **THORNBURY**, Lower division of the hundred of **BERKELEY**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Thornbury; containing 227 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Severn, and comprises 1966a. 8p., of which about 1596 acres are meadow and pasture, 210 arable, and 130 wood. The surface of the western portion, extending to the river, which is here more than two miles wide, is a complete level, clothed with luxuriant herbage, and studded with numerous groups of stately trees; the eastern portion is finely undulated, rising into eminences of considerable elevation, two of which, immediately above the mansion of Hill Court, command extensive prospects. The soil is chiefly a loam, producing abundant crops. Hill Court is supposed to have been a monastery founded in the twelfth century; it was for many generations the residence of the family of Fast or Faust, lineal descendants of the celebrated Dr. Faust, who either introduced or greatly improved the art of printing. The living is a donative, exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, in the patronage of Sir H. Jenner Fust: the tithes have been commuted for £250; the glebe contains less than one acre, with a small cottage. The church is a neat plain structure, forming a wing to the mansion of Hill Court; it is fitted up with open seats fronted with richly-carved oak, and the ancient practice of placing males and females on the opposite sides of the church is still retained.

HILL, a township, in the parish of **HALES-OWEN**, union of **STOURBRIDGE**, Upper division of the hundred of **HALFESHIRE**, Hales-Owen and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**; containing 936 inhabitants.

HILL, a tything, in the parish and union of **BISHOP'S-WALTHAM**, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 277 inhabitants.

HILL, a hamlet, in the parish of **LEAMINGTON-HASTINGS**, union of **RUGBY**, Southam division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**; containing 109 inhabitants.

HILL, a hamlet, in the parish of **SUTTON-COLD-FIELD**, union of **ASTON**, locally in the Birmingham division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Sutton-Coldfield; containing 1355 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Sutton to Lichfield; the surface is undulated, the soil gravelly, and the scenery picturesque. A church, dedicated to St. James, was erected in 1835, at a cost of about £1600, raised by subscription, aided by a grant from the Incorporated Society; it is a neat edifice, with a square tower. The living is in the gift of the Rector. The income of the incumbent is £40, with the addition of £20 derived from pew-rents; a glebe-house adjoins the church.

There is a place of worship for dissenters; and two schools are supported by the corporation of Sutton-Coldfield.

HILL, with MOOR, a township, in the parish of FLADBURY, union of PERSHORE, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Pershore; containing 334 inhabitants. It comprises 1293 acres, of which two-thirds are arable: the surface is hilly, but well cultivated; and there are fine prospects of the surrounding country.

HILL-CROOME, WORCESTER.—See CROOME, HILL.

HILL-DEVERILL (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WARMINSTER, hundred of HEYTESBURY, Warminster and S. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (S.) from the town of Warminster; containing 118 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. 2.; net income, £69; patron, the Prebendary of Hill-Deverill.

HILL-END, a tything, in the parish of CUMNER, union of ABINGDON, hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from the city of Oxford, near the road to Witney; containing 103 inhabitants.

HILL-FARRANCE (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Taunton; containing 564 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £153; patrons, the President and Fellows of Trinity College, Oxford; impropiator, Francis Popham, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £142. 5., and those of the curate for £124. 6.; the glebe comprises 13 acres of land.

HILL-HAMPTON.—See HAMPTON, HILL.

HILL-TOP, a township, in the parish of WRAGBY, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. E.) from the town of Barnsley; containing 92 inhabitants. The township includes part of the village and suburbs of Wragby, and several scattered hamlets.

HILLAM, a township, in the parish of MONK-FRYSTONE, Lower division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Ferry-Bridge; containing 342 inhabitants. It comprises by computation nearly 1500 acres. The substratum abounds with limestone of good quality, which is extensively quarried; the commons were inclosed in 1797, and the land has been brought into good cultivation. Hillam Hall is a handsome structure in the Elizabethan style, situated in grounds commanding fine views over the adjacent country. The York and North-Midland railway passes through the township. There is a place of worship in the village for Wesleyans.

HILLESDEN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Buckingham; containing 262 inhabitants. This place was formerly the property of the Denton family, of whom Sir Alexander Denton, Knt., during the parliamentary war, garrisoned his manor-house for the king; it was, however, taken by assault and plundered, in 1644. The manufacture of lace affords employment to many females. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford, in whom the tithes are vested. The church, which was rebuilt in 1493, is a handsome struc-

ture, in the later English style; in the chancel are several fine monuments to the Denton family.

HILLESLEY, a tything, in the parish of HAWKESBURY, union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Upper division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. S. E.) from the town of Wotton-under-Edge; containing 566 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Wotton to Bath. Here was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. Giles.

HILLINGDON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of UXBRIDGE, hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from London; containing, with the market-town of Uxbridge, and the district of Uxbridge-Moor, 9246 inhabitants, of whom 3219 are in Uxbridge. Hillingdon House, the residence of Mr. Cox, was partly destroyed by fire in February 1844; the drawing-room, in which the Queen had been entertained to luncheon about three weeks previously, was destroyed: the damage was estimated at £15,000. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £489; patron, the Bishop of London; appropriator, the Bishop of Worcester: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1812. The church is principally in the later English style, with an embattled tower at the west end, and contains, among others, a fine monument to the memory of Henry, Earl of Uxbridge, who died in 1743: in the churchyard is the tomb of John Rich, comedian, who died in 1761. At Uxbridge and Uxbridge-Moor are separate incumbencies.

HILLINGTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Lynn; containing 321 inhabitants. This parish, which is the property of Sir W. J. H. B. Ffolkes, Bart., lord of the manor, comprises by measurement 2529 acres, whereof 1833 are arable, 537 pasture, and 126 woodland; the soil is chiefly chalk, alternated with sand, and the lower grounds are watered by a very pure stream, which rises in the parish, and bounds it on one side. Hillington Hall, the seat of the lord of the manor, is a stately mansion, beautifully situated in a richly-wooded park; it was originally erected in 1627, and has been much enlarged and improved by its present proprietor, who has added to it a noble hall, staircase, and library. The petty-sessions for the division are held in the village every month. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of Sir W. Ffolkes: the tithes have been commuted for £440, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains some still more ancient details, among which is a Norman doorway of great beauty. The poor are entitled to one-half of the proceeds of thirty-one acres of land, bequeathed by F. Callibutt, in the reign of Henry VIII. On an eminence commanding an extensive view, are the remains of Belmont House, a large mansion commenced by Sir James Johnstone, but never completed.

HILLINGTON, or HALAGSTON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of LODDON, E. division of NORFOLK, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Norwich; containing 64 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the gift of W. A. Gilbert, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £120, and the glebe

comprises 12 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, with a circular tower, and enriched doorways on the north and south sides, the former of which has been built up.

HILLMARTON (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of CALNE, hundred of KINGSBRIDGE, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Calne; containing, with the tything of Catcomb, 806 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the Oxford road, comprises 4000 acres, chiefly in pasture; the soil of the arable land is fertile, producing good average crops: the surface is generally level, but undulated in some parts. There are some quarries of building-stone, and clay is obtained for making bricks. The living is a vicarage, endowed with part of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £20. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the landowners. The incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £493. 2. 2., and the impropriate for £84. 1. 2.; there are nearly 7 acres of glebe. The church is in the later English style; the tower has been rebuilt, at the expense of T. Poynder, Esq. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

HILLMORTON (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Rugby; containing 953 inhabitants. The manor, after the Conquest, belonged to Sir Thomas de Astley, by whose family it was sold to Mr. Vere, merchant, of London; and after passing through other hands, it was purchased by the daughter of Lady Grey de Ruthyn, who conveyed it by marriage to the Marquess of Hastings, by whom the advowson was sold and the estate divided. The parish is situated on the borders of Northamptonshire, and on the road from Coventry to Northampton; and comprises by computation 3450 acres of a rich and fertile soil, of which two-thirds are pasture, and one-third arable. It is intersected by the Oxford canal, and the London and Birmingham railway, the rateable annual value of the former property being £1010, and of the latter £1909. In the parish is a capital fox-cover. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 6.; net income, £270; patron, Robert Stanley, Esq.: the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is a very ancient structure in the Norman style, and contains monuments to Sir Thos. de Astley, and Lady Edith, his mother. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists; and a parochial school has an endowment of £16 per annum.

HILLSIDE, with STAPELEY.—See HILLSIDE.

HILPERTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MELKSHAM, Westbury and N. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford subdivisions, of WILTS, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. E.) from Trowbridge; containing 973 inhabitants. It comprises 1078a. 3r. 36p. The soil in the central part is a light black loam, and in the northern and southern portions a light-coloured sandy clay; both kinds are fertile, and produce good crops: the surface is varied with hill and dale, and the lower lands are watered by the Avon. Stone, chiefly for the roads, is quarried. The manufacture of fine broad-cloth and kerseymeres is carried on to some extent; and the Kennet and Avon canal, which passes through the parish, affords facilities of conveyance. A fair for horses, cattle,

pigs, and pedlery, is held on the second Monday after Trinity. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of the family of Long: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church is an ancient structure. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

HILSEA, a hamlet, in the parish of WYMERING, union of FAREHAM, hundred of PORTSDOWN, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 227 inhabitants.

HILSTON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of PATRINGTON, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 14 miles (E. by N.) from Hull; containing 41 inhabitants. This place has been variously written; in Domesday book it occurs as *Heldoveston*, and at subsequent periods is called *Hildofston* and *Hildeston*. The parish comprises by survey 578 acres, of which about 350 are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is of a clayey quality. The village is situated about a mile from the sea. A little to the north of it is Hilston Mount, a considerable eminence, on which is an octagonal tower of light brick, with a circular turret on its northern side, surmounted with a flag-staff and vane, and well known as a landmark for mariners; the prospect is very extensive. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £50; patron and incumbent, the Rev. C. Sykes. The church is a small structure in the early English style, simple and massive, with some fine Norman remains, including a doorway on the north of the nave, which has a zigzag moulding.

HILTON, a township, in the parish of MARSTON-UPON-DOVE, union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Derby; containing 723 inhabitants. The township comprises 1620 acres of land, and has a large and pleasant village on the Derby and Uttoxeter road. The Wakelyn is an ancient half-timbered mansion, with gables, and curiously ornamented. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. A school-house was erected about 1655, by Arthur and Thomas Harrison; and in 1781 the commissioners of inclosures allotted land now producing £31. 10. per annum for the support of a master. Attached to the Established Church is an infant school.

HILTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of WHITEWAY, Blandford division of DORSET, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Blandford; containing, with the hamlets of Aller, Anstey, and part of Hartsfoot-Lane, 730 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated about three miles to the north of the road from Blandford to Dorchester, comprises by measurement 3006 acres, whereof about 300 are woodland, 1300 acres orchards, gardens, and waste, and the remainder arable, meadow, and pasture. The soil is generally heavy, producing excellent wheat; in some parts it is chalk alternated with gravel. Bog-iron, and bituminous schist or slate coal are found in abundance; also good brick clay of a blue colour, in which are oyster-shells nine inches in diameter, large scallop and muscle shells, *cornua ammonis*, mineralized wood, and a quantity of pyrites. Curious fossils have been discovered in the flint rocks, with some chalcedony and carmelite: on the side of a chalk hill were found the bones, teeth, and tusks, of the

mammoth; the bones were of great size, but mouldered on being touched. Specimens of iron-ore, dug at Belchalwel, near this place, have been analyzed, and found to contain four grains of gold in the pound weight. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10. 5.; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter: the great tithes have been commuted for £255, and the vicarial for £100; the glebe comprises six acres. The church is a light and handsome structure in the later English style, apparently replacing one of older date, as the interior contains many details of Norman character; there are paintings of the Twelve Apostles rudely executed on oak panels, said to have been removed from Melton Abbey, in the vicinity. On Bulbarrow Hill, the highest in the neighbourhood, is a circular double intrenchment, supposed to be of Danish formation. Within the parish are some mineral springs, the water of which possesses calcareous and ferruginous properties.

HILTON, a township, in the parish of STAINDROP, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Staindrop; containing 112 inhabitants. The township comprises 1088a. 2r. 10p., of which the soil is fertile and productive: it was the residence of the Hilton family for several generations, but is now the property of the Duke of Cleveland. The village occupies a fine situation, commanding very extensive prospects. The tithes have been commuted for £136.

HILTON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of ST. IVES, hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from St. Ives; containing 344 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1280 acres, principally arable; there are 29 acres of common or waste land: the soil is chiefly clay alternated with gravel, and the surface generally flat. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Fen-Stanton. The church is in the later English style.

HILTON, a township, in the parish of WOLVERHAMPTON, union of PENKRIDGE, in the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Wolverhampton; containing 57 inhabitants, and comprising by survey 790 acres. This township consists of Hilton Park and three farms. The park abounds with all the varieties of sylvan and picturesque beauty, displayed in groves, clumps, and plantations, all in a thriving state, and mostly planted by the late Mr. Vernon. The Hall is a large structure of brick and stone, erected in 1700: it is surrounded by a moat, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £131. Here was anciently a chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist; and a Cistercian abbey, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded in 1223, by Henry de Audley, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £89 10. 1.

HILTON, WESTMORLAND.—See HELTON.

HILTON-IN-CLEVELAND, a parish, in the union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Stokesley; containing 126 inhabitants. This place, called in the Domesday survey *Hiltune*, at an early period gave name to a resident family; in the reign of Henry III., Adam de Hilton was lord, and since that time various families, including the Meinells, Morleys, and Lowthers,

have held possessions in the parish, which is at present the property of the Hon. Frederick Cavendish. The parish is separated from that of Kirk-Leavington by the river Leven, and comprises 1336a. 2r. 22p., of which 973 acres are arable, 308 meadow and pasture, and 38 woodland. The surface is rather hilly on the south side, and for the most part level on the north, and the general scenery is picturesque; the soil is a strong gravelly clay of great fertility, and the lands in tillage produce abundant crops. The village is on the road from Stokesley to Yarm, and commands an extensive prospect towards the north. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron, the Hon. F. Cavendish: the tithes have been commuted for £12. 12. The church, situated in the centre of the village, and formerly a chapel of ease to Rudby, is a small ancient structure.

HIMBLETON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of DROITWICH, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Droitwich and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Droitwich; containing, with Shell, extra-parochial, 481 inhabitants. The parish consists of 2174a. 2r. 1p. of fertile land, well wooded; two-thirds are pasture, and the rest arable. It is watered by the Bow rivulet; and on the north-west is skirted by the Birmingham and Worcester canal, close to which the Birmingham and Gloucester railway passes. There are several good fox-covers. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £110; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The tithes were commuted for land in 1779. The church stands near the village, and from its rude appearance must be of ancient date.

HIMLEY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the hundred, of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Dudley; containing 409 inhabitants. It comprises 1185 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 600 are park surrounding Himley Hall, and the remainder arable. The surface is undulated, the soil good, and the scenery pretty; and the village, which is pleasant, is situated on the road from Stourbridge to Wolverhampton: the inhabitants are entirely agricultural. Courts leet and baron are held annually, and there is a copyhold court. The Hall, a splendid mansion in the Italian style, standing in the midst of a rich and extensive park, is the seat of Lord Ward, relative of the gifted Earl of Dudley, late the owner, who died in 1833; several of the apartments are spacious, elegantly decorated, and enriched with valuable pictures. In the grounds are a magnificent sheet of water, and many picturesque eminences, rising gradually towards the horizon, and finely clad with ancient and modern foliage. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Lord Ward: the tithes have been commuted for £316, and the glebe comprises 15 acres, with a glebe-house. The church is a neat brick edifice, erected in 1764, by the first lord Dudley and Ward. A large parochial school is supported by Lord Ward; and the poor have the produce of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, purchased with several benefactions in 1681.

HINCASTER, a township, in the parish of HEVERSHAM, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Milnthorpe; containing 136 inhabitants. The Kendal and Lancaster canal passes through a tunnel north of the township.

HINCHINBROOK, partly in the parish of **ST. MARY**, union and borough of **HUNTINGDON**, and partly in the hundred of **HURSTINGSTONE** (the latter portion being extra-parochial), county of **HUNTINGDON**, 1 mile (W.) from the town of **Huntingdon**; containing 14 inhabitants. A small Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to **St. James**, was founded here by **William the Conqueror**, to which the nuns removed from **Eltesley**, in **Cambridgeshire**; its revenue at the Dissolution was £19. 9. 2. The site is occupied by **Hinchinbrook House**, which belonged to **Sir Oliver Cromwell**, uncle of the Protector; **James I.** was sumptuously entertained here, with all his court, on that monarch's arrival from **Scotland**, and **Charles II.** visited the place at different periods. This mansion, which, a few years since, sustained considerable injury from a fire, now belongs to the **Earl of Sandwich**, who enjoys the inferior title of **Viscount Hinchinbroke**.

HINCKLEY (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, chiefly in the hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, county of **LEICESTER**, but partly in the S. division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW** and of the county of **WARWICK**; comprising the chapelries of **Dadlington** and **Stoke-Golding**, and the hamlet of **Wykin**; and containing 7291 inhabitants, of whom 6356 are in the town, 13 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Leicester**, and 100 (N. W. by N.) from **London**. This place was created a barony soon after the Conquest, and was held by **Hugh de Grentismenil**, seneschal of **England** in the reigns of **William Rufus** and **Henry I.**, who erected a stately castle and a church, and founded a small priory of Benedictine monks, which, before 1173, was granted as a cell to the abbey of **Lyra**, in **Normandy**, by **Robert Blanchmaines**, **Earl of Leicester**. Having fallen into the hands of the crown, **Richard II.** gave it to the **Carthusian** priory at **Montgrace** in **Yorkshire**, to which it was finally annexed by **Henry V.**; and on the dissolution of that priory, it was granted to the **Dean and Chapter of Westminster**. Under its ancient lords the town had all the privileges of a borough; but the inhabitants taking part with the house of **Lancaster** in the civil war of the fifteenth century, their privileges were annulled by **Edward IV.** **Leland** mentions the ruins of the castle (which, in his time, was owned by the crown, but had previously belonged to the **Earl of Leicester**), as being situated two miles from the town of **Hinckley**, on the borders of the forest, and as being spacious and celebrated. The assizes for the county were formerly held at **Hinckley**.

The town stands close to the border of **Warwickshire**, from which county it is separated by the **Roman Watling-street**; and so elevated is its situation that it commands a view of fifty churches. It comprises the Borough, within the limits of the ancient town, and the **Bond**, without those limits. The houses are indifferently built, but the town is paved, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water; and the walks are pleasant. A mechanics' institute has been established. The waste lands were inclosed in 1760, and one-seventh of the lordship allotted to the **Dean and Chapter of Westminster**. The town has derived great benefit from the introduction of the stocking manufacture, which is now so extensive that a greater quantity of cotton and worsted hose, particularly the former, of the coarser kind, is supposed to be made here than in any other place of equal size in the kingdom: the number of frames in the town and villages

adjacent is computed at 2500, affording employment to nearly 3000 persons. A steam corn-mill was built in 1845-6, at a cost of about £10,000. **Hinckley** possesses a communication with all parts of the kingdom, by means of the **Ashby canal**, which traverses the south-western part of the parish. The market is on Monday; and fairs are held on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Mondays after Jan. 6th, on Easter-Monday, the Monday before Whitsuntide, Whit-Monday, Aug. 26th, and the Monday after Oct. 28th, which last is a cheese-fair. The ancient town is under the government of a mayor or bailiff, a constable, and two headboroughs, chosen at the annual court leet of the lord of the manor: the **Bond**, or **Bound**, is under that of a constable and three headboroughs. There is also a town-master, chosen at the church on the Tuesday in Easter-week, who is empowered, in conjunction with his predecessor in the office, to audit annually the accounts of the trustees of the **Feoffment**. The powers of the county debt-court of **Hinckley**, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of **Hinckley**, and the parish of **Wolvey**. The town-hall was rebuilt in 1803, by means of funds arising from the **Feoffment** benefaction; a bridewell was erected in 1768, and a house of detention in 1842.

The **LIVING** is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 9½.; net income, £338; patrons and appropriators, the **Dean and Chapter of Westminster**. The church is a spacious edifice, erected chiefly in the thirteenth century, with a tower and a finely-proportioned spire, the latter built in 1788; it has been enlarged with 340 free sittings. Of the several chapels of ease which formerly belonged to the church, only those of **Stoke-Golding** and **Dadlington** remain. **Trinity district church**, on the south side of the town, was built and endowed in 1837-8, by the late **John Frewen Turner, Esq.**: the living is in the gift of **Thomas Frewen, Esq.** There are places of worship for **General Baptists**, **Independents**, **Wesleyans**, and **Unitarians**. On the invasion of **Belgium** by the **French**, in 1794, the **English Dominicans** of **Bornhern**, near **Antwerp**, took refuge in **England**, and after remaining for some time at **Carshalton**, in **Surrey**, settled at **Hinckley**, where they built a neat chapel. A national school is supported from the funds belonging to the **Feoffment** benefaction. In addition to these large funds, is a bequest of **Ralph Chessor, Esq.**, in 1826, producing £74 per annum, to be distributed to the poor. The union of **Hinckley** comprises 11 parishes or places, of which 9 are in the county of **Leicester**, and 2 in that of **Warwick**; and contains a population of 15,589. At a short distance from **Hinckley**, on the road to **Lutterworth**, is a mineral spring called **Holy Well**; and in the neighbourhood are other good mineral waters, at **Cogg's Well**, **Christopher's Spa**, and the **Priest Hills**.

HINDERCLAY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **STOW**, hundred of **BLACKBOURN**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 2 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Botesdale**; containing 387 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the smaller river **Ouse**, which separates it from the county of **Norfolk**; and comprises by computation about 1300 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. 4½.; patron, **G. St. Vincent Wilson, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe consists of 26 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower.

HINDERWELL (*St. HILDA*), a parish, in the union of **WHITBY**, E. division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, N. riding of **YORK**, 10 miles (N. W. by W.) from Whitby; including the chapelry of **Roxby**, and containing 1970 inhabitants, of whom 1771 are in the township of **Hinderwell**. This place derives its name, anciently *Hilderwell*, from a spring of pure water in the churchyard, dedicated to *St. Hilda*, who is said to have had a retreat near the spot. The lands were granted by William the Conqueror to the Percys, and afterwards became the property of the powerful family of *Thweng*, who retained possession of them till the reign of *Richard II.*, since which time the estate has successively belonged to the *Lumley*, *Sheffield*, and *Mulgrave* families. It is at present owned by the Marquess of *Normanby*, who is lord of the manor. In 1603, the plague was communicated to the village by a Turkish vessel wrecked upon this part of the coast, and raged here for six weeks, carrying off many of the inhabitants. The parish is of considerable extent, and bounded on the north and north-east by the sea; the soil is chiefly clay with a mixture of gravel, and clayey loam, producing favourable crops, and the surface is diversified by craggy hills and precipitous acclivities, and much beautiful woodland scenery. Stone for building is quarried in abundance, and jet of fine quality is found on the coast. There is a woollen manufactory on a small scale. The village stands on gently rising ground, about a mile from the sea; and within the limits of the parish, are also the villages of *Runswick* and *Staithes*, both on the sea-shore: the village of *Runswick*, to the east of *Hinderwell*, has a strikingly picturesque appearance, and that of *Staithes* is romantically situated on a narrow creek between two cliffs. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, net income, £610; patron, *Robert Barry, Esq.* The tithes of *Hinderwell* township have been commuted for £306, and the glebe consists of 46 acres. The church rebuilt by the parishioners, in 1817, at a cost of £600, is a plain neat structure with a tower. At *Roxby* is a small chapel of ease; and there are places of worship in the village of *Staithes* for Calvinists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Ranters.

HINDLEY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **WIGAN**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from *Wigan*; containing 5459 inhabitants. The family of *Hindley*, then *Hindele*, held lands here as early as the reign of *Henry II.*: in the eighth of *Richard II.*, *Robert*, of this family, married *Emma*, one of the heiresses of *Pember-ton*; and the *Hindleys* were living at the Hall in 1613. The chapelry comprises 2527 acres, whereof 169 are arable land, and 2358 pasture: there is an abundance of excellent coal; and seven cotton-mills, worked by steam-engines of 330-horse power in the aggregate, and having 78,370 spindles, afford employment to 1500 hands. The *Liverpool* and *Bury* railway has a station here. *Hindley Hall*, in the township of *Aspull*, yet near the village of *Hindley*, and now the residence of the *Rt. Hon. Pember-ton Leigh*, is a massive brick edifice of the last century. *Hindley Lodge* is the seat of *Richard Pennington, Esq.*; and there is another seat, called *Higher Hall*. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of *Wigan*; net income, £200, with a house. The chapel, dedicated to *All Saints*, is a large fabric, with a handsome cemetery. The tithes have been com-

muted for £298. 11. There are places of worship for Independents, Unitarians, and Wesleyans; and a Roman Catholic chapel. In 1632 *Mary Abram* built a school, which has an endowment of £150; and a few other sums are appropriated to charitable purposes. Here was formerly a rare phenomenon, called the "*Burning Well*," which attracted many visitors. It was similar to that at *Petola Mela*, near *Fierenzota*, in *Italy*, except that the flame of the Italian spring is perpetual, in the absence of heavy rain, and consists of sulphuric gas; while the inflammable principle of that at *Hindley* was, the decomposition of water acting upon ores and sulphate of iron. The working of the coal-mines exhausted this well.

HINDOLVESTON (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of **AYLSHAM**, hundred of **EYNSFORD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 12 miles (N. E.) from the town of *East Dereham*; containing 839 inhabitants. It comprises 2490a. 2p., of which 1590 acres are arable, 511 meadow and pasture, and about 5 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 1.; net income, £76; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of *Norwich*: the great tithes have been commuted for £434, and the vicarial for £50; the glebe contains 10 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

HINDON, a market-town and parochial chapelry, and formerly a representative borough, in the union of **TISBURY**, hundred of **DOWNTON**, *Hindon* and S. divisions of **WILTS**, 15 miles (W. by N.) from *Salisbury*, and 96 (W. S. W.) from *London*; containing 772 inhabitants. This small town is situated on the slope of one of the *Wiltshire downs*, about two miles from the ruins of *Fonthill Abbey*, and consists principally of one street, extending along the great western road from *London* to *Exeter*: a considerable part was consumed by fire in 1754. The manufacture of silk twist, for which *Hindon* was formerly noted, is extinct, but that of linen, dowlas, and bed-ticking, is carried on in the vicinity; and at the head of the *Fonthill river*, about a mile and a half distant, is a large establishment for the manufacture of broad-cloth and kerseymere. The market, on Thursday, was considerable for corn; but it has declined since the great fire, and the establishment of a corn-market at *Warminster*. There are fairs on the 9th of May, for cattle and sheep, and on Oct. 29th, for horses, cattle, poultry, &c.; a fair is also held at *Berwick Hill*, about a mile from the town, on November 6th, for horses and sheep. In the 7th of *Richard II.*, a precept was directed to this borough to send burgesses to parliament, but no return was made: it first sent representatives in the 27th of *Henry VI.*, from which period the members were regularly chosen until the 2nd of *William IV.*, when it was disfranchised. The petty-sessions for the *Hindon* division are held here on the first Wednesday in every month. The chapelry comprises by computation 196 acres: the soil is chalky, and that portion under cultivation is fertile and productive. The living is a donative, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £75; appropriator, the Rector of *Knoyle*. The chapel, dedicated to *St. John the Baptist*, is a plain oblong building, having a small south transept; it was originally erected in 1556, and much improved in 1836,

at which time it was enlarged with 126 sittings. It is under the temporal jurisdiction of eight governors, incorporated by letters-patent of George III. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. In the vicinity of the town, towards the north-west, and near the Roman road which leads to Old Sarum, are Stockton Works, occupying an area of 62 acres, and supposed to be the remains of an ancient British settlement.

HINDRINGHAM (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of **WALSINGHAM**, hundred of **NORTH GREENHOE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Little Walsingham; containing 721 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 3313 acres of rich land, chiefly arable, with a small portion of wood and pasture. Hindringham Hall and Godfrey's Hall are ancient mansions, the former of which is surrounded by a moat. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £136; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The great tithes have been commuted for £800, and the vicarial for £322; the glebe comprises 2 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a lofty embattled tower; at the east end of the north aisle is a small chapel, and some of the windows have remains of stained glass. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

HINGHAM (*ST. ANDREW*), a market-town and parish, in the incorporation and hundred of **FOREHOE**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Attleborough, 14 miles (W. by S.) from Norwich, and 96 (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 1691 inhabitants. This place is situated north of the South Mere, or Semere, a lake about twenty acres in extent, from which one of the tributary streams of the Yare flows. Though not so considerable as at the period when it gave name to the deanery, the town is yet respectable. About a century ago, a fire consumed the greater part, but it was rebuilt in an improved style, and is now distinguished for neatness, and many good houses; the inhabitants are well supplied with water from wells. The market, formerly on Saturday, is now on Tuesday, and chiefly for corn, but cattle, sheep, and swine are sometimes brought for sale: fairs are held on March 7th, Whit-Tuesday, and October 2nd; the first chiefly for horses, and the last for different kinds of live-stock. General courts baron and customary courts, for the manors of Hingham, Hingham-Gurney, and Hingham rectory, are held annually; and petty-sessions on the first Tuesday in the month. The town having been part of the domains of the Saxon kings, the inhabitants are exempted from serving on juries at the assizes and sessions. The parish comprises by admeasurement 3783 acres, of which 2900 are arable, 700 pasture and meadow, and 72 woodland.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 18. 4., and in the gift of Lord Wodehouse: the tithes have been commuted for £1248. 16. 3., and there is a handsome parsonage-house, with a glebe of 33 acres. The church is a fine structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a tower of flint and stone, formerly surmounted by a lofty spire: it was rebuilt in the reign of Edward III., by the rector, Remigius de Hethersete, aided by the patron, John le Marshall; and had anciently seven chantry chapels, and as many guilds. Against the north wall of the chancel is a noble monument to

the memory of Thomas Parker, Lord Morley, who died in 1435. The window of the chancel, presented by the first lord Wodehouse, in 1813, is of stained glass brought from a nunnery in the Netherlands; it is 36 feet high, and 18 feet wide, and is divided into seven compartments, chiefly emblematical of the Crucifixion, Descent from the Cross, Resurrection, and Ascension of Our Saviour. The church was formerly more richly ornamented, but in 1605 was barbarously mutilated by Robert Peak, then rector, a violent schismatic; for which being prosecuted by the bishop, he fled to New England, accompanied by many seceders from Hingham, and built a new town, which he named after this place. There are meeting-houses for Independents and the Society of Friends. The free school was founded by William Parlett, in 1727; the proceeds of an estate, amounting to £171 per annum, are divided between a master and an usher, in the ratio of two-thirds to the former, and one-third to the latter. At the inclosure in 1781, about 35 acres of land were allotted for fuel to the poor, who have also several small bequests. Sir Ralph de Hingham, chief justice of the common pleas in the 1st of Edward II., was born here.

HINKSEY, NORTH (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **ABINGDON**, hundred of **HORMER**, county of **BERKS**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from the city of Oxford; containing, with part of the tything of Botley, 295 inhabitants. This parish, sometimes called Ferry Hinksey, is situated on the western bank of the Isis, and comprises 750 acres. Both North and South Hinksey were formerly chapelries in the parish of Cumner. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £105; joint patrons, the Archbishop of York and the Earl of Abingdon; appropriator, the Archbishop. The tithes were commuted for land in 1776.

HINKSEY, SOUTH (*ST. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of **ABINGDON**, hundred of **HORMER**, county of **BERKS**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Oxford; containing 153 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 600 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Wootton annexed; net income, £183; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Abingdon. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1814. In a field north of the church is a conduit, erected in 1620, for supplying the city of Oxford with water.

HINLIP (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of **DROITWICH**, Lower division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Worcester; containing 139 inhabitants. The name of this place, properly *Hindlip*, is derived from two Saxon words signifying the Hind's Leap. The parish is included in the borough of Droitwich, is situated on the Worcester and Droitwich road, and intersected by the Birmingham and Worcester canal; it comprises 1047*a.* 21*p.*, of which the surface is undulated, the soil good bean land, and the scenery picturesque. Hinlip House, the property and seat of Viscount Southwell, is a fine modern mansion, erected on the site of Hinlip Hall, an ancient structure, formerly the residence of Thomas Habingdon or Abingdon, writer of the Habingdon papers in the British Museum. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Viscount Southwell: the tithes have been commuted for £202, and the glebe comprises 17 acres, with a house

built in 1842. The church is in the Norman style, with a neat tower; the interior is in good repair, and contains 100 sittings. A Roman copper coin was found on the rectory grounds in 1840.

HINSTOCK (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the union of **DRAYTON**, Drayton division of the hundred of **NORTH BRADFORD**, N. division of **SALOP**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Newport; containing 897 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Birmingham to Chester, comprises by measurement 3036 acres; the soil for the greater part is light and sandy, and the surface is diversified with hills. Stone of good quality for building is quarried; and the Birmingham Junction canal passes within a short distance of the village. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 16., and in the patronage of the Trustees of the late Sir C. Corbet, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £527. 17. 6., and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church, rebuilt in 1721, is a neat structure of stone. There is a chalybeate sulphureous spring in the parish. Vestiges of an ancient castle may be traced.

HINTLESHAM (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of **SAMFORD**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Ipswich; containing 583 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2828a. 3r. 24p.; the soil is generally a mixed loam, and the surface is level. Hintlesham Hall is a handsome mansion. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 9. 7.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. William H. Deane: the tithes have been commuted for £582, and the glebe comprises $44\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Some children are instructed for £10 per annum, the proceeds of land; and Miss Lloyd, by will, left another endowment of like amount.

HINTON, a tything, in the parish, and Upper division of the hundred, of **BERKELEY**, union of **THORNBURY**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**; containing 539 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

HINTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **WOODFORD**, union of **DAVENTRY**, hundred of **CHIPPING-WARDEN**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from the town of Daventry; containing 299 inhabitants. Here is a mineral spring.

HINTON, a township, in the parish of **WHITCHURCH**, Whitchurch division of the hundred of **NORTH BRADFORD**, N. division of **SALOP**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Whitchurch; containing 41 inhabitants.

HINTON (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of **CHARD**, hundred of **CREWKERNE**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from the town of Crewkerne; containing 832 inhabitants. Nearly the whole of the parish belongs to Earl Poulett, upon whom it confers the title of Viscount. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Earl: certain inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £60, and the rectorial for £165; the glebe comprises 14 acres.

HINTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **BLYTHBURGH**, union and hundred of **BLYTHING**, E. division of the county of **SUFFOLK**; containing 136 inhabitants.

HINTON, a tything, in the parish of **STEEPLE-ASHTON**, **WILTS.**—See **HINTON, GREAT**.

HINTON-ADMIRAL, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of **CHRISTCHURCH**, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles

(N. E.) from the town of Christchurch; containing 334 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; patrons, the family of Gervis.

HINTON-AMPNER (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **ALRESFORD**, hundred of **FAWLEY**, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Alresford; containing 360 inhabitants. It comprises 2349 acres, of which 27 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 11. $10\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £453, and the glebe comprises 100 acres. A school was founded and endowed in 1738, by William Blake.

HINTON-BLEWITT (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **CLUTTON**, hundred of **CHEWTON**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Wells; containing 336 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 1., and in the gift of the Representatives of the late Rev. James Johnson: the tithes have been commuted for £155, and the glebe comprises 73 acres.

HINTON, BROAD, a liberty, in the parish of **HURST**, union of **WOKINGHAM**, hundred of **CHARLTON**, county of **BERKS**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Wokingham; containing 524 inhabitants.

HINTON, BROAD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **MARLBOROUGH**, hundred of **SELKLEY**, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of **WILTS**, 8 miles (N. W.) from Marlborough; containing 670 inhabitants. The manor belonged in the reign of Elizabeth to Sir John Glanville, speaker of the house of commons, who resided for many years in the ancient manor-house, and whose remains are interred in the chancel of the church, with those of several members of his family. The parish is situated on the road from Devizes to Oxford, and comprises by admeasurement 4388 acres. The village, which is neatly built, is on the road from Wootton-Bassett to Marlborough, and on the new road from Salisbury to Kennet. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 18. $11\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £302; patron and impropiator, the Master of St. Nicholas' Hospital, Salisbury: the glebe comprises 21 acres. The church, a venerable edifice, has been thoroughly repaired and beautified, at the expense of the parishioners, aided by grants from the Diocesan and Incorporated Societies; it contains a monument to Sir John Glanville, who was killed at Bridgwater, and two monuments to the Wroughton family, on one of which is the effigy of an armed knight, with helmet and gauntlets. The communion-plate was presented by the family of Glanville. At Broad-Town is a church dedicated to Christ, having a consolidated chapelry attached. A school was endowed with £20 per annum, and a house and garden for the master, by Thomas Bennet, of Salthrop, who also bequeathed £13. 8. per annum for apprenticing children. There are evident traces of a camp; and a deed conveying some lands in the parish 200 years since, notices a chapel here.

HINTON-CHARTERHOUSE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **BATH**, hundred of **WELLOW**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Bath; containing 797 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station, and considerable vestiges of ancient buildings may yet be seen, with some remains of a small amphitheatre: in

turning up the soil in various places Roman pottery has been found, from the coarsest kind to the finest Samian ware, with iron, glass, and scoriæ of iron; and the line of a Roman road may still be distinctly traced. A Carthusian monastery was founded here in 1227, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, St. John the Baptist, and All Saints, by Ela, Countess of Salisbury, widow of William Long Espee, who removed to it the monks of Heythorp, in the county of Gloucester, in 1232; it continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was £262. 12. The remains consist chiefly of the chapel, charnel-house, and granary, surrounded by a grove of aged oaks. The parish, which derives the affix to its name from the monastery, comprises about 3000 acres, rather more than one-half being arable; the surface is finely varied, and the substratum abounds with freestone of good quality for building, and with sandstone for repairing the roads. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of woollen-cloth. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Vicar of Norton St. Philip's. The church has been enlarged. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HINTON, CHERRY (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of FLENDISH, county of CAMBRIDGE, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Cambridge; containing 654 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 2043 acres, about 100 of which are pasture. The church stands near the Gogmagog hills: the valley beneath was formerly noted for an abundance of cherry-trees growing in it, but it is now the principal spot in the county where saffron is cultivated. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 7.; net income, £164; patrons and appropriators, the Master and Fellows of Peter-House, Cambridge: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1806. A national school was founded by the late Rev. Bewick Bridge, who built the school premises, and endowed it with £1000. Various fossil teeth, and vertebræ of fish, are found in the chalk-pits here.

HINTON, GREAT, a tything, in the parish of STEEPLE-ASHTON, union of WESTBURY and WHORWELSDOWN, hundred of WHORWELSDOWN, Whorwelsdown and N. divisions of WILTS, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from the town of Trowbridge; containing 216 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £75, and there is a glebe of 120 acres. The tything is sometimes called simply Hinton; it is situated in the northern extremity of the parish, and very near the road from Trowbridge to Devizes.

HINTON-IN-THE-HEDGES (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Brackley; containing 171 inhabitants. It comprises about 1404 acres, of which 873 are arable, 500 pasture and meadow, and 30 woodland; the surface is finely undulated, and the prevailing timber ash, oak, and beech. The living is a rectory, with that of Stean united, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £343; patron, Earl Spencer. The tithes were commuted for land in 1766; the glebe altogether comprises 300 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the Norman style, and contains a monument with the recumbent effigies of a knight and his lady, supposed to

represent Lord and Lady Lovell, of whose family mansion or castle some remains may still be traced in a meadow near the village.

HINTON, LITTLE (*St. Swithin*), a parish, in the union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, forming a distinct portion of the hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, Swindon and S. divisions of WILTS, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Swindon; containing 324 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £520, and the glebe comprises two acres. A school is supported by endowment.

HINTON-MARTELL (*St. John*), a parish, in the union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of BADBURY, Wimborne division of DORSET, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Wimborne; containing 290 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1534 acres, of which the chief part is arable, and the remainder pasture and meadow, with a portion of woodland, and 77 acres of common or waste. The surface is hilly, and richly embellished with wood, principally oak and ash; the soil is a strong clay alternated with chalk, and there are numerous pits from which great quantities of chalk are dug for various purposes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 8. $6\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Earl of Shaftesbury: the tithes have been commuted for £360, and the glebe comprises 25 acres.

HINTON, ST. MARY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of STURMINSTER, hundred of STURMINSTER-NEWTON-CASTLE, Sturminster division of DORSET, 8 miles (S. W. by W.) from the town of Shaftesbury; containing 361 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Iwerne-Minster.

HINTON-ON-THE-GREEN (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, hundred of TIBALDSTONE, though locally in the Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Evesham; containing 178 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. $11\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £200; patron, A. J. Baker Cresswell, Esq. Two-thirds of the great tithes belong to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and one-third to the rector.

HINTON PARVA, or STANBRIDGE (*St. Kenelm*), a parish, in the union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of BADBURY, Wimborne division of DORSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Wimborne; containing 47 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Cranborne to Wimborne, and bounded on the west by the river Allen, comprises 439 acres, whereof 240 are arable, 125 pasture and meadow, 55 woodland, and the remainder waste. The surface is pleasing; the soil is a rich loam, alternated with sand, and the substratum generally chalk. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 12. 1., and in the gift of Sir R. P. Glyn, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £77, and the glebe comprises 31 acres. The church, an ancient building with a Norman arch separating the chancel from the nave, was formerly a chapel to the church of Wimborne, where the inhabitants bury; it has been almost entirely rebuilt, at the expense of Sir R. Glyn, and has a very beautiful spire, and a fine doorway.

HINTON, TARRANT, a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of PIMPERNE, Blandford division

of DORSET, 4 miles (N. E.) from Blandford; containing 278 inhabitants. The parish takes the affix to its name from the river Tarrant, which flows within its limits. It is situated on the great road from Salisbury to Exeter, through Blandford and Dorchester, and consists chiefly of arable and down land, with some extensive water meadows; the soil is chalky. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 1.; net income, £370; patrons, the family of Saunders. The church is a handsome ancient structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower.

HINTON-WALDRIST (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of FARRINGDON, hundred of GANFIELD, county of BERKS, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Abingdon; containing, with the hamlet of Duxford, 353 inhabitants. Henry III., in 1217, granted a charter to Henry de St. Valery, for a market to be held here on Wednesday; but it has long been disused. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Isis, and comprises, according to survey in 1837, an area of 1847 acres, of which by far the greater portion is arable land: the higher grounds command extensive views, embracing Blenheim and Witney, with much picturesque scenery. There are some quarries of good freestone, which is used for building and other purposes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 7. 6., and in the gift of J. Loder Symonds, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1761. In the neighbourhood are traces of an intrenchment, now an orchard, near which is an eminence called Windmill Hill, supposed to have been a signal station.

HINTS (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of TAMWORTH, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Tamworth; containing 213 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1831*a*. 3*r*. 12*p*., of which three-fourths are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of about 58 acres of woodland, meadow and pasture. Its surface is beautifully diversified with hills, some of which are finely wooded, and the lower grounds are watered by a clear rivulet, which flows through the centre of the parish; the soil is generally a rich loam, and the prevailing timber is oak and ash of luxuriant growth. The estate is the property of W. H. Cawley Floyer, Esq.: the mansion of the family has been enlarged by the present proprietor. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church is a modern structure in the Grecian style, and, from its situation, is a picturesque object in the scenery. A small school was founded, and is supported, by the Floyer family. Canwell was formerly distinguished for a priory, founded by Gever Riddle in 1142, for Benedictine monks, and which was one of those establishments assigned to Cardinal Wolsey, towards the erection and endowment of his intended colleges. On Hints Common, in 1792, a pig of lead was discovered, weighing 150lbs., on which was inscribed, in bas-relief, "IMP. VESP. VII. T. IMP. V. COS."

HINWICK, a hamlet, in the parish of PODDINGTON, union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of WILLEY, county of BEDFORD, 4¼ miles (N.) from Harrold; containing 204 inhabitants.

HINXHILL (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of EAST ASHFORD, hundred of CHART and LONGBRIDGE,

lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 2½ miles (E. by S.) from Ashford; containing 171 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 671 acres, of which 211 are arable, 387 pasture, and 73 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 8., and in the gift of the family of Honywood: the tithes have been commuted for £195. 10., and the glebe contains 12 acres. The church is principally in the early English style. A parsonage-house has been recently erected.

HINXTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LINTON, hundred of WHITLESFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 9 miles (S. by E.) from Cambridge; containing 382 inhabitants, of whom the females are chiefly employed in working muslin. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. 2½.; net income, £150; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Jesus' College, Cambridge; appropriator, the Bishop of Ely. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1820.

HINXWORTH (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of ODSEY, county of HERTFORD, 4½ miles (N.) from Baldock; containing 328 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1300 acres of pasture and arable land, the latter of which predominates; the soil is a strong clay, producing good crops. Two ancient manor-houses, called respectively Hinxworth Place and Hinxworth House, are now occupied as farmhouses. A pleasure-fair is held on the festival of St. John the Baptist. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £300; patron, the Rev. John Lafont: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1802. The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a low spire, and contains about 230 sittings; in the chancel is a tablet to the memory of John Lafont, Esq., descended from a Protestant branch of an old French family, and who was interred here in 1834. In the neighbourhood, urns inclosing ashes and burnt bones were discovered in 1724, also several human skeletons, with a glass tribulus, lachrymatories of glass, pateræ of red earth, &c.; and in 1810, two beautiful and very scarce Greek coins, or medals, were found in a state of entire preservation, one being of Mithridates, King of Pontus, the other of Perseus, King of Macedonia.

HIPPENSCOMBE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of WILTS; containing 59 inhabitants, and comprising 900 acres of land.

HIPPERHOLME, with BRIGHOUSE, a township, in the parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 2½ miles (E. N. E.) from Halifax; containing 5421 inhabitants. This township, which takes its name from its elevated situation, overlooking the picturesque valley of the Calder, comprises by computation 2550 acres, including its several hamlets. The soil is generally fertile, and the scenery richly diversified; the substratum abounds with coal and freestone, for the conveyance of which facilities are afforded by the Calder and Hebble navigation, and by the Leeds and Manchester railway, which passes along the south side of the river Calder. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The free grammar school at Hipperholme was founded in 1647, by Matthew

Broadley, who bequeathed £40 for the erection of the building, and £500, and a rent-charge of £5, to be vested in land for the endowment, now producing an income of more than £60 per annum; which bequest was augmented by Samuel Sunderland, who in 1671 left property now yielding £100 per annum. Mr. Sunderland likewise bequeathed property at Norwood Green, producing £28 per annum, for distribution among indigent persons, who have also some smaller bequests.—See BRIGHOUSE, COLEY, and LIGHTCLIFFE.

HIPSWELL, a chapelry, in the parish of CATTERICK, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Catterick; consisting of the townships of Hipswell, Colburn, and Scotton; and containing 313 inhabitants, of whom 33 are in the township of Hipswell. The township comprises 2535*a.* 1*r.* 13*p.* The chapel, dedicated to St. Martin, was rebuilt in the later English style, in 1811. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Vicar of Catterick. Christopher Plowes, in 1665, bequeathed £100 to be vested in land, the rent of which, now £22 per annum, was to be distributed among the poor of the chapelry. Robert Cockin, in 1757, gave £100 towards the endowment of a free school, for which a more commodious building was erected by subscription, in 1815.—See MARTIN, ST.

HISTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of CHESTERTON, county of CAMBRIDGE, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from Cambridge; containing 859 inhabitants. The parish comprises, exclusively of roads, 2225 acres. The living consists of the vicarages of *St. Andrew* and *St. Etheldreda*, the former valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 3., and the latter at £7. 16. 3.; patron, the Rev. T. P. Michell; impropiators, W. A. Taylor, Esq., and others. On the inclosure of the parish in 1806, an allotment of 218*a.* 1*r.* 7*p.* was made in lieu of tithes, now producing £400 per annum. The church of St. Andrew is a handsome cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre, and is partly in the early and partly in the later English style; that of St. Etheldreda has been entirely demolished. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school is partly supported by an endowment of about £20 per annum.

HITCHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ETON, hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Maidenhead; containing 267 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 5. 7½; net income, £364; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The windows in the chancel of the church exhibit a considerable quantity of stained glass, of remarkable brilliancy.

HITCHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of COSFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, 1¾ mile (N. N. W.) from Bildeston; containing 1065 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 4056 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £1150, and the glebe contains 22 acres. A national school is supported; and there are almshouses appropriated by Sir George Waldegrave, in 1663, for two poor persons. William Burkitt, a biblical writer, was born here in 1650.

HITCHENDEN, or HUGHENDEN (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of DES-

BOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, 1¾ mile (N.) from Wycombe; containing 1481 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4977 acres, of which 400 are common or waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 6.; patron, J. Norris, Esq.; impropiators, the landowners: the great tithes have been commuted for £319, and the small for £350. The church, which is partly of Norman architecture, has a curious font, and some remarkable monuments supposed to commemorate the descendants of Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who was killed at the battle of Evesham, and whose family retired hither after that event, and occupied the ancient mansion of Rockhall, recently rebuilt. Catherine Pye, in 1713, conveyed property towards the endowment of a school; and Ellen, Countess of Conyngham, bequeathed £500 four per cent. Bank annuities, for the foundation and endowment of four almshouses, on the south-west of the churchyard.

HITCHIN (*ST. MARY AND ST. ANDREW*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of HITCHIN and PIRTON, county of HERTFORD, 15½ miles (N. W.) from Hertford, and 34 (N. N. W.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Langley, Missenden, and Preston, 6125 inhabitants. This place, which, during the Saxon heptarchy, formed part of the demesne of the King of Mercia, was given by Edward the Confessor to Harold, after whose death, at the battle of Hastings, it was retained by William the Conqueror. It is noticed in Domesday book under the name of Hiz, a probable modification of its Saxon name *Hicce* or *Hitche*, from which its present appellation is deduced. The town is situated on a level spot of land, environed on every side but the north by rising grounds, and intersected by the small river Hiz, which has its source at the distance of about a mile to the south-west. The streets, with the exception of that which forms the principal thoroughfare to Bedford, are spacious, and partially paved and lighted by subscription; the houses are in general neatly built of brick, and the inhabitants amply supplied with water. The environs are pleasant, and a considerable portion of the adjacent ground is cultivated by market-gardeners, who supply the neighbouring towns with fruit and vegetables. A public subscription library, with a museum, in which is a good collection of antiquities and natural curiosities, has been established; there are several book societies; and assemblies take place periodically, during the winter, at the Sun inn.

Hitchin was celebrated at a very early period for its manufacture of woollen goods, and many of the merchants of Calais resided in the place prior to the removal of that branch of business from the towns on the continent. The trade at present is principally in corn and malt, for the latter of which the town had obtained a high reputation in the reign of Elizabeth. The soil in the vicinity is favourable to the growth of barley and other grain, of which great quantities are sold at the market. The manufacture of straw-plat affords employment to many of the females; a silk-mill employs about 300 persons, and there are some extensive breweries. The market, which is toll free, is on Tuesday; the fairs are on the Tuesdays in Easter and Whitsun weeks, and are pleasure-fairs. The great railway from London to York will pass by Hitchin; and an act was

passed in 1846 for a railway from the town to Royston. The town is divided into Bancroft, Tilehouse, and Bridge wards, for each of which two constables and two headboroughs are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor, held at Michaelmas. The county magistrates hold a petty-session here every Tuesday: the powers of the county debt-court of Hitchin, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Hitchin. The bridewell, situated at the extremity of Bancroft-street, is a small brick building.

The parish comprises 6460*a.* 2*r.* 38*p.* The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £25. 6. 8.; net income, £650; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, originally dedicated to St. Andrew, was, on being rebuilt prior to the reign of Henry VIII., dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is a spacious structure, principally in the later English style, with a low massive embattled tower, surmounted by a small spire, and having a turret at one of the angles; the south porch is a beautifully enriched specimen of that style. The interior is very highly ornamented, and on each side of the chancel is a large chapel, separated from it by a handsome screen of carved oak; over the altar is a fine painting of the Offering of the Wise Men of the East, by Rubens, and there are numerous interesting monuments, and a font of singular beauty with carvings of the Twelve Apostles. Underneath the eastern part of the chancel is a crypt communicating by a staircase with the chapel on the north side, which was used by Cromwell as a prison for the royalists. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, and Independents. The free school was principally founded by John Mattocke, of Coventry, who in 1639 endowed it with land; its present income arises from fifty-seven acres of land, and a rent-charge of £5. A school for girls, on the national plan, is supported partly by the dividends on nearly £1000, the amount of several benefactions vested in the funds. Almshouses for eight persons were founded and endowed by Mr. Skinner in 1668; and there are other almshouses for six persons; and rooms for eighteen women in a house called the Biggin, said to have been a religious establishment. Various benefactions have also been made for apprenticing boys, and other charitable purposes. The union of Hitchin comprises 28 parishes or places, of which 27 are in the county of Hertford, and one in that of Bedford; and contains a population of 22,346.

Near the church was a small priory of Gilbertine nuns, whose revenue at the Dissolution was £15. 1. 11.; there are still some remains, which have been converted into dwelling-houses. Towards the western extremity of the town was a house of Carmelite friars, founded by Edward II., and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £4. 9. 4.; the cloisters and a small part of the buildings are yet existing, and a handsome mansion called the Priory has been erected on the site. There was formerly a chapel at Missenden, now nearly demolished, and another at Temple-Dinsley, in the parish; the latter belonging to a preceptory of the Knights Templars. At Wildberry Hill, over which the Ikeneld-street passes, within a mile of the town, was a Roman exploratory camp, occupying an area of seven acres and a half, and surrounded by a

vallum; here a fine silver coin of Faustina, consort of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, was discovered some years since. Dr. Mark Hildesley, Bishop of Sodor and Man, was vicar of Hitchin, and a great benefactor to the town.

HITTISLEIGH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of CREDITON, hundred of WONFORD, Crockernwell and S. divisions of DEVON, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from the town of Crediton; containing 199 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1000 acres; the soil is rather heavy, lying on a tenacious clay, but produces good crops of wheat, barley, and potatoes. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. 1., and in the gift of Charles Calmady, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £85, and the glebe consists of 30 acres. The church is a plain edifice, containing about 200 sittings.

HIxon, a township, partly in the parish of COLWICH, and partly in that of STOWE, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Rugeley; containing 625 inhabitants. This township includes a considerable village of the same name, situated on an eminence, and consisting of ancient thatched houses. It had formerly a pillory. The road from Colwich to Sandon passes on the west. The foundation stone of a church was laid by the Marchioness of Lothian in July 1846.

HOARCROSS, a hamlet, partly in the parish of HANBURY, but chiefly in that of YOXHALL, union of LICHFIELD, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Abbots-Bromley; containing 231 inhabitants. Hoarcross Hall was anciently the residence of the Willes family, and was rebuilt by its late possessor, Lord Scarsdale, who occupied it as a hunting-seat.

HOATH (*Holy Cross*), a parish, in the union of BLEAN, hundred of BLEANGATE, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 6 miles (N. E.) from Canterbury; containing 394 inhabitants. It comprises 898 acres, of which 15 are in wood. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Reculver: the tithes have been commuted for £105. The church is principally in the early English style.

HOATHLY, EAST, a parish, in the union of UCKFIELD, hundred of SHIPLAKE, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Uckfield; containing 607 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from London to Eastbourne, and contains several good houses. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 3.; net income, £261; patron, the Earl of Abergavenny. The church is in the early English style.

HOATHLY, WEST, a parish, in the union of EAST GRINSTED, hundred of BUTTINGHILL, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from East Grinstead; containing 1095 inhabitants. The village is situated on an eminence commanding extensive views of the South Downs, with the intermediate country; and the road from London to Brighton, by way of Turner's Hill, passes through the parish. A pleasure-fair is held on Whit-Monday. In Chiddingley wood, about a mile from the church, the ground rises in a high ridge or cliff, covered with wood; the edge of the cliff is composed of enormous blocks of sandstone, one of which,

about twenty feet high, is poised on a very small one. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 16., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £150. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire. At Bunch Grove is a small licensed place of worship for the Established Church. There is a meeting-house for dissenters.

HOBENDRID, a township, in the parish and union of CLUN, hundred of PURSLOW, S. division of the county of SALOP; containing 138 inhabitants.

HOB-LENCH, or ABBOTS-LENCH, a hamlet, in the parish of FLADBURY, union of EVESHAM, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Evesham; containing 93 inhabitants. It lies in the northern part of the parish, and comprises 833 acres: much timber is grown, the country being rather hilly. Here was a chapel, which fell to decay about two centuries ago. Divine service is performed in a cottage by the rector of Fladbury.

HOBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 392 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Rotherby consolidated in 1823, valued in the king's books at £22. 8. 9.; net income, £647; patrons, the family of Beresford. The church was repaired in 1842. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HOCKENHULL, a township, in the parish of TARPVIN, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Tarporley; containing 35 inhabitants. The township comprises 331 acres, of which the soil is sand and clay. The tithes have been commuted for £15 payable to the vicar, and £60 to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

HOCKERING (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (E.) from East Dereham; containing 457 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from East Dereham to Norwich, and comprises 1931a. 1r. 38p., of which 1293 acres are arable, 223 pasture and meadow, and 260 woodland. The living is a rectory, with that of Mattishall-Burgh united, valued in the king's books at £7. 3. 4., and in the gift of T. T. Berney, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £525, and the glebe comprises about 50 acres, with a good house. The church is chiefly in the early and later English styles, with a lofty embattled tower, and contains on the south side of the chancel three stone stalls, with a piscina of elegant design; the font, also, is exceedingly handsome, and highly sculptured. Here was a castle, the moat of which may still be seen.

HOCKERTON (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, Southwell division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Southwell; containing 136 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1600 acres. This place was held by Joannes le Walur in 1183, and was afterwards possessed by the families of Botiler and Criche; it is now the property of Colonel Whetham, of Kirklington, who succeeded to the estate of the late Admiral Sotheron, in 1839. The living is a

rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £224; patron, Colonel Whetham: the glebe comprises 50 acres, with a good glebe-house. The church is an ancient edifice with a tower; it was repewed in the year 1843.

HOCKHAM (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of WAYLAND, hundred of SHROPHAM, W. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (N. W.) from Larlingford; containing 644 inhabitants. This parish, which is separated from East Wretham by a Roman road, consists of Great and Little Hockham, formerly two distinct parishes, now united; and comprises by measurement 3380 acres, whereof 1935 are arable, 508 meadow and pasture, 266 woodland, and 618 fen, sands, and heath. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 11., and in the gift of the Rev. J. Spurgin; improprators, H. S. Partridge, Esq., and others: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £275, and the glebe comprises 5 acres, with a house. The church, which is chiefly in the decorated style, is picturesquely situated in the grounds of Hockham Hall, the seat of Mr. Partridge. There was formerly a church at Little Hockham. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship in the parish.

HOCKLETON, a township, in the parish and hundred of CHIRBURY, S. division of the county of SALOP; containing 39 inhabitants.

HOCKLEY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Rayleigh; containing 850 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the navigable river Crouch, comprises by measurement 4419 acres, whereof 3550 are arable, 663 pasture, and 206 woodland. The surface is generally elevated, the soil heavy and richly productive, and the scenery embellished with luxuriant foliage. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 3. 9.; net income, £163; patrons and improprators, the Warden and Fellows of Wadham College, Oxford. The church, which is situated on a high hill, is of Norman architecture, with a massive octagonal tower surmounted by a shingled spire, and is supposed to have been erected by Canute and Turkil, in commemoration of their victory over Edmund Ironside. There is a very large barrow in the neighbourhood.

HOCKLIFFE (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of WOBURN, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Leighton-Buzzard; containing 435 inhabitants. The situation of this place is low, from which circumstance it acquired the appellation of Hockliffe, or Hockley, in the Hole; it was noted for its miry road, which of late years has been much improved. The manor belonged to the monastery of Woburn: in 1615 it was granted to Thomas Hillersden, and in 1712 was purchased of his descendants by Allen, Lord Bathurst, who sold it in 1718 to the Reynalls, from whom it passed to Francis Moore, Esq. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Chalgrave united in 1772, valued in the king's books at £16. 9. 7.; net income, £393; patron, the Rev. J. S. Neumann. The church stands on a hill at some distance from the high road. There is a place of worship for Independents. Francis West, in 1690, bequeathed £400 for educating children. In the reign of John here was an hospital, dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

HOCKMOOR, a hamlet, in the parish of **IFFLEY**, union of **HEADINGTON**, hundred of **BULLINGDON**, county of **OXFORD**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. E. by S.) from the city of **Oxford**; containing 298 inhabitants.

HOCKWOLD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **THETFORD**, hundred of **GRIMSHOE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from **Brandon-Ferry**; containing, with the parish of **Wilton**, 949 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from **Mildenhall** to **Lynn**, which is here carried over the river **Ouse** by a handsome suspension-bridge, recently erected; it comprises by measurement 4860 acres, chiefly arable, and in good cultivation. The living is a rectory in four portions, with the vicarage of **Wilton** united, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. $11\frac{1}{2}$.; patrons, the Master and Fellows of **Caius College**, **Cambridge**. The great tithes of the benefice have been commuted for £162, with a glebe of 142 acres, and the incumbent's for £704; the incumbent's glebe consists of 86 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains three ancient stalls and a piscina; in the chancel are some monuments to the **Wyche** family.—See **WILTON**.

HOCKWORTHY, a parish, in the union of **TIVERTON**, hundred of **BAMPTON**, **Cullompton** and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 8 miles (E. by N.) from **Wellington**; containing 369 inhabitants. It is situated on the **Taunton** and **Exeter** road, and comprises by measurement 2459 acres, of which about one-half is arable, and 36 acres are common or waste. The soil varies from a moderate degree of fertility to absolute sterility; the surface is diversified with hills, commanding extensive views over **Dartmoor** and the county of **Somerset**. The substratum is limestone; and formerly a very considerable traffic was carried on for the supply of the district with lime, of which nearly 6000 waggon-loads were annually burnt. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.; net income, £271; patron, **John Hayne, Esq.**; impropiators, **Thomas Hellings, Esq.**, and others. The church is a small plain structure.

HODDESDON, a market-town and chapelry, partly in the parish of **GREAT AMWELL**, but chiefly in that of **BROXBURN**, union of **WARE**, hundred and county of **HERTFORD**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from **Hertford**, and 17 (N. by E.) from **London**; containing 1743 inhabitants. The name of this place is supposed to be derived from its having been the abode of **Hodo** or **Oddo**, a Danish chief; or from a tumulus, or barrow, raised here to his memory. The town consists principally of one street, extending along the road from **London** to **Ware** and **Hertford**, and is supplied with water from a conduit in the market-place, erected by **Sir Marmaduke Rawdon** in the seventeenth century. A considerable quantity of malt is made, much of which is conveyed to **London** by means of the river **Lea**; and there are a large brewery and two extensive flour-mills. The railway from **London** to **Cambridge** passes close to **Hoddesdon**. The market, now nearly disused, is on **Tuesday**; and a fair is held on the 29th of **June**. In the centre of the town is an ancient market-house, built of wood, and supported on pillars and arches ornamented with curious carving. The chapelry comprises by measurement 2582 acres of land, all in good cultivation with the exception of 198 acres of common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patrons, alternately, the Vicars of **Brox-**

burn and **Great Amwell**. The site of the old chapel, dedicated to **St. Catherine**, is marked by a turret, which serves as a clock-house, and which, having become ruinous, was rebuilt about 1730. The present chapel, or district church, is a handsome brick edifice, standing in the parish of **Amwell**, but subject to the vicarage of **Broxburn**; and contains 400 free sittings. There are places of worship for the **Society of Friends** and **Independents**.

HODDINGTON, a tything, in the parish of **UPTON-GRAY**, union of **BASINGSTOKE**, hundred of **BERMONDSPIT**, **Basingstoke** and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from **Odiham**; containing 133 inhabitants.

HODNEL, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **SOUTHAM**, **Southam** division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 3 miles (S. by E.) from **Southam**; containing 24 inhabitants, and comprising 496 acres. It is situated on the road between **Southam** and **Banbury**. Here was a chapel, dedicated to **St. Helen**, now in ruins.

HODNET (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of **DRAYTON**, **Drayton** division of the hundred of **NORTH BRADFORD**, N. division of **SALOP**, 6 miles (S. W.) from **Drayton**; containing, with the chapelry of **Weston-under-Redcastle**, 2185 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from **Shrewsbury** to the **Staffordshire** potteries, and comprises by measurement 10,700 acres, of which, with the exception of 520 acres waste, two-third parts are arable, and the remainder pasture and wood. The soil is fertile; and the surface is generally flat, with the exception of that part of the parish around **Hawkstone Park**, which for three or four miles is diversified with hills and dales. **Hawkstone** is a spacious modern mansion, consisting of a centre and two wings, which latter were added to it by the late **Sir Rowland Hill**, who also greatly improved the other parts of the building. The centre is ornamented with a noble portico of lofty columns of the **Composite** order, supporting an enriched entablature and cornice, and opening into a magnificent saloon; the interior contains numerous stately apartments, and an elegant chapel, the ceiling of which is adorned with an emblematical representation of the **Reformation**. The park abounds with romantic scenery, and the grounds are embellished with various buildings, among which are a tower, and a lofty obelisk crowned with a finely-sculptured statue of **Sir Rowland Hill, Knt.**, first Protestant lord mayor of **London**. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 0. 10., and in the gift of the family of **Macaulay**: the tithes have been commuted for £1730, and the glebe contains 20 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the **Norman** style. There are chapels at **Weston** and **Peplow**, and a place of worship for **Independents**. The benefactions for the poor amount to £117 per annum. **Lord Clive**, celebrated for his extension of the **British** empire in **India**, was born at **Styche**, in the parish, in 1724; **Reginald Heber, D.D.**, late **Bishop of Calcutta**, was also born in the parish, in 1783, and was for fifteen years rector, during which period he constantly resided at **Hodnet**.

HODSOCK, a lordship, in the parish of **BLYTH**, union of **WORKSOP**, **Hatfield** division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 2 miles (S. W.) from **Blyth**; containing 225 inhabitants. This lord-

ship, which includes the hamlet of Goldthorpe, extends westward from Blyth to the borders of Yorkshire, and comprises 4104*a.* 3*r.* 2*p.* of fertile land: it is intersected by the road from Worksop to Tickhill. Goldthorpe forms the north-west part of the lordship. Hodsock Priory, a beautiful seat standing in a picturesque vale, was formerly called Hodsock Hall, and was defended by a moat, and a large tower gateway, still perfect, and in part covered with ivy: having been partly rebuilt and new fronted in the monastic style, the house took its present name. Hodsock Park contains about 250 acres of land, with a commodious residence, to which is attached a private Roman Catholic chapel.

HODSON, a tything, in the parish of CHISLEDON, union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of KINGSBRIDGE, Swindon and N. divisions of the county of WILTS; containing 234 inhabitants.

HOE, a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 2½ miles (N. N. E.) from East Dereham; containing 220 inhabitants, and comprising about 1300 acres. The living is annexed to the vicarage of East Dereham. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a square tower, and has a handsome font.

HOE-BENHAM, a tything, in the parish of WELFORD, union of NEWBURY, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS; containing 337 inhabitants.

HOE, EAST, a tything, in the parish of SOBERTON, poor-law union of DROXFORD, hundred of MEON-STOKE, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 91 inhabitants.

HOFFÉ, a township, in the parish of ST. LAWRENCE, APPLEBY, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 1¾ mile (S. by W.) from Appleby; containing, with the hamlets of Row and Barwise, 108 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel.

HOGHTON, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of LEYLAND, union of CHORLEY, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Preston; containing 1706 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity. In the reign of William Rufus, the manor was given by Warin Bussel with a daughter in marriage to Hamo Pincerna, after whose death his wife gave it to their second son, "Ricardus, filius Hamonis Pincernæ." The son of Richard Fitz-Hamo was Adam, who, in the reign of Henry II., styled himself Adam de "Hocton," or Adam dominus de "Hocton." From him descended Richard de "Hocton," to whom was granted free warren in Hoghton and Whitenhull, with liberty to inclose a park; and John of Gaunt, in the 9th of Richard II., gave Sir Richard Hoghton license to enlarge his park with seven score acres. HOGHTON TOWER was erected by Thomas Hoghton in the reign of Elizabeth, from the stone of a quarry contained within the park: this Tower, in its ruins, shows its original strength and grandeur. Rising in isolated pre-eminence above the rocky banks of the Darwen, the situation of the stately pile is extremely picturesque. The western front is formed by three towers, of which the centre is ornamented by battlements, capitals, and indented windows, and the buildings on each side by mouldings, fillets, and balls, with mullion windows: there are an inner and an outer court, and over the entrance-gateway formed in the middle tower, are the family arms carved in stone, with the initials of the founder. The domestic chapel

on the north side of the inner court, which continued to be used as a place of worship long after the mansion was abandoned as a residence, and until about forty years ago, is fast falling to decay; and the whole of the interior of this once splendid seat exhibits, like the exterior, the ravages of time. Sir Richard Hoghton entertained James I. within these walls, with princely hospitality, in August, 1617. In the civil war of the 17th century, a garrison being placed here, part of the massive pile was accidentally blown up by gunpowder, and Captain Starky and 200 soldiers were killed in the explosion.

The township comprises 2113*a.* 1*r.* 20*p.*, whereof 1596 acres are meadow and pasture, 259 arable, 122 woodland, and the remainder roads and waste. The soil is generally fertile, and the substratum sandstone and coal; the surface is richly diversified with hill and dale, and the lower grounds are watered by a brook that flows into the Darwen. Here is a station of the Blackburn and Preston railway, five miles distant from Blackburn. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Vicar of Leyland. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and now a district church, is a neat edifice in the pointed style, erected by a grant of the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1828. A national school was built in 1838, by Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, who allows £40 per annum towards its support: there is a residence for the teachers. An old school is also aided by Sir Henry, with £10 per annum, and the use of a house.

HOGNASTON, a parish, in the hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Wirksworth; containing 272 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road between Wirksworth and Ashbourn, and comprises 1350 acres of land, occupied as dairy-farms. The village is small, and indifferently built, but pleasantly seated on an acclivity. Limestone abounds in the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £55, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield; lessee of the tithes (which have been commuted for £204), George Errington, Esq. The church is an ancient structure with a tower and south porch, within which last is a fine Norman doorway. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists, a neat brick building, erected in 1827. Three small sums derived from land are appropriated to the poor.

HOGSHAW (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of WINSLOW, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Winslow; containing, with the hamlet of Fulbrook, 50 inhabitants. The church, being desecrated, the inhabitants attend that of Quainton. Here was a commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, so early as the reign of Henry II.

HOGSTHORPE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Alford; containing 790 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2971*a.* 26*p.*; the surface is generally level, and the soil principally clay. Great numbers of bricks are made; and a coach manufactory is carried on, affording employment to about twenty persons. Fairs are held on May 16th and the last Monday in July, chiefly for pleasure. The village, which is plea-

sant, is on the north side of a rivulet, and distant about three miles from the sea. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £95; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Lincoln: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1804. The church is an old edifice, built partly with the ruins of a former structure, which stood near the sea; it is in the later English style, and has a square tower. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. Thomas Goodwinne, in 1639, bequeathed 34 acres of land, augmented by subsequent inclosure allotments to 55 acres, and producing annually £90, of which £20 are paid to the minister, with £5 for repairing the church, £35 applied to the apprenticing of children, and £5 distributed among the poor.

HOGSTON, or HOGGESTON (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of WINSLOW, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Winslow; containing 204 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 3.; net income, £280; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Worcester College, Oxford.

HOLBEACH (*All Saints*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 12 miles (S.) from Boston, 42 (S. E.) from Lincoln, and 106 (N. by E.) from London; containing 4637 inhabitants. The ancient name of this place was *Oldbeche*, it having been built near an old beach which the receding of the waters had left; and it is evident, from the different embankments constructed between the Foss-Dyke and the Cross-Keys Washes, that all the land in the vicinity of the town was once covered by the waters of the North Sea. Foundations of walls, and pavements, have been discovered, and several ancient coins, urns, and seals dug up at different periods. The town, which is situated on the road from Newark to Norwich, and in a low marshy district, is indifferently built. In 1834, an act was obtained for improving and draining some adjoining lands. There is a considerable traffic for the supply of the neighbourhood, and the sale of various articles of merchandise and other commodities, which are landed at Foss-Dyke, distant about five miles. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on May 17th and September 17th, chiefly for pleasure. The powers of the county debt-court of Holbeach, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Holbeach. The parish comprises by measurement 23,000 acres; the population is chiefly employed in agriculture, and the grazing of cattle, for which there are very extensive pastures.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 5. 10.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Lincoln: the great tithes have been commuted for £4994. 10., and the vicarial for £807. 10.; the glebe comprises 7a. 1r. The church is an elegant and spacious structure, in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty and gracefully-proportioned spire; in the chancel are some interesting monuments, and an altar-piece representing Our Saviour instituting the Last Supper. In the north aisle is an altar-tomb with a recumbent figure, supposed to have been erected to the memory of Sir Humphrey Littlebury, who fell in the wars of the roses. In that part of the parish called the Fen, now well drained, a

chapel has been erected, and dedicated to St. John, which is a neat structure, in the early English style, containing 280 sittings; the bishop of the diocese contributed £850 towards its erection and endowment, and presented the communion-plate. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The free school was founded in 1669, by George Farmer, Esq., who endowed it with land which, with subsequent benefactions, produces an income of £200; in 1807, a new schoolroom was built at an expense of £500, raised by subscription. There is also a national school; and the sum of £21, arising from various bequests, is annually distributed among the poor. The union of Holbeach comprises 11 parishes and places, and contains a population of 16,997. An hospital for a warden and fifteen poor persons was founded near the church, about 1351, by Sir John de Kirketon, Knt.; but it was suppressed at the Reformation. The town is celebrated as having been the residence of several eminent literary characters, including Stukeley, the antiquary, and Mrs. Centlivre, the dramatist, who were natives of this place; Henry Rands, otherwise Holbeach, appointed to the bishopric of Lincoln in 1547, and one of the compilers of the Liturgy; and Samuel Frotheringham, a member of the Society of Friends, who died here in 1745.

HOLBECK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of HORNCastle, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from the town of Horncastle; containing 9 inhabitants.

HOLBECK, a township, in the parish of CUCKNEY, union of WORKSOP, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Worksop; containing 267 inhabitants, and comprising 1718 acres.

HOLBECK, a chapelry, in the parish of St. Peter, borough of LEEDS, locally in the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of York, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. S. W.) from Leeds; containing 13,346 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from the rivulet whereon it is situated, comprises about 553 acres, and forms one of the most populous suburbs of the borough of Leeds, to which the ancient village has been extended by numerous additional buildings. The manor belonged to the priory of the Holy Trinity at York, and, after the Dissolution, passed to the Darcy and Ingram families; it is now the property of Hugo M. Ingram, Esq. The village is on the south side of the river Aire. It was formerly in repute for its spa, the water of which resembles that of Harrogate, though of inferior strength; but from the sinking of numerous wells for the supply of works in the vicinity, the water, which previously rose to the surface, is only to be obtained by pumping from a considerable depth: it is much esteemed for culinary uses, and is carried through the streets of Leeds for sale. The inhabitants are extensively employed in the spinning of flax and thread, for which there are several mills; that lately erected by Messrs. Marshall and Co., consisting of one spacious room lighted by skylights, occupies an area of nearly two acres. There are also extensive iron-works, works for the manufacture of steam-engines and machinery of all kinds, and various other establishments connected with the important manufactures of the district. The old chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, which is noticed in ancient documents as existing in the year 809, was rebuilt on the same site about the

commencement of the last century; but having become inadequate to the greatly increased population, it was taken down in 1836, and the materials were sold, by an order of the archbishop's court, for the fencing and improvement of the churchyard. The present church, dedicated to St. Matthew, stands on a piece of common land added to the old burial-ground: it was built at an expense of £3786, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, and consecrated in 1832; and is a handsome structure in the early English style, containing 1200 sittings. The incumbency is a perpetual curacy; net income, £300, with a glebe-house; patron, the Vicar of Leeds. A district named Little Holbeck was formed and endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in 1847, under the act 6th and 7th of Victoria, cap. 37. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and other denominations.

HOLBETON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of PLYMPTON ST. MARY, hundred of ERMINGTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Modbury; containing 1120 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4000 acres, of which 155 are common or waste land; it is bounded by the river Erme and Bigbury bay, and abounds with beautiful scenery. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £24. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiators, John Crocker Bulteel, Esq., and others. The great tithes have been commuted for £494. 5., and the vicarial for £340. In addition to the parochial church, there was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard.

HOLBROOK, a chapelry, in the parish of DUFFIELD, union of BELPER, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Belper; containing 880 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 852a. 1r. 29p., whereof 540 acres are meadow land, 280 plough-land, and 30 acres woodland; it stands elevated, and embraces beautiful views. About three-fourths of the inhabitants are employed in making silk and cotton hosiery, and gloves. The Midland railway, and the river Derwent, pass to the west, and the road from Derby to Alfreton on the east, of the village. Holbrook Hall is a fine old mansion, surrounded with 300 acres of land, and is the property of William Evans, Esq., M.P. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Mr. Evans. The chapel was built in 1761, by the Rev. S. Bradshaw, and endowed by him with £30 per annum; in 1841 it was entirely rebuilt, on a larger scale, and in the Grecian style, at the sole expense of the patron, who added £20 per annum to the endowment, which has been increased with £6. 10. from Queen Anne's Bounty: the edifice now contains 408 sittings, of which 250 are free. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £45. 10., and the vicarial for £6. 5. Day, Sunday, and infant schools have been built, and are supported, by the patron; and the Independents and Wesleyans have a place of worship. A spring of good water has been brought from a distance to the village, at the expense of Mr. Evans.

HOLBROOK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of SAMFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Ipswich; containing 747 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Stour, which at flood-tide is two miles in breadth at this place; the estimated number of acres is above 2200.

The soil is a sandy loam; the surface rises gradually from the bank of the river to an elevation of 100 feet, and extends in a level, through which flows a stream sufficient to turn a mill. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 11. 3.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. B. Wilkinson: the tithes have been commuted for £488, and the glebe comprises 11 acres. The church contains a monument to Judge Clinch and his daughter. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HOLCOMBE, a chapelry, in the township of TOTTINGTON LOWER-END, parish and union of BURY, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Bury; containing 3000 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises a considerable area, of which the surface is mountainous, the scenery most extensive, and the soil various. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Bury to Blackburn, and on the declivity of a hill from the summit of which are good views of Manchester and the adjacent country. At the foot of the hill, the cotton-trade is carried on to a very great extent; there are numerous mills, factories, and printing establishments on a large scale, with every requisite for the prosecution of the works, the oldest of which were begun and carried on for many years by the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart. Coal is produced in abundance from the neighbouring mines, and is also wrought on Holcombe Hill, where are quarries supplying good stone for building, and flagstones. The river Irwell flows along the eastern side of the village; and there is railway communication with Bury and Manchester. On Castle Hill is the ancient court-house wherein the courts of the royal manor of Tottington were formerly held, and where courts leet and baron are still held twice in the year; manorial courts, also, are held by the Duke of Buccleuch as lord of the manor, in April and October. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Bury, with a net income of £150, and a house. The chapel, situated on Castle Hill, is remarkable for the thickness of its walls, and is supposed to be a remaining portion of the ancient castle from which the hill derived its name. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Presbyterians, and Swedenborgians have places of worship. In 1827, Miss Bently bequeathed to the minister and wardens £200 for the instruction of children, and for distribution among the poor.—See TOTTINGTON.

HOLCOMBE (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of KILMERSDON, E. division of SOMERSET, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Shepton-Mallet; containing 468 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road to Bath, *viâ* Charlton, and by measurement comprises 792 acres. Ironstone and coal are abundant, though neither is at present worked; and stone of good quality for building, and for the roads, is quarried. An extensive ale brewery here is in great repute. A canal from the southern part of the parish to Frome was commenced some years since, but it is not completed. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 8½., and in the gift of John Twyford Jolliffe, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £60, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church is a small ancient structure, with a fine Norman south porch. A handsome parsonage-house was erected in 1834, by the incumbent, aided by a grant from Queen

Anne's Bounty. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HOLCOMBE-BURNELL (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **ST. THOMAS**, hundred of **WONFORD**, Wonford and S. divisions of **DEVON**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Exeter; containing 306 inhabitants. It comprises 1433 acres, of which 159 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 2.; net income, £195; patron, the Prebendary of Holcombe-Burnell in the Cathedral of Salisbury. The church has an ornamented doorway in the Norman style. Near the old manorial mansion, built in the reign of Henry VIII., and since converted into a farmhouse, was anciently a chapel.

HOLCOMBE-ROGUS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **WELLINGTON**, hundred of **BAMPTON**, Culmpton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Wellington; containing 843 inhabitants. It comprises 3000 acres, of which 490 are common or waste land. A weekly market and an annual fair were formerly held here. A branch of the Western canal passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Wills family: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £320, and the vicarial for £204; the glebe contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre. A school is supported by an endowment of £1000.

HOLCOT (*ST. MARY AND ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **BRIXWORTH**, hundred of **HAMFORDSHOE**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Northampton; containing 456 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1336 acres, of which about three-fourths are arable land, and the remainder pasture; the surface is undulated, and the soil, generally, of good quality. Excellent stone is obtained for burning into lime, and for building. The village, in which are the remains of a cross, lies between two roads leading from Northampton to Market-Harborough and Kettering respectively. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £345, with a good glebe-house, built in 1826; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Robert Montgomery. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1777. The church is an ancient edifice with a tower, in good repair: the interior was beautified and repewed, and an organ added, in 1841, at a cost of £500. There are a Wesleyan, and a Baptist place of worship. Sixty persons died of the plague, in this parish, in 1638.

HOLCUTT, or **HULCOTT** (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of **WOBURN**, hundred of **MANSHEAD**, county of **BEDFORD**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Woburn; containing 62 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Salford united in 1750, valued in the king's books at £7. 15.; net income, £245; patron, and impropriator of Salford, the Rev. E. O. Smith.

HOLDENBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **BRIXWORTH**, hundred of **NEWBOTTLE-GROVE**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Northampton; containing 187 inhabitants. The parish consists of 1795 acres. It is the birthplace of Sir Christopher Hatton, lord high chancellor in the reign of Elizabeth, who built the once magnificent mansion of Holdenby House, part of which is still remaining; Charles I. was confined here, after he had been delivered

up by the Scottish army to the parliamentary commissioners. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 2. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £565.

HOLDENHURST, a parochial chapelry, annexed to the parish, and in the union, of **CHRISTCHURCH**, liberty of **WESTOVER**, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Christchurch; containing, with the tythings of Muccleshell, Muscliffe, and Throop, 905 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east and north by the river Stour, which abounds with excellent salmon. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Christchurch. The chapel, the first stone of which was laid by the Earl of Malmesbury, on Aug. 8th, 1833, cost £1200, of which £300 were granted by the Incorporated Society; it is in the later English style, with a campanile turret, and contains 400 sittings, of which 315 are free. There is a place of worship for Independents.

HOLDFAST, a hamlet, in the parish of **RIPPLE**, union of **UPTON-UPON-SEVERN**, Lower division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Upton and W. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. by E.) from Upton; containing 97 inhabitants, and comprising 647 acres of a highly productive soil. It is situated on the right bank of the Severn, being divided from the rest of Ripple by that river. Here was anciently a chapel.

HOLDGATE (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of **LUDLOW**, hundred of **MUNSLow**, S. division of **SALOP**; containing 224 inhabitants, of whom 79 are in the township, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Much Wenlock. It is bounded on the north-west by the river Corve. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Tugford united, valued in the king's books at £13. 9. $9\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £474; patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The tithes of Holdgate have been commuted for £210, and the glebe consists of 81 acres.

HOLDINGHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of **NEW SLEAFORD**, union of **SLEAFORD**, hundred of **FLAXWELL**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 1 mile (N. N. W.) from Sleaford; containing 198 inhabitants.

HOLFORD, a parish, in the union of **WILLITON**, and forming one of the five unconnected portions of the hundred of **WHITLEY**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Bridgwater; containing 185 inhabitants. The parish comprises 709 acres, whereof 84 are common or waste land; it is situated on the road from Bridgwater to Minehead, and includes a portion of the Quantock hills. The substratum abounds with stone, which is extensively quarried for building. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Eton College: the tithes have been commuted for £148, and the glebe comprises 70 acres. The church is ancient.

HOLGATE, a township, in the parish of **ST. MARY-BISHOPSHILL-JUNIOR**, union of **YORK**, E. division of the **AINSTY** wapentake, W. riding of **YORK**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W. by S.) from York; containing 143 inhabitants. It comprises 274 acres, nearly equally divided between arable and pasture. Lindley Murray, author of the English grammar and other school books, and who was born in Pennsylvania, North America, in 1745, died in 1826 at this place, where he had long resided.

HOLKER, LOWER, a township, in the parish of **CARTMEL**, union of **ULVERSTON**, hundred of **LONS-**

DALE north of the Sands, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. W.) from Cartmel; containing 1070 inhabitants. This township is chiefly distinguished for the Hall to which it gives name. In the time of Elizabeth the house was the family mansion of the Prestons, from whom it passed to the Lowthers, and from them to the Cavendish family, the present owners. Many picturesque objects are seen hence; the woody hills of Conishead Priory, the shipping in the port of Ulverston, the capacious bay of Morecambe to the south, and Cartmel Fell towering to the north, enrich and dignify the scene. Flookborough, in the township, now a small village, was formerly a market-town: a large part of the marshes below this village has been embanked, but ineffectually, for, in the course of a few years more than 200 acres have been washed away by the heavy surfs of Morecambe bay. At Flookborough is a chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, which has been enlarged with 170 sittings: the living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £121, and in the patronage of the Earl of Burlington.

HOLKER UPPER, a township, in the parish of **CARTMEL**, union of **ULVERSTON**, hundred of **LONSDALE** north of the Sands, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. by W.) from Cartmel; containing 1114 inhabitants. Walton, now named Upper Holker, and Barnegath, are ranked as a bailiwick in the grant of a manor of Cartmel, in fee farm, in 1641. The seat here of the Bigland family stands near the summit of a hill whose sides are hung with spring wood, and in front is a fine tarn abounding with wild-fowl: the views embrace the Fells of Furness, the sands of Leven, and the Pile of Fouldrey, with the extensive bay of Morecambe, which at the height of the tide appears little short of an ocean. The old mansion called Walton Hall is said to have been the residence of William de Walton, prior of Cartmel. A school is endowed with about £130 per annum, almost entirely derived from land; and there is another, endowed with £44. 10. per annum.

HOLKHAM (*St. WITHIBURGA*), a parish, in the union of **WALSINGHAM**, hundred of **NORTH GREENHOE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Wells; containing 731 inhabitants. This place is said to have been formerly of considerable importance. Anna, King of the East Angles, chose it for one of his country seats; and Edward II., in the 4th year of his reign, charged the port of Holkham, and that of Burnham-Deepdale, with the expense of finding one ship to assist in conveying his troops from Dublin to Scotland. A market, held on Mondays, and a fair on the day of St. John the Baptist, were granted by Henry III., but both have fallen into disuse. The parish comprises about 4300 acres, whereof 300 are salt-marsh, and 1500 wood and plantations inclosed, with 1700 acres of lawn, meadows, &c., in the park of Holkham House, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Leicester, whose father was raised to the peerage in 1837, and as Thomas William Coke, Esq., had been long celebrated as one of the first agriculturists in the kingdom. In September, 1835, the late earl was honoured with a visit by the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, on their return from their northern tour. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Egmore, and valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4.; impropriator, the Earl of Leicester: the great tithes have been commuted for £400, and the vica-

rial for £199. 12. The church is situated on an eminence north of the town, and is serviceable to mariners as a landmark; it was thoroughly repaired in 1767, at a cost of £1000, by the Countess Dowager of Leicester, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a lofty massive tower containing four bells. A school for 33 boys, and another for 30 girls, were erected in 1821, by the late Earl; and an infants' school was built in 1837, by the Countess, at a cost of £1200. The Countess Dowager of Leicester, in 1755, founded almshouses for six men and women, the building and furnishing of which cost about £2300; the endowment consists of two rent-charges, amounting to £150.

HOLLACOMBE (*St. PETROCK*), a parish, in the union of **HOLSWORTHY**, hundred of **BLACK TORRINGTON**, Holsworthy and N. divisions of **DEVON**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Holsworthy; containing 132 inhabitants. The parish comprises 923 acres, of which 648 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £73.

HOLLAND, DOWN, a township, in the parish of **HALSALL**, union of **ORMSKIRK**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of **LANCASHIRE**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Ormskirk; containing 740 inhabitants. Roger de Don Holland held the manor of "Don Holland" of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster; and his descendant Peter Holland was in possession of it in the 5th of Henry VIII. About the 10th of Elizabeth, Henry Halsall died seised of the manor, which was held by Sir Charles Gerard in the reign of Charles I., and subsequently passed by sale to the family of Scarisbrick. Down-Holland Hall, anciently a "a post and patrel" dwelling, contained much massive timber; it is now a farmhouse. The township comprises 3474a. 1r. 24p. of land: there is a kind of freestone, used for building. The Leeds and Liverpool canal flows close to the village. Here are two hamlets, Haskayne, which gave name to a reputable family who resided on the spot; and Barton, where is a remarkable salt-water spring, of which the old geographer, Bowers, says: "this fountain of salt water must proceed from some rock of salt, and not from the sea, because it has been demonstrated that a quart of salt-water will yield but an ounce and a half of salt, whereas the same quantity of this spring produces near half a pound of good white granulated salt."

HOLLAND-FEN, a district, comprising portions of eleven different parishes, in the wapentake of **ELLOE**, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Boston. A chapel was consecrated in 1812, the living of which is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, B. Berridge, Esq.

HOLLAND, GREAT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **TENDRING**, N. division of **ESSEX**, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Manningtree; containing 481 inhabitants. It is situated on the coast, and comprises 2063a. 3r. 25p., of which 1654 acres are arable, 341 pasture, and 58 woodland; the soil is various, in some parts wet and heavy, in others dry and light, and in others a rich pale loam producing abundant crops. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 9., and in the gift of Corpus Christi College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £750, and the glebe comprises 72 acres. The church is an ancient edifice with a tower.

HOLLAND, LITTLE, a parish in the union and hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX, 16 miles (S. E. by E.) from Colchester; containing 75 inhabitants. This parish, which is about four miles in circumference, is bounded on the south-east by the sea, and separated from Great Holland by Holland creek, over which is a bridge; the soil is generally light and fertile, producing fair average crops. The living is a donative, united to the vicarage of Great Clacton, to the church at which place the parishioners resort, that at Little Holland having been demolished. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £164; and the vicarial for £57. 10., with a glebe of one acre and a quarter.

HOLLAND, UP, a township, and formerly a market-town, in the parish and union of WIGAN, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Wigan, on the road to Ormskirk; containing 3113 inhabitants. This ancient and celebrated township has its prefix to distinguish it from Down-Holland, in the parish of Halsall. In the division of territory between de Busli and de Greslet, Up-Holland fell to the latter, by whose descendant, in the reign of Edward I., it was held of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the king's brother. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, among other donations to his favourite secretary, Sir Robert de Holland, conferred upon him vast estates in Lancashire, among which were several manors in West Derby hundred; and in the 1st of Edward II., Sir Robert had a licence to fortify his manor of Holland. The family were in possession of the manor in the 46th of Edward III.; it subsequently passed from them to the Lovells, and was among the lands forfeited by Viscount Lovell, and granted to Thomas, Earl of Derby, in the reign of Henry VII. In 1717 the manor was sold to the Ashhurst family by Maria, Lady Ashburnham, the surviving daughter and heiress of the ninth earl of Derby; and Henry Ashhurst, Esq., sold it, at the same time with the Dalton estate, to Sir Thomas Bootle, from whom it descended to the present Lord Skelmersdale.

The township comprises 4654 acres, of which about 2000 are arable, 2200 pasture, 250 woodland, and 204 common or waste; the surface is beautifully undulated, the soil generally good, and the scenery from the higher parts panoramic. The Dean river separates the township from Orrell, and flows into the river Douglas through a picturesque ravine called Dean Wood; on the north side are the river Douglas, separating the township from Standish, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The population is employed in agriculture, in the collieries and quarries here, in making nails, and in hand-loom weaving. Up-Holland is the head of a chapelry including the townships of Dalton and Billinge Higher-End, with parts of Orrell and Winstanley: the living is a perpetual curacy, net income, £165, with a house rebuilt in 1822; patron, the Rector of Wigan, who receives a tithe rent-charge from the township of £275, and certain impropriators one of £642. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is an ancient edifice with a fine tower, the nave and aisles being in the early or decorated English style; it has six noble arches, and a handsome east window. This chapel belonged to a priory of Benedictine monks, founded here in the beginning of the fourteenth century, and the revenue of which at the Dissolution was valued at £78. 12.: part of the walls of the

priory remain. A grammar school is endowed with £65 per annum left by Peter Wallthew, in 1668.

HOLLANDEN, a hamlet, in the parish of LEIGH, union of SEVEN-OAKS, hundred of CODSHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of the county of KENT; containing 165 inhabitants.

HOLLESLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of WITFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from the town of Woodbridge; containing 590 inhabitants. It is situated on the coast, and bounded on the east by the river Ore, which here falls into Hollesley bay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 8.; net-income, £330; patrons, the family of Bolton.

HOLLETH, a township, partly in the parish of COCKERHAM, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, and partly in the parish of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, union of GARSTANG, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Garstang; containing 35 inhabitants. A place called *Halcat* was given by William de Lancastre to Bernard Fitz-Rufus, ancestor of the Catteralls of Catterall and Little Mitton; but whether the gift refer to this place, or to another village that has ceased to exist, there is no evidence. Holleth is the smallest township in the county, containing only 358 acres. It is frequently named a hamlet, the designation which it anciently bore as a member of the constablewick of Garstang; the lands are the property of the Duke of Hamilton, and owe suit and service to the court of the constablewick at Cabus. The Preston and Lancaster canal passes through the township.

HOLLINGBOURNE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of EYHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 6 miles (E.) from Maidstone; containing 1300 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4560 acres, of which about 2110 are arable, 1616 pasture, 759 woodland, and 74 acres hop-plantations; the soil is favourable to the growth of corn and hops. There are a paper manufactory and a tan-yard. The living comprises a sinecure rectory and a vicarage, valued jointly in the king's books at £36. 2. 1.; patron of both, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £647. 10., the vicarial for £325, and the glebe contains 2 acres. The vicarage has the living of Hucking annexed. The church is a handsome edifice: attached is a chapel with a stone floor, containing a superb monument to the memory of Lady Culpepper, to whose family are several other monuments. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The poor-law union comprises 23 parishes or places, and contains a population of 13,830: the union house was erected in 1836, and a commodious chapel has lately been added.

HOLLINGDON, a hamlet, in the parish of SOULBURY, poor-law union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of COTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM; containing 116 inhabitants.

HOLLINGFARE, LANCASHIRE.—See RIXTON.

HOLLINGHILL, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Rothbury; containing 114 inhabitants. It is situated in a wild district, near the Forest burn, east of the road between Rothbury and Wallington, and is the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

HOLLINGTON, a township, in the parish of **LONGFORD**, hundred of **APPLETREE**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from **Ashbourn**; containing 289 inhabitants. It comprises 995 acres, of a strong marly soil, chiefly pasture land; and has a well-built and compact village, containing about 60 houses. At the inclosure in 1819, the tithe was commuted for an allotment of 100 acres of land. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship.

HOLLINGTON, a village, in the parish of **CHECKLEY**, union of **CHEADLE**, S. division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW**, N. division of the county of **STAFFORD**, 5 miles (N. W.) from **Uttoxeter**. It is celebrated for its quarries of building-stone, which is of the finest quality. The stone may be got in blocks of 100 feet and upwards, and many of the churches lately erected in the county have been built with it; thousands of scythe-stones are made of it annually.

HOLLINGTON (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **BATTLE**, hundred of **BALDSLOW**, rape of **HASTINGS**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from **Hastings**; containing 386 inhabitants. This parish, which is beautifully situated on the road from **London** to **Hastings** and **St. Leonard's**, is by some writers identified as the scene of the commencement of the battle between **Harold**, and **William**, Duke of **Normandy**. The soil is fertile, and the lands produce hops of good quality, to the culture of which about 60 acres are appropriated. Ironstone is abundant, and formerly there were furnaces for smelting the ore; limestone and freestone are quarried to a considerable extent, and the latter is of good quality for building. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 2.; net income, £206; patrons, the Executors of the late **C. G. Eversfield**, Esq. The church, an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, is picturesquely situated in the midst of a wood, half a mile from any dwelling-house. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HOLLINGWORTH, a township, in the parish of **MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDEN-DALE**, union of **ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE**, hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 11 miles (E. by S.) from **Manchester**; containing 2012 inhabitants. This place, from a period prior to the Conquest, wholly belonged to the family of **Hollingworth**, until, some centuries since, it was divided into two manors, one of which, with the old Hall or manor-house, continued in the hands of their descendants till within the last few years: it is now possessed by **George Woodhead**, Esq. The other manor, with the exception of some large farms which have been sold at different periods, is now the property of **Captain Robert de Hollingworth**, who, on his return from **India**, purchased the ancient family estate from the **Rev. Daniel Whitle**, to whom his grandfather had sold it. Both the Halls have been rebuilt in a handsome style; that which is the seat of **Captain de Hollingworth** stands on the borders of **Hollingworth moor**, which abounds with game. Little more than 50 years ago, this was an agricultural district with few inhabitants, but there are now extensive manufactories for cotton-goods, for the printing of calico, and for paper; also a brass and iron foundry. The township comprises 2130 acres, of a clayey and stony soil: the village lies on the **Stockport** and **Sheffield** road. **Hollingworth**

House, the residence of **John Sidebottom**, Esq., beautifully situated; and **Etherow House**, that of **William Sidebottom**, Esq.; command fine views.

HOLLINSCLOUGH, a township, in the parish of **ALSTONFIELD**, union of **LEEK**, N. division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W. by W.) from **Longnor**; containing 457 inhabitants. This place lies on the northern border of the county, between and near the sources of the rivers **Dove** and **Manyfold**. The road from **Leek** to **Buxton** passes on the west.—See **LONGNOR**.

HOLLINWOOD.—See **CHADDERTON**.

HOLLOWAY, **DERBY**.—See **DETHWICK-LEA**.

HOLLOWAY, a district, in the parish of **ISLINGTON**, **Finsbury** division of the hundred of **OSSULSTONE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 3 miles (N.) from **London**. This populous district, which occupies a large portion of the parish, and is inhabited for the most part by persons engaged in the trade and commerce of **London**, derives its name from being situated in the hollow way, or vale, between the villages of **Islington** and **Highgate**. It was formerly the residence of several distinguished persons, whose avocations rendered frequent visits to the metropolis indispensable. Among such inhabitants may be named **Sir Arthur Hesilrigge**, the intimate friend of the usurper **Cromwell**, and various members of the honourable family of **Blount**, of whom **Sir Thomas Pope Blount** and **Charles Blount**, both born at **Upper Holloway**, were eminent authors in the seventeenth century. Vestiges of one or two ancient houses yet remain, forming parts of inns; but otherwise the village is of modern formation, comprising numerous detached villas and excellent rows of houses, some of which are placed along the great north road from **London**, and form the neighbourhoods of **Upper** and **Lower Holloway**, while others occupy the more rural districts of **Stroud-Green**, **Hanley-Road**, **Tollington-Park**, **Hornsey-Road**, and **Tufnell-Park**. The lands in the neighbourhood are laid out in meadow and pasture, and the surface, though flat, derives some accession of beauty from the vicinity of the pleasing eminence of **Highbury** on the east, and the more lofty hills of **Highgate** and **Hampstead** on the west. The village is an improving place, lighted with gas, and supplied with water by the **New River Company**; the chief trade is that arising from the supply of the inhabitants with the necessary articles of subsistence. At **Upper Holloway** is an establishment for the manufacture of articles in which **India-rubber** is used, and in **Hornsey-Road** is a printing-ink manufactory. The great **York** railway crosses the high road.

Holloway is ecclesiastically divided into the district parish of **St. John**, and the district chapelry of **St. James**, independently of which a small portion is attached to the chapel of *St. Mary*, **Islington**. This edifice was erected at **Lower Holloway**, at the expense of the parish, in consequence of the great increase of population, and was consecrated **August 17th, 1814**; it cost the large sum of £31,545, including £2500 for the land, and is a spacious heavy building of brick, with a low balustraded tower at the east end; the interior is neat and appropriate, and contains 1324 sittings. The cemetery is spacious, and relieved with rows of trees; in the vault beneath the chapel lie the remains of **John Quick**, the comedian. The appointment of minister is by the **Vicar** of **Islington**, and the net income is £350. The further

increase of the number of inhabitants in the parish having rendered the erection of three new churches advisable, one dedicated to *St. John* was built at Upper Holloway; it was consecrated July 2nd, 1828, and a district $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and now containing a population of 4960, was assigned in 1830. This building, of which the first stone was laid by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Chester and St. Asaph, cost £11,890, partly defrayed by the Church Commissioners, and partly by the parish; it is a chaste and elegant structure, in the style which prevailed about the middle of the fifteenth century, and occupies a commanding situation on the rise of a hill. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Trustees; net income, £250. The chapel of *St. James*, at Lower Holloway, erected at an expense of £3700, by subscription, aided by the Metropolis Churches' Fund, was consecrated June 19th, 1838, and greatly enlarged and improved in 1839-40 at a cost of £2400; it is a plain edifice of brick, in the Grecian style, with a front of stone, having four Ionic semi-columns supporting an entablature and cornice, with a triangular pediment, surmounted by a campanile turret. A district, with a population of 4721, was assigned to it in 1839. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Scottish Presbyterians; that for the Independents is, perhaps, the most elegant meeting-house in the neighbourhood of London.

Near Highgate Archway is *Whittington College*, erected in 1820-4, at an expense of nearly £20,000, under the superintendence of the Mercers' Company, by whom the institution is managed. The building presents a handsome appearance, and is in the later English style, affording accommodation to twenty-eight almspeople; in the centre is a neat chapel, in which divine service is performed by a chaplain, who is a clergyman of the Established Church. The institution was originally founded by the celebrated Sir Richard Whittington, in the city of London, whence it was removed on the completion of the building at Holloway. The *Caledonian Asylum*, in *St. James'* chapelry, of which the first stone was laid by the late Duke of Sussex, May 17th, 1827, was completed in 1828, and is a spacious building of Suffolk brick, in the Grecian style, situated on the road from Holloway to King's-Cross. The objects of the charity are the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines, natives of Scotland, who have died or been disabled in the service of their country. Adjoining this institution is the *Model Prison*, calculated to contain 500 prisoners, erected under the auspices of government at a great expense, for the purpose of carrying out the separate system; the first stone was laid by the Marquess of Normanby, April 10th, 1840: the premises include within the walls an area of seven acres. Among the residents at Holloway, have been, Sir Richard Phillips, Knt., the voluminous author and well-known publisher, who died in 1840; John Thurston, an eminent artist, who died here in 1821; and Robert Branston, the wood-engraver, who died in 1827. Elizabeth Foster, grand-daughter of the poet Milton, and Mary and Catherine Milton, his nieces, passed the close of their lives here, in indigent circumstances, almost unknown, and by their decease rendered the family of the immortal author of *Paradise Lost* extinct.

HOLLOWELL, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, union of BRIXWORTH, S. division

of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 8 miles (N. W. by N.) from Northampton; containing 274 inhabitants, and comprising 913 acres of a productive soil. Here is a small manufactory for carpets.

HOLLYM (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Withernsea, 373 inhabitants, of whom 247 are in Hollym township, 3 miles (N. E.) from Patrington. The two townships comprised, at the time of the inclosure, 2300 acres. The village of Hollym is pleasantly situated; that of Withernsea is on the shore of the sea, which has made considerable encroachments on that ancient parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. 2., and in the patronage of the Barker family, with a net income of £420: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under the act of inclosure, in 1793. The church of Hollym was built in 1814: that of Withernsea has long been in ruins. George Cook Pope, in 1814, bequeathed £300 towards the support of a school.

HOLM, a hamlet, in the parish of BOTTESFORD, union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, E. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 49 inhabitants. The township lies between two ridges of the Wolds, and comprises 1060 acres, of which 555 are common or waste; of the cultivated land, the greater part is a fertile sandy soil. The Hall anciently belonged to the Morley family.

HOLM, a township, in the parish of PICKHILL, union of THIRSK, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE (though locally in the wapentake of HALLIKELD), N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Thirsk; containing 79 inhabitants. It is situated on the western acclivities of Swaledale, and comprises 536a. 1r. 13p. of land. The great tithes have been commuted for £183.

HOLME, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD, 1 mile (S. by W.) from Biggleswade; containing 82 inhabitants.

HOLME, a township, in the parish and union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (N.) from the town of Bakewell; containing, with the chapelry of Great Longstone, 521 inhabitants.

HOLME, a chapelry, in the parish of GLATTON, union of PETERBOROUGH, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Stilton; containing 408 inhabitants. The district of Holme Fen comprises 4054 acres, of which 2160 are common or waste land. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1809. The chapel is dedicated to St. Giles. A school for boys is endowed with £20 per annum, a portion of the proceeds of an estate bequeathed by Sir John Cotton, Bart., in 1726; and a girls' school is also supported, partly by endowment.

HOLME, LANCASTER.—See CLIVIGER.

HOLME (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, N. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Newark; containing 127 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Trent, and comprises an area about two miles in length and the same in breadth, was formerly the property of the Bellasis family, of whose mansion there are still

some remains. Archbishop Secker, also, had a residence here, now the principal house in the village. The living is a vicarage consolidated with that of North Muskham : land has been given to the vicar in lieu of tithes. The church is a handsome edifice in the decorated English style, and contains escutcheons of the Bellasis and Barton families.

HOLME, a township, in the parish of BURTON-IN-KENDAL, union of KENDAL, LONSDALE ward, county of WESTMORLAND, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. by W.) from Burton ; containing 952 inhabitants. The manor anciently belonged to two lords, Preston and Tinsdal, from whom it passed to the family of Charteris. The township comprises 1617*a.* 2*r.* 38*p.*, of which the surface is undulated, the scenery beautiful, and the soil various. It lies on the road from Burton to Kendal ; the Lancaster and Kendal canal passes through, and there is a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. Here are excellent limestone-quarries. Messrs. Waithman and Company have extensive flax-spinning, weaving, and bleaching mills, established in 1790, and since considerably enlarged ; the works are propelled by steam and water power equal to 140 horses, and employ 650 persons. A district church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built in 1839 ; it is in the early English style, with a tower, and cost £750. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Burton ; net income, £120, with a house. A national school, built in 1837, is supported by subscription. Military weapons, relics of the encampment of the Scotch rebels who rested here in 1745, on their march to Preston, have been discovered.

HOLME, a township, in the ecclesiastical district of HOLME-BRIDGE, parish of ALMONDBURY, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 9 miles (S. S. W.) from Huddersfield ; containing 713 inhabitants. The township comprises 1669*a.* 2*r.* 14*p.*, and forms part of the graveship of Holme, in the manor of Wakefield, belonging to the Duke of Leeds. The woollen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent.

HOLME, BALDWIN, a township, in the parish of ORTON, union of WIGTON, CUMBERLAND ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from the city of Carlisle ; containing 278 inhabitants.

HOLME-BRIDGE, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of ALMONDBURY, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (S. W.) from Holmfirth, and 8 (S. S. W.) from Huddersfield. This place is on the road over the mountains from Huddersfield to Buxton. Much of the land is in cultivation ; the scenery is romantically wild, and the moors, which are intersected by numerous rapid rivulets, abound with grouse : the grey slate quarries of the district are among the most celebrated in the north of England. The village is situated in a picturesque valley ; the inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of plain and fancy woollen-cloths. The church, consecrated on the 25th of March, 1840, and dedicated to St. David, was erected for the townships of Austonley and Holme, at an expense of £2500 ; it is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains 800 sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Almondbury ; net income, £150. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Fossil nuts in a charred state,

and trees, are found, deeply imbedded in the mosses on the mountains ; and in the rocks, petrifications of various kinds are frequently discovered. A sulphureous spring, called Netherby Spa, is much frequented by the people of the neighbourhood.

HOLME. ST. BENET.—See HORNING.

HOLME-CULTRAM (*VIRGIN MARY*), a parish, in the union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Wigton ; containing 3037 inhabitants, of whom 933 are in the township of Low Holme, 868 in that of Abbey-Holme, 766 in that of St. Cuthbert, Holme, and 470 in that of East Waver-Holme. This parish is bounded on the west by the sea, and on the north by the estuaries of the Wampool and the Waver. It comprises about 22,000 acres, of which nearly 3000 are moss, and the remainder inclosed and cultivated land ; the surface is generally flat, with some bold undulations, and there are quarries of excellent freestone. The village is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the river Waver, over which is a neat bridge of three arches ; built in 1770, at the expense of the parishioners. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. ; net income, £140 ; patrons and impropriators, the University of Oxford. The church was mostly rebuilt in 1606, the greater part of the old edifice having been destroyed by fire. It was the church of an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded in 1150, by Prince Henry of Scotland, and so richly endowed that, at the Dissolution, the revenue was estimated at £535. 3. 7. : in the churchyard are various remains of the conventual buildings. The abbots were summoned to several parliaments by Edward I. and II. : the last abbot was instituted to the rectory. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house at Beck-foot. At Newton-Arlosh are the ruins of an ancient chapel, said to have been once the parochial church. Walsey Castle, a strong fort, has dwindled into a small heap of ruins.

HOLME, EAST, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of HASTLOR, Wareham division of DORSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Wareham ; containing 59 inhabitants. Here was a cell subordinate to the Cluniac priory of Montacute, in the county of Somerset.

HOLME-HALE (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Swaffham ; containing 488 inhabitants. It comprises 2601*a.* 3*r.* 39*p.* of which 1435 acres are arable, 453 pasture and meadow, and 34 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 5½., and in the gift of the Rey. H. Milne : the tithes have been commuted for £571. 14. 8., and the glebe comprises 57 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. The poor have 22 acres of land for fuel : and there is an estate of 46 acres, called the Town estate, for repairing the church, and other parochial uses.

HOLME-NEXT-RUNCTON (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Downham ; containing 288 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1096*a.* 23*p.*, of which about 558 acres are arable, 467 pasture and meadow, and 14 woodland ; the river Ouse bounds it on the west. The living is a rectory, united

with that of Wallington-with-Thorpland, to the rectory of South Runcton, and valued in the king's books at £12. The tithes have been commuted for £320, and the glebe comprises $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a neat structure in the early English style, new roofed and repewed in 1842.

HOLME-NEXT-THE-SEA (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of SMITHDON, W. division of NORFOLK, 18 miles (N. N. E.) from Lynn; containing 280 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Wells to Lynn, comprises by computation 1570 acres, whereof 800 are arable, 300 pasture and meadow, and about 400 salt-marsh and common. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Thornham, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; the appropriate tithes of Holme have been commuted for £290, and the vicarial for £170; the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church was built by Henry de Nottingham, one of the council of the duchy of Lancaster, and is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles: in the south aisle is a brass to the memory of the founder, on which are effigies of himself and his wife; and in the chancel is a monument to Richard Stone and family. The rent of 12 acres of land is distributed among the poor. A whale, measuring 57 feet in length, was thrown on this coast in 1626.

HOLME, NORTH, a township, in the parish of KIRKDALE, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S.) from the town of Kirkby-Moorside; containing 19 inhabitants. It is situated between the Rical and Hodgebeck rivulets, and comprises by computation 610 acres.

HOLME-ON-THE-WOLDS (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BEVERLEY, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Beverley; containing 149 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1470 acres, of which 1440 are arable, and 30 pasture; the chief proprietors are Lord Hotham and the Duke of Devonshire. The village is contiguous to the road from Beverley to Malton. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £8. 19. 7.; net income, £58; patron and impropiator, the Duke of Devonshire: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1795. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a low tower.

HOLME-PIERREPOINT (*St. Edmund*), a parish, in the union of BINGHAM, S. division of the wapentake of BINGHAM, and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Nottingham; containing with the hamlet of Adbolton, formerly a distinct parish, and part of the hamlet of Bassingfield, 222 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Trent, comprises about 3000 acres. The soil is generally a rich alluvial loam, in some parts mixed with sand and resting on gravel; the surface is flat, and the Grantham canal passes through the southern portion of the parish. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Adbolton united in 1707, valued in the king's books at £15. 7. 6., and in the gift of Earl Manvers. The incumbent's tithes in Holme-Pierrepoint, Gamstone, Adbolton, and Bassingfield have been commuted for £748. 16. 3., and the glebe contains 36 acres; a rent-charge of £124 is also paid to the rector of West Bridgeford who has a glebe of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church, erected

in the time of Henry VII., is a fine structure, having numerous large windows with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire; it contains the family vault of the dukes of Kingston, several mural monuments, and some brasses.

HOLME, SOUTH, a township, in the parish of HOVINGHAM, union of MALTON, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Malton; containing 62 inhabitants. It is on the south side of the river Rye, and comprises about 500 acres. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £65. 8.

HOLME-UPON-SPALDING-MOOR (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of HOWDEN, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Market-Weighton; containing 1509 inhabitants. This parish, which is skirted on the west and south by the river Foulness, comprises about 12,000 acres, whereof 1000 are woodland and plantations, 1000 rabbit warren, and the remainder arable and pasture. The surface, with the exception of an isolated eminence, on which are the remains of the ancient beacon from which this division of the wapentake has its name, is generally flat; the soil is chiefly of a light and sandy quality, and a considerable portion of the lands is still uninclosed. Holme Hall, the seat of the Hon. Philip Stourton, is a spacious and handsome mansion of brick, situated in a demesne embellished with plantations. The village is on the road from Market-Weighton to Howden and Selby; and the Market-Weighton canal, which passes through the parish at a place called River Head, where it receives the water of the river Foulness, affords a facility of conveyance for lime, coal, bricks, and tiles, from the Humber, for the supply of the district. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £97, with a good house; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The rectorial tithes were commuted at the inclosure, in 1775, for upwards of 1200 acres of land; and there are 53 acres of vicarial glebe. The church, situated on the Beacon Hill, and commanding a fine prospect, is partly in the later English style, of which the tower is a handsome specimen, with a nave and chancel of earlier date; it was repaired and repewed in 1842, at an expense of £300: over the window of the tower is a statue, which apparently belonged to the original building. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and attached to the Hall is a Roman Catholic chapel. Property now producing an income of £80 per annum was bequeathed to the poor by Sir Marmaduke Constable in 1485, and by Peter Carlill in 1666. Near the Hill is a bed of gypsum, containing specimens of snake-stones; and in the rabbit warren of Follingham farm is a spring said to possess medicinal properties. The shock of an earthquake was felt here on the 18th of January, 1822; and also in 1843, soon after the great earthquake in the West Indies.

HOLMER (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish in the hundred of GRIMSWORTH, union and county of HEREFORD, 2 miles (N.) from Hereford; containing 513 inhabitants, of whom 162 are in the township of Holmer with Shelwick. Holmer and Shelwick comprises 2384 acres, of which 86 are common or waste land; the parish extends to the liberties of Hereford, and is intersected by the river Lug and the road from Hereford to Leominster. The living is a discharged vicarage,

with the perpetual curacy of Huntington annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 8.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £256, and the vicarial for £220; a rent charge of £20 is paid to an impropiator, and some still smaller rent-charges to various others.

HOLMESCALES.—See **HUTTON, OLD.**

HOLMESFIELD, a chapelry, in the parish of **DRONFIELD**, union of **CHESTERFIELD**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, 2 miles (W.) from Dronfield; containing 515 inhabitants. It comprises 4352a. 22p. of which 178 acres are wood, and nearly 2000 uncultivated land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £97; patrons and impropiators, certain Trustees: the glebe comprises 56 acres. The chapel, rebuilt in 1826, at a cost of £550, contains 300 sittings, of which 60 are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is endowed with £18 per annum.

HOLMFIRTH, a large manufacturing village and a chapelry, partly in the parish of **ALMONDBURY**, but chiefly in that of **KIRK-BURTON**, union of **HUDDERSFIELD**, Upper division of the wapentake of **AGBRIGG**, W. riding of **YORK**, 6 miles (S.) from Huddersfield, and 181 (N.) from London. This place derives its name from the river Holm, over which are two stone bridges, and lies in a vale sheltered by lofty hills, and distinguished by features of romantic beauty. It has risen into importance within the last 50 years, and is indebted for its prosperity to the advantage of its situation in the vicinity of Huddersfield, and to numerous springs of peculiarly soft water rising in the surrounding hills, which led to the formation of large establishments for the manufacture of woollen-cloths. The village, which is very irregularly built, is lighted with gas, under an act passed in 1839. Here are from 30 to 40 mills and factories, affording employment to more than 5000 persons; the machinery is impelled by powerful streams descending from the hills, and the cloths are equally unrivalled for their durability and the beauty and permanence of their colour. Three reservoirs for water were lately made, at a cost of £30,000, under an act of parliament, for the supply of the mills. Facility of intercourse is afforded by good roads leading to Wakefield and Barnsley on the east, to Manchester on the west, to Huddersfield on the north, and to Sheffield and Buxton on the south. Fairs are held on the Saturday after March 27th, the Saturday before Old May-day, and the Saturday after October 28th; and the village is a polling place for the West riding. The powers of the county debt-court of Holmfirth, established in 1847, extend over part of the parishes of Almondbury and Kirk-Burton. The chapelry includes four townships: the living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Vicar of Kirk-Burton; net income, £150. The church, a handsome and spacious edifice with a tower, was enlarged in 1837, at a cost of £450. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

HOLMPTON, a parish, in the union of **PATRINGTON**, S. division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESS**, E. riding of **YORK**, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Patrington; containing 197 inhabitants. The parish comprises 505a. 3r., of which 52½ acres are pasture. The village is situated near the sea, and is a healthy spot. The living is a dis-

charged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £152; the tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an act of inclosure, of the 39th and 40th of George III. The church is a small ancient edifice, supposed to have been originally of larger dimensions. Attached to the parsonage is a handsome garden. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HOLMSIDE, a township, in the parish and union of **LANCHESTER**, W. division of **CHESTER** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 7¼ miles (N. W.) from Durham; containing 610 inhabitants. This place, which lies near the south-eastern verge of the parish, was anciently the seat of the Tempest and Whittingham families. The Hall appears to have been built with a view to defence, although not a castle: part of the old court-yard is remaining; the chapel forms the north side, and its west window is still perfect, with a mutilated figure above. The original lights of the building are narrow, strongly guarded with mullions and iron bars; the gables have been taken down, and the house enlarged towards the south. It now presents a mass of building of very different dates and forms. On rising ground to the north is New Holmside Hall. The tithes have been commuted for £147.

HOLNE, a parish, in the union of **TOTNES**, hundred of **STANBOROUGH**, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 4 miles (W.) from Ashburton; containing 394 inhabitants. It comprises 4197 acres, of which 2000 are common or waste land: the river Dart here rapidly pursues its course along a romantic rocky dell, beautifully fringed with wood. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. 5., and in the gift of the Rev. Samuel Lane; the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Lane. The great tithes have been commuted for £150, and the vicarial for £190; the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church, which was connected with the abbey of Buckfastleigh, contains a rood-loft and screen.

HOLNEST (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **SHERBORNE**, Sherborne division of **DORSET**, 4¾ miles (S. by E.) from Sherborne; containing 139 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Bath to Weymouth, comprises about 2000 acres. Most of the females are employed in glove-making at their own dwellings. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Long Burton: the great tithes of Holnest have been commuted for £140, and the small for £108; the incumbent has also a glebe of 11 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style of architecture, with a square embattled tower.

HOLNICOTE, a hamlet, in the parish of **SELWORTHY**, union of **WILLITON**, hundred of **CARHAMPTON**, W. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 34 inhabitants.

HOLSWORTHY (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **BLACK TORRINGTON**, Holsworthy and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 42 miles (W. by N.) from Exeter, and 214 (W. by S.) from London; containing 1857 inhabitants. The parish comprises 9500 acres, whereof 3000 are common or waste land; and is nearly surrounded by the river Derril, or Dearle, famed for the number and quality of its trout. The town, which is neatly built, and approached on the south by a bridge

erected in 1632, at an expense of £350, defrayed by the parishioners, is at present of little importance, except for its markets and fairs, chiefly for agricultural produce. Many of the inhabitants were formerly employed in spinning yarn for the manufacture of blankets and serges, which was performed by hand; but since the introduction of machinery, the manufacture has been discontinued. A branch of the Bude and Launceston canal passes about a mile to the north. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday. "St. Peter's fair," mentioned in a record of the reign of Edward I., is a large mart for cattle and various commodities, commencing on St. Peter's day (July 10th), unless that day falls later in the week than Thursday, in which case the fair begins on the Tuesday following; the other fairs are on April 27th and Oct. 2nd. There are also great markets for cattle on the first Wednesday after Candlemas-day, and the first Wednesday after the 1st of November; and a sheep-market on every alternate Wednesday following, till Christmas. A court leet and baron are held annually, at which a portreeve and other officers are elected; and the town is a polling-place for the northern division of the county. The powers of the county debt-court of Holsworthy, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Holsworthy and Stratton. The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32. 0. 5.; net income, £478; patron, the Rev. Dr. Worthington: attached are 70 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient building, with a Norman doorway and some other portions in the same style; the tower, which is of great antiquity, forms a very conspicuous object, and has lately been supplied with eight new bells. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; a national school, supported by subscription; and a diocesan commercial school, recently established. A farm in this parish, and two-thirds of another in that of Black Torrington, producing from £70 to 80 per annum, were bequeathed to the poor by an unknown benefactor. The union of Holsworthy comprises 23 parishes or places, 21 of which are in the county of Devon, and 2 in Cornwall; and contains a population of 12,333. There are some remains of a manorial-house that belonged to the Prideaux family.

HOLT, a tything, in the parish of KINTBURY, union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS; containing 391 inhabitants.

HOLT, a tything, in the parish of WIMBORNE-MINSTER, union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of BADBURY, Wimborne division of DORSET, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Wimborne-Minster; containing 1313 inhabitants. Here were anciently a forest, chase, and park. Holt chapel, dedicated to St. James, has been rebuilt, and 260 free sittings provided.

HOLT, a chapelry, in the parish of MEDBOURNE, union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Rockingham; containing, with the hamlet of Bradley, 40 inhabitants. This chapelry, sometimes called Holt with Bradley, comprises 1097 acres of land, which was mostly in open fields until the inclosure in 1844. Bradley Priory, which stood on the west side of the township, and had an estate here of about 500 acres, was founded by Robert Buoneby, about 1200, for Augustine canons: the site is now occupied by modern dwelling-houses. Holt Hall is a large and handsome

mansion, beautifully seated on an eminence commanding extensive views, and is surrounded by pleasure-grounds. The chapel is dedicated to St. Giles, and has a nave, chancel, north and south transepts, and a tower crowned by a lofty spire. There is also a Roman Catholic place of worship. A spring, impregnated with iron and aluminous and calcareous salts, was discovered in 1728, and is called the Nevill-Holt water.

HOLT (*St. ANDREW*), a market-town and parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, W. division of NORFOLK, 23 miles (N. N. W.) from Norwich, and 123 (N. N. E.) from London; containing 1604 inhabitants. This place, from the quantity of timber which grew upon its site or by which it was surrounded, was by the Saxons called *Holt*, signifying a wood: in the reign of Edward the Confessor it was held in royal demesne, and after the Conquest the lordship belonged to the family of De Vaux, or De Vallibus. The town is pleasantly situated on rising ground, in the midst of a fertile district remarkable for the purity of its air, and commands a delightful prospect of the adjacent country, which is justly styled "The Garden of Norfolk." The parish comprises 2849*a.* 2*r.* 15*p.*, of which 1774*a.* 2*r.* 34*p.* are arable land, 486*a.* 1*r.* 12*p.* pasture, and 552*a.* 3*r.* 38*p.* woodland. Great improvement has been effected since 1708, in which year a very destructive fire consumed a considerable number of houses, the market-stalls, &c. The houses are neatly built of brick and stone, and the streets macadamized, paved, and lighted with gas; the inhabitants are supplied with water from a spring on Spout Common, and from several wells in the neighbourhood. Here are a circulating library and a book club, supported by subscription; and assemblies are occasionally held in the county-hall. In 1810, the commons and heaths that surrounded the town were inclosed for cultivation; and on the east side, towards Cromer, are now handsome and thriving plantations of forest-trees, interspersed with neat dwelling-houses. The market for corn is on Saturday, and is well attended: fairs, chiefly for live stock, are held on April 25th and Nov. 25th, and the following days; and a statute for hiring servants, at Michaelmas. The powers of the county debt-court of Holt, established in 1847, extend over the great part of the registration-district of Erpingham. Petty-sessions are held every alternate Saturday in the county-hall, a commodious building in which all public business is transacted; and constables and other officers are chosen at the court leet of the lord of the manor, on Dec. 21st.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 17. 3½, and in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £585, including the tithes on the glebe, which contains upwards of 57 acres. About 6 acres of the glebe are let out to the poor, in portions of one rood each, by the incumbent, the Rev. H. Jackson, B.D., who has a handsome parsonage-house, with tastefully laid-out grounds. The church is in the decorated and later English styles, and had formerly upon its tower a lofty spire, which was a useful landmark; the interior contains several monuments, among which is one to the memory of John Holmes, master of the grammar school for more than 30 years, and author of a Greek grammar, &c. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Baptists. The

grammar school was founded in 1554, under letters-patent of Philip and Mary, by Sir John Gresham, Knt., citizen and alderman of London, who endowed it in 1556 with property now producing £428 per annum, and vested the management in the Fishmongers' Company. There is an exhibition of £20 per annum for a scholar to either of the Universities; and Smith's fellowship and scholarship, with an exhibition of £12 per annum, for Sydney-Sussex College, Cambridge, belong to the school. At the inclosure in 1810, 120 acres were allotted for the supply of fuel to those householders whose rent is under £10 per annum. Sir Thomas Gresham, celebrated as a merchant and financier, and who, besides other great and charitable endowments, founded Gresham College and the Royal Exchange, was born here in 1507. Thomas Girdlestone, an eminent physician, and author of several medical works; and William Withers, who wrote several works on the planting and rearing of forest-trees, were also natives. Thomas Cooper, master of the grammar school, was hanged in front of the school-house for his adherence to Charles I.

HOLT, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of BRADFORD, Westbury and N. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford sub-divisions, of WILTS, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Bradford; containing 1044 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Catherine, and has been enlarged by 200 free sittings: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, with an income of £195. There are a place of worship for Independents, and a national school. A mineral spring was discovered upwards of a century ago, and is still resorted to for its sanative properties. Mr. David Arnot, long proprietor of the spa, was author of the *Commercial Tables* bearing his name.

HOLT (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of MARLEY, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Worcester; containing, with the chapelry of Little Witley, 557 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity. A castle was built here by Urso d'Abitot in the reign of William the Conqueror, which was rebuilt by Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and for some time continued to be the residence of the family; in the time of Elizabeth, it was bought by Sir Thomas Bromley, lord chancellor of England, by whom it was sold to the Foley family. The estate is now, by purchase, the property of Lord Ward, and the castle is occupied by a farmer. The parish is bounded on the north-east by the river Severn, over which is a bridge of five arches, 266 feet in length: the central arch is of iron, and has a span of 150 feet at an elevation of 35 feet above the low-water mark; the other arches are of stone. The extent of the parish is 2907*a.* 3*r.* 21*p.*, of which 1912*a.* 3*r.* 21*p.* are in Holt; of the whole, two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture. Stone of good quality for building is quarried to a considerable extent. The roads from Worcester to Stourport and from Ludlow to Droitwich cross each other at the village; and the Severn also affords facility of conveyance. The living is a rectory, with the chapelry annexed, valued in the king's books at £15. 17. 8½, and in the patronage of Lord Ward: the tithes have been commuted for £570, and the glebe comprises 46 acres, with a house. The church is an

ancient structure, of the early Norman style in the nave, with a tower and chancel of far more recent date; the font has some grotesque ornaments.

HOLTBY (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the wapentake of BULMER, union and N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from York; containing 146 inhabitants. The parish comprises 848 acres, of which 600 are arable, 25 woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the surface is slightly undulated, and the soil of a light and loamy quality. Some portions of the scenery are picturesque. The road to Bridlington passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of Lord Faversham: the tithes have been commuted for £184, and the glebe comprises 51 acres, with a good house attached. The church is a neat brick edifice, fully repaired in 1841.

HOLTBY, with AINDERBY-MYERS, in the county of YORK.—See AINDERBY-MYERS.

HOLTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the W. division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Wragby; containing, with Beckering, 191 inhabitants, and consisting of 1800 acres by computation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 10. 10.; net income, £334; patron, C. Turnor, Esq.: the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church is ancient.

HOLTON (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of HEADINGTON, hundred of BULLINGDON, county of OXFORD, 1 mile (N. E.) from Wheatley; containing 289 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south-east by the river Thame, and comprises by computation 1600 acres, whereof 970 are pasture, 460 arable, and 162 woodland. Its soil is generally a fine loam resting upon stiff clay, and in the higher parts has a substratum of oolite rock. The ancient mansion was taken down in 1804, and a handsome structure built on a different site, by Elisha Biscoe, Esq.; it is surrounded by a park of 148 acres, inclosed with a stone wall, and richly embellished with timber. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 19. 2., and in the patronage of the Biscoe family; net income, £390. The church is a cruciform structure, with a chapel attached to the north aisle, and another to the south; the latter, which appears to be the less ancient, was built by William Brome, who in 1461 was buried in a vault underneath it. In the parish register is recorded the marriage of Ireton to Bridget, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, which took place June 15th, 1646, in the mansion-house of the Whorwood family, to whom the estate was conveyed by marriage with the heiress of George Brome.

HOLTON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of WHITLEY, though locally in that of HORETHORNE, W. division of SOMERSET, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Wincanton; containing 224 inhabitants. It is situated on the road between London and Exeter, and comprises 491*a.* 1*r.* 38*p.*, of which about 367 acres are pasture, 58 arable, and 49 orchard. The surface is diversified with hill and dale, agreeably interspersed with ash, oak, and elm; the soil is sandy and silicious, resting on clay, and in addition to the ordinary agricultural crops, dairy-stock is reared to some extent. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 1., and in the gift of the family of Plucknet: the tithes have been commuted for £110, and there are 38*a.* 3*r.* 29*p.* of glebe.

HOLTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of **SAMFORD**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 2 miles (N. by E.) from **Stratford St. Mary**; containing 187 inhabitants, and comprising 837 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 14. 7., and in the gift of **Sir Joshua Rowley, Bart.**: the tithes have been commuted for £310, and the glebe comprises 35 acres, with a house. A school-house, built on the waste, was conveyed by **Sir Francis Mannock, Bart.**, to trustees, in 1749; and in 1758, by the exertions and pecuniary aid of the **Rev. Mr. White**, then rector, a school was endowed, the income of which is £35 per annum.

HOLTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BLYTHING**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (E. N. E.) from **Halesworth**; containing 541 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from **Halesworth** to **Beccles**, comprises by admeasurement 1132 acres; the soil is strong and favourable to the growth of corn. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £197: the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, with a round tower.

HOLTON-LE-CLAY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, wapentake of **BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from **Great Grimsby**; containing 263 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiator, the **Earl of Scarborough**. The great tithes have been commuted for £4, and the vicarial for £6. 5. 8.; the glebe contains one acre.

HOLTON-LE-MOOR, a parish, in the union of **CAISTOR**, N. division of the wapentake of **WALSHCROFT**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from **Caistor**; containing 160 inhabitants. It comprises 1812 acres, of which 453 are waste or common; some of the most sterile parts have been covered with plantations. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 4., and until lately, for a long period, annexed to the living of **Caistor**. The church is a small edifice.

HOLVERSTONE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HENSTEAD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 6 miles (S. E.) from the city of **Norwich**; containing 37 inhabitants, and comprising 348*a.* 2*r.* 18*p.* The living is divided, one part being held with the rectory of **Burgh-Apton**, one with that of **Hillington**, and another with that of **Rockland**: the church has been demolished.

HOLWAY-EXTRA-PORTAM, a tything, in the parish of **St. Mary Magdalen**, borough and union of **TAUNTON**, hundred of **TAUNTON** and **TAUNTON-DEAN**, W. division of **SOMERSET**; with 125 inhabitants.

HOLWELL, a parish, in the union of **HITCHIN**, hundred of **CLIFTON**, county of **BEDFORD**, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from **Hitchin**; containing 182 inhabitants, and consisting of 550 acres by computation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 7.; net income, £120, arising from 120 acres of land given in lieu of tithes in 1802; patron, **F. P. D. Radcliff, Esq.** The church, an ancient structure in the early English style, has been partly rebuilt and restored. There is property at **East Greenwich**, bequeathed to the parish by **Mr. Rand**, in 1706, and now producing £700 per

annum, for the apprenticing of children; with the accumulated savings, a school, a house for the incumbent, and six almshouses, were built in the year 1831, by an order in chancery.

HOLWELL, a hamlet, in the parish of **SHITLINGTON**, union of **AMPHILL**, hundred of **CLIFTON**, county of **BEDFORD**; containing 58 inhabitants.

HOLWELL (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of **SHERBORNE**, hundred of **BROWNSHALL**, county of **DORSET**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from **Sherborne**; containing 397 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2217 acres: limestone is quarried for manure. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 9., and in the gift of **Queen's College, Oxford**: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church is a neat edifice in the later English style. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**. Here stood the principal lodge of the ancient forest of **Blackmore**, which **William de Bret** and his successors held by service as the king's forester in **Blackmore**; the office became extinct when the district was disafforested.

HOLWELL, a tything, in the parish and hundred of **CRANBORNE**, union of **WIMBORNE** and **CRANBORNE**, **Wimborne** division of **DORSET**; with 407 inhabitants.

HOLWELL, a chapelry, in the parish of **AB-KETLEBY**, union of **MELTON-MOWBRAY**, hundred of **FRAMLAND**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Melton-Mowbray**; containing 156 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Leonard**. There is a chalybeate spring in the neighbourhood.

HOLWELL, a chapelry, in the parish of **BROADWELL**, union of **WITNEY**, hundred of **BAMPTON**, county of **OXFORD**, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Burford**; containing 115 inhabitants. It comprises 1044 acres by computation, of which 24 are pasture, 30 woodland, and the rest arable. The chapel is a very old building, with a Norman door on the north side.

HOLWICK, a township, in the parish of **ROMALD-KIRK**, union of **TEESDALE**, wapentake of **GILLINGWEST**, N. riding of **YORK**, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from **Barnard-Castle**; containing 205 inhabitants. It comprises 5910 acres, chiefly moorland and fells, and includes the hamlets of **Unthank** and **Lonton**, on the **Tees**: the village, which is scattered, is near the head of **Teesdale**. The tithes were commuted for land in 1811.

HOLYBOURNE (*Holy Rood*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **ALTON**, **Alton** and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 1 mile (N. E.) from **Alton**; containing 522 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 1350 acres. The living is a vicarage not in charge, annexed, with the livings of **Binsted** and **Kingsley**, to the vicarage of **Alton**: the tithes have been commuted for £260 payable to the **Dean and Chapter of Winchester**, £95 to the vicar, and £45 to an impropiator. The church has been enlarged, and 120 free sittings provided. **Thomas Andrews**, in 1619, devised estates for the erection and support of a free school: the net annual income is nearly £200, and the number receiving instruction is about eighty.

HOLY-CROSS, a hamlet, in the parish of **CLENT**, union of **BROMSGROVE**, Lower division of the hundred of **HALFESHIRE**, **Stourbridge** and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from **Stourbridge**. This is a small village near Lower **Clent**, and

on the road from Stourbridge to Bromsgrove. It is noted for its fairs, which are very considerable, and are held on April 11th, and Sept. 12th, chiefly for horned-cattle and cheese. There is a place of worship for a congregation of Baptists.

HOLY-CROSS, hundred of **PERSHORE**, **WORCestershire**.—See **PERSHORE**.

HOLYFIELD, a hamlet, in the parish of **WALTHAM-ABBEY**, or **HOLY CROSS**, union of **EDMONTON**, hundred of **WALTHAM**, S. division of **ESSEX**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from the town of **Waltham-Abbey**; containing 382 inhabitants. This place, with **Upshire**, comprises 7934 acres, of which 166 are common or waste land. The impropriate tithes of the two hamlets have been together commuted for £915.

HOLYHATCH, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union and hundred of **FORDINGBRIDGE**, **Ringwood** and S. divisions of **HANTS**; containing, with **Ogdens**, 30 inhabitants. This district is situated on the borders and within the limits of the **New Forest**.

HOLY-ISLAND, anciently **LINDISFARN** (*St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of **BERWICK**, in **ISLANDSHIRE**, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from **Belford**, and 10 (S. E.) from **Berwick**; containing 1209 inhabitants. The Island, forming the chief part of the parish, is situated in the **North Sea**, a mile and a half from the **Northumbrian coast**, and derives its name from an abbey founded by **Oswald**, King of **Northumbria**. This abbey became the seat of a see; but after a succession of fourteen prelates, of whom **St. Cuthbert** was one, the cathedral was destroyed by the **Danes**, in 893, and the bishopric was removed to **Chester-le-Street**, and subsequently to **Durham**. The island was invaded and plundered by **Malcolm I.**, King of **Scotland**, in 941. After the **Norman Conquest**, a **Benedictine priory** was established (as a cell to that of **Durham**), the revenue of which at the **Dissolution** was £60. 5. : its foundations may be traced over a space of nearly four acres, but the only considerable remains are those of the church, a noble cruciform structure, displaying in the nave, choir, and part of the central tower, the **Norman** and early **English styles of architecture**. In the great civil war the isle was the station of a parliamentary garrison; and in 1715 it was seized by the adherents of the **Pretender**, who were, however, soon dislodged by a detachment from the king's troops at **Berwick**.

Besides the principal island, the parish comprises the **Farn Islands**, and the hamlets of **Fenham** and **Goswick** on the main land. At the south-western angle of **Holy Island** is situated the village, distinguished for the ruins of the monastery; it is a place of considerable resort for sea-bathing, and there are several fishing-boats belonging to it, with about 70 men, employed in catching cod, ling, haddock, and lobsters, which are sent in large quantities to the **London market**. There is also a curing and smoking house for herrings, which are taken in great numbers along the coast. The south-eastern extremity of the island rises in a conical peak, sixty feet in height, on the summit of which is a castellated fort, built during the reign of **Elizabeth**, and still occupied by the crown. The north side abounds with limestone; and there are also a small seam of coal, and a stratum of slate, the latter containing a considerable quantity of iron-ore, with which are found the *entrochi*, or fossils

popularly termed **St. Cuthbert's beads**. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £207; patrons, the **Dean and Chapter of Durham**: the impropriation belongs to the crown and others. The church is a small neat edifice.

HOLY-OAKES, a liberty, in the parish of **DRY-STOKE**, union of **UPPINGHAM**, hundred of **GARTREE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Uppingham**; containing 2 inhabitants.

HOLYWELL (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **ST. IVES**, hundred of **HURSTINGSTONE**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, 2 miles (E. by S.) from **St. Ives**; containing, with **Needingworth**, 959 inhabitants. The river **Ouse** runs through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30. 6. 3.; net income, £528; patron, the **Duke of Manchester**. The church stands on a hill, at the foot of which is a spring of excellent water, called the **Holy Well**, formerly held in great veneration.

HOLYWELL, with **AWNBY**, a chapelry, in the parish of **CASTLE-BYTHAM**, union of **BOURNE**, wapentake of **BELTISLOE**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from **Stamford**; containing 98 inhabitants, of whom 54 are in **Holywell**. The tithes and moduses were commuted for land and a money payment in 1811. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Wilfrid**.

HOLYWELL, a township, in the parish of **EARSDON**, union of **TYNEMOUTH**, E. division of **CASTLE ward**, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from **North Shields**; containing 1164 inhabitants. It derives its name from **St. Mary's Well**; and was anciently held of the **Balliols** by the family of **Delaval**, who had property here in 1435. The village is on the road between **Earsdon** and **Whitridge**. The well was destroyed in 1822, by the opening of a quarry.

HOMERSFIELD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **WANGFORD**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from **Harleston**; containing 291 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river **Waveney**, which separates this part of the county from **Norfolk**. In the reign of **Henry III.**, the **Bishop of Norwich**, who had a residence here, obtained from that monarch the grant of a market and fair, the former of which has fallen into disuse, and the latter dwindled into a pleasure-fair. The number of acres is computed at 804; the soil is partly light, and partly a strong clay. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of **South Elmham St. Cross**, or **Sandcroft**, annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the gift of **William Adair, Esq.**: the tithes of **Homersfield** have been commuted for £140, and about $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe are attached to the benefice. The church contains portions of various styles of **English architecture**, and its elevated site and ivy-mantled tower render its appearance picturesque.

HOMINGTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **ALDERBURY**, hundred of **CAWDEN** and **CADWORTH**, **Salisbury** and **Amesbury**, and S. divisions of **WILTS**, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Salisbury**; containing 171 inhabitants. The country is hilly; the soil is chalky, producing good crops of wheat and other grain. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the **Dean and Chapter of Salisbury**, the appropriators; net income, £57. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1783.

HOM-LACY (*St. Cuthbert*), a parish, in the hundred of **WEBTREE**, union and county of **HEREFORD**, 6 miles (S. E.) from Hereford; containing 369 inhabitants. It is bounded by the river Wye on the east and partly on the north, and consists of 3225 acres of highly productive land. The living is a vicarage, with that of **Bolstone** annexed, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of Sir E. F. Scudamore Stanhope, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £515, and the glebe contains $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a house. An abbey for Præmonstratensian canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin and St. Thomas à Becket, was founded, and endowed with divers manors, by William Fitzwain, in the time of Henry III.

HONEYBOURNE, CHURCH (*St. Egwin*), a parish, in the union of **EVESHAM**, Upper division of the hundred of **BLACKENHURST**, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, 5 miles (E.) from Evesham; containing 119 inhabitants. This place is recorded in Domesday book as belonging to the famous abbey of Evesham: at the Dissolution, the greater part of the abbey lands here were given to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The parish forms an insulated portion of the county, surrounded on all sides, except the north-west, by Gloucestershire; and consists of 1296 acres, of which the greater part is pasture. The living is a vicarage, with the living of **Cow-Honeybourne** annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, the Rev. Augustus Stapylton; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The income consists of a rent-charge of £80, for which the vicarial tithes have been commuted; 100 guineas per annum, left by Mrs. Williams, widow of the late vicar; and a certain portion of beans from Littleton. The glebe contains $22\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church has a plain tower surmounted by a graceful spire, and has lately been repewed, and a gallery erected, by aid of £500, bequeathed by Mrs. Williams, to which the inhabitants added £100 for decoration. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HONEYBOURNE, COW, a parish, in the union of **EVESHAM**, Upper division of the hundred of **KIFTSGATE**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 5 miles (E.) from Evesham; containing 327 inhabitants. The living was annexed to the vicarage of **Church-Honeybourne** at the Dissolution: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1778. The church has been from a remote period converted into cottages for the poor, but the tower is still entire, as well as the chancel windows, and one or two windows in the nave. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and a school is endowed with £30 per annum.

HONEYCHURCH (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of **OAKHAMPTON**, hundred of **BLACK TORRINGTON**, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Oakhampton; containing 69 inhabitants. The parish comprises 500 acres, of which two-fifths are common or waste land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 8., and in the gift of J. Alliston Alliston, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £48, and the glebe comprises 52 acres. The church is a very neat edifice, and contains some specimens of stained glass.

HONILY (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **WARWICK**, Snitterfield division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**,

$6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Warwick; containing 50 inhabitants, and comprising 635 acres. The living is a rectory; net income, £150; patron, Court Granville, Esq.

HONING (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the **TUNSTEAD** and **HAPPING** incorporation, hundred of **TUNSTEAD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from North Walsham; containing 344 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1401a. 1r. 2p., the surface of which is diversified with numerous undulations; the Ant navigation runs through. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of **Dilham**, and valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.: about 7 acres of glebe are attached to it. The church is situated on an eminence, and commands fine views towards the east and south; it was rebuilt in 1796, with the exception of the tower, and repewed in 1840. Thomas Husband and John Baxter bequeathed property now producing £37. 17. per annum, for charitable purposes; and the poor have the privilege of turning their cattle upon the common here, and of cutting turf.

HONINGHAM (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **St. Faith**, hundred of **FOREHOE**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Norwich; containing 358 inhabitants. It comprises 2563a. 14p., of which 1970 acres are arable, 320 meadow and pasture, and 248 woodland. The Hall, a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, situated in a well-wooded park, is the seat of Lord Bayning, who is lord of the manor. The road from Norwich to Dereham runs through the village, in which is an extensive flour-mill. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of **East Tuddenham** annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 12. 6.; patron, and improPRIATOR of Honingham, Lord Bayning. The great tithes of the parish have been commuted for £543. 5., and the vicarial for £210. The church is in the early style, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a square embattled tower surmounted at each corner by a sculptured figure: the interior has lately been repewed and thoroughly repaired; and there are handsome monuments to Sir Thomas Richardson, and the Rt. Hon. Charles Townshend, created Lord Bayning in 1797.

HONINGHAM, WARWICK.—See **HUNNINGHAM**.

HONINGTON (*St. Wilfrid*), a parish, in the union of **GRANTHAM**, wapentake of **LOVEDEN**, parts of **KESTVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Grantham; containing 149 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Grantham to Lincoln and to Sleaford, comprises about 1500 acres: stone of good quality is quarried for building and for repairing the roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 0. 5.; patron and appropriator, Sir T. G. Apreece, Bart.: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £200; the glebe consists of only one rood, but there is other land attached to the living, producing £25 per annum. The church is a plain edifice. Eastward of the village is a square double-trenched camp, within the area of which, two urns full of Roman coins, with some fragments of bridles and warlike weapons were discovered in 1691. In the valley between Honington and Carleton is a large flat tumulus.

HONINGTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **THETFORD**, hundred of **BLACKBOURN**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Ixworth; containing 273 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement

1222 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes, a portion of which is paid to the rector of Great Fakenham, have been commuted for £336, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with some details of the Norman style. An allotment of land has been awarded to the poor in lieu of the right of cutting furze, producing £35 per annum, which sum is expended in the purchase of coal, distributed by the parochial officers. Robert Bloomfield, author of the *Farmer's Boy*, was born here in 1788.

HONINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Brails division of the hundred of KINETON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by E.) from Shipston; containing 335 inhabitants. This place in Domesday book is written *Huningeham*, a name supposed to have been derived from *Huninge*, a Saxon possessor, and *ham*, a "dwelling-place or habitation." The manor was held under the families of Cotes and Cokesey during several reigns, and was afterwards drawn within the domain of the house of Leigh; being purchased of Mr. Henry Vane in 1695, by Thomas, Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh. The parish is situated on the right bank of the river Stour, which separates it from a detached portion of the county of Worcester; it comprises 2441 acres of good land, well wooded, and in equal portions of arable and pasture. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 8.; patron and impropiator, the Rev. H. Townsend. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £47. 10., and the glebe consists of 52 acres. The church has an ancient tower covered with ivy; the body of the edifice is modern. There is a Church Sunday school.



Seal of the Borough.

HONITON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON, 16 miles (E. N. E.) from Exeter, and 156 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 3895 inhabitants. This place is situated on rising ground, in a picturesque and fertile vale, on the south

side of the river Otter, and on the line of the great western road from London to Plymouth. It possesses claims to high antiquity. According to some, it originated from a Roman settlement at Hembury Fort, contiguous to the present town, where, and at Dumbdon, about two miles to the north-east, are traces of extensive intrenched camps, supposed to have been the *Moridunum* of Antoninus. In the reign of Edward VI., Lord Gray quartered his forces at this place, the evening before he defeated the Cornish rebels at Fenny Bridge. During the civil war, Charles I., who passed and repassed through the town, slept at a house still standing, which had been given by Queen Elizabeth to Dr. Marwood, her physician, for recovering her favourite, the Earl of Essex, from a dangerous illness; it was subsequently visited by the parliamentary general, Fairfax, after his successful campaign in the west of England, in 1645. The

town repeatedly suffered from fire; especially in 1747 and 1765, on which latter occasion 115 houses were destroyed, together with a part of the chapel, the damage being estimated at nearly £11,000.

It consists chiefly of one very wide street, running nearly from east to west, about a mile in length, lighted with gas, paved, and plentifully supplied with water; the street has a gentle declivity towards the west, and in the central part are some well-built brick houses and shops, the principal inns, and the public room where the business of the borough is transacted. This part of the town, with the exception of a few houses, is of modern erection, the buildings having been raised subsequently to the last great fire, and with so much attention to uniformity as to render Honiton one of the neatest towns in the county. Races are occasionally held on the hill of St. Cyrus, in the vicinity. The manufacture of serge was established at an early period; and the place was also noted for the large quantity of valuable lace made, some kinds of which were sold for more than five guineas a yard, being woven of thread imported from the Netherlands, and rivalling in fineness and beauty the genuine Brussels lace. The serge trade has long since declined; but lace is still made, particularly sprigs for the decoration of the patent net. Shoes and coarse earthenware are likewise manufactured, though not extensively. Honiton is famous as a mart for butter and cheese, a large quantity of which is sent weekly to the metropolis. About six miles to the north are the Black Down hills, in which is found a silicious stone intermixed with sea-shells, from which whetstones are formed for sharpening scythes. The markets, held by prescription, are on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the last being the principal. A fair for sheep, oxen, and horses, takes place on the Wednesday and Thursday after the 19th of July; and there are great markets on the second Saturday in April, and the Saturday before October 18th.

The municipal affairs are under the direction of a portreeve, bailiff, and two ale-tasters, who, with three constables, two tythingmen, and other officers, are appointed at the court-leet of the manor, on Michaelmas-day. Under an ancient charter granted to the lord of the manor, the portreeve has authority to hold monthly courts, and to make by-laws for the government of the borough; but at present he does not exercise it, the jurisdiction being vested in the county justices, who hold petty-sessions here every month. The powers of the county debt-court of Honiton, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Honiton. The town sent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and II., after which the elective franchise was suspended till the 16th of Charles I., since which time it has been regularly exercised; the borough, for parliamentary purposes, comprises 2800 acres, and the portreeve is returning officer.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £40. 4. 2.; net income, £866; patron, the Earl of Devon. The old church, which stands on an eminence about half a mile from the town, is a fine edifice with aisles and a transept, in the later English style, having been built, or enlarged, about 1484, by Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter, who erected the beautiful screen, ornamented with carving and gilding, which separates the nave from the chancel: among several ancient monu-

ments is one to the memory of Dr. Thomas Marwood, who died in 1617, at the age of 105. The new parochial church was consecrated in April, 1839, and contains 1300 sittings, whereof 720 are free; it is in the Norman style, with a tower, and occupies the site of All-hallows chapel, originally a chantry-house, and for the reparation of which, and other charitable purposes, Sir John Kirkham and the Rev. Elizeus Harding conveyed to certain trustees property at Honiton and Yarcombe, valued by the Commissioners of Charities at £174 per annum. Here are places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians. A free grammar school, founded at a very early period, was endowed with a small amount by the Rev. John Fley, in 1614; a national school was endowed with £300 by the Rev. James How, in 1816, and a diocesan commercial school has been established. St. Margaret's hospital, about half a mile westward from the town, was founded in 1589, by Thomas Chard, the last abbot of Ford, for four lepers: it now consists of houses for a governor and eight poor persons, who have small stipends: and connected with it is a chapel, in which the governor reads prayers twice a week. The union of Honiton comprises 28 parishes or places, and contains a population of 23,890. A battery was erected on St. Cyrus' Hill by the late General Simcoe. Captain Westcott, who fell in the battle of the Nile, and to whom a public monument was raised in St. Paul's Cathedral, was born here; and Ozias Humphry, R.A., an eminent painter, was also a native of the town.

HONLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of ALMONDBURY, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Huddersfield; containing 5383 inhabitants. This chapelry, which is beautifully situated in the picturesque vale of the Holme, comprises 2441*a.* 2*r.* 12*p.*, chiefly the property of the Earl of Dartmouth, who is lord of the manor; the surface is undulated, the higher grounds command extensive and diversified views, and the scenery is in many parts picturesque, and embellished with wood. The village stands close to the river, and on the western acclivities of the vale, reaching to their summit. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of woollen and fancy cloths, for which there are several factories on the banks of the river. Excellent stone for roads and buildings is procured in abundance at Scott Gate Head quarry; and coal of inferior quality is obtained in large quantities. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt by subscription, in 1842-3, in the early English style, and consists of a nave and aisles, with a tower at the west end. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £180; patron, the Vicar of Almondbury. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, and Wesleyans.

HONOR, a tything, in the parish and hundred of PORTBURY, union of BEDMINSTER, E. division of the county of SOMERSET; containing 22 inhabitants.

HOO, or ST. WERBURGH, a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Hoo, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Rochester; containing 930 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Medway, which is here very broad, and deep enough to float first-rate ships of war. It comprises 4822 acres: the soil is various, in some

parts rich, in others less fertile; a considerable portion is marsh, and the remainder arable and pasture land, with 188 acres of wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 6.; net income, £395; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is a handsome stone structure, with a lofty spire, which is conspicuous for many miles round. The poor-law union comprises seven parishes or places, and contains a population of 2794. Abbey Court, now a farmhouse, was a monastery subordinate to Leeds Abbey, Kent.

HOO (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union and hundred of Hoo, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Rochester; containing 297 inhabitants. It consists of 2196 acres, of which 42 are in wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 12. 1., and in the patronage of Mrs. S. Burt: the tithes have been commuted for £74. 13. payable to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, and £602 to the rector; the glebe comprises 11 acres.

HOO (ST. ANDREW AND ST. EUSTACHIUS), a parish, in the union of PLOMESGATE, hundred of LOES, E. division of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Wickham-Market; containing 211 inhabitants, and comprising by survey 1212 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £44; patron, the Rev. O. S. Reynolds. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square tower, and contains a curiously sculptured font. There were anciently guilds of the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, St. Peter, St. Andrew, and St. John.

HOOD-GRANGE, a hamlet, in the parish of KILBURN, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, union of THIRSK, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from the town of Thirsk; containing 25 inhabitants. It comprises about 600 acres. Here was an abbey for Cistercian monks, who removed to Old Byland in 1143, and afterwards to Byland, near Coxwold.

HOOE (ST. JAMES), a parish, in the union of HAILSHAM, hundred of NINFIELD, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 8 miles (S. W.) from Battle; containing 519 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Eastbourne to Battle, and comprises 2447*a.* 3*r.* 35*p.*, of which 900 acres are arable, 300 pasture and meadow, 30 in hop plantations, and the remainder common and marsh land. A fair for the sale of stock is held on the 1st of May. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 6.; patron, Sir G. Webster, Bart.; impropiator, A. E. Fuller, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £215, and the vicarial for £317. 10.; the impropriate glebe contains 26 acres, and the vicarial $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre. The church is partly in the early English style, with a low embattled tower. An alien priory of Benedictine monks, belonging to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, was erected here about the commencement of the twelfth century, and was given by Henry VI. to Eton College, and subsequently by Edward IV. to Ashford College, in Kent; the foundations only of the building are remaining.

HOOK, a hamlet, in the parish and union of KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, First division of the hundred of KINGSTON, E. division of SURREY, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Kingston; containing 222 inhabitants. The hamlet consists chiefly of small cottages on the west side of the road from Kingston to Leatherhead. It has a small church dedicated to St. Paul, built in 1838, at a

cost of about £1140; the edifice is of red and yellow brick intermingled, and in the earliest pointed style. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

HOOKE (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of EGGERTON, Bridport division of DORSET, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Beaminster; containing 268 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1237 acres, of which 207 are wood, consisting chiefly of good oak; the land is high and open, and the soil various, in some parts sandy and in others a chalk, abounding in springs. There is a small establishment for spinning flax. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 10., and in the patronage of the Duke of Cleveland and the Countess Dowager of Sandwich: the tithes have been commuted for £41, and the glebe contains 42 acres. The church, which is ancient, has been lately repaired and enlarged.

HOOKE, a chapelry, in the parish of SNAITH, union of GOOLE, Lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLD-CROSS, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Goole; containing 1221 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises by computation 1600 acres of land, and includes a small portion of the town of Goole: the village is pleasantly situated on the river Ouse, which is here of considerable breadth. The soil, originally indifferent, has been much improved, and the lands are now in good cultivation. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, is an ancient structure: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £70; patron, T. H. S. Sotheron, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Almshouses for three widows were founded by Joshua Jefferson, Esq., who endowed them with land now producing £38 per annum, of which £6 are paid for the instruction of children.

HOOLE, a township, in the parish of PLEMONSTALL, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Chester; containing 294 inhabitants. It comprises 745 acres, of a sandy soil. The tithes have been commuted for £80 payable to the rector, and £22 to the Marquess of Westminster. Various plots of land here, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of Hoole Lodge, and others, have been laid out for building purposes, such as the erection of villas, &c., by Mr. Rampling, architect, of Liverpool; and some of the plots have been sold at the rate of 5s. the square yard, or £1210 per acre; while, before the introduction of railways, the price was not more than about £150 an acre.

HOOLE (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of PRESTON, hundred of LEYLAND, N. division of LANCASHIRE; containing 989 inhabitants, of whom 785 are in the township of Much Hoole, 8 miles (S. W.), and 204 in that of Little Hoole, 7 miles (S. W. by W.), from Preston. This place, which was separated from Croston by act of parliament in 1642, and made a distinct parish, lies on the road from Preston to Ormskirk and Liverpool, and is bounded on the west by the river Douglas or Astland. It comprises 2851 acres, whereof 1701 are in Much, and 1150 in Little, Hoole; three-fourths of the land are in pasture, and of the whole area 115 acres are common or waste. The soil is partly a marly loam, alternated with peat moss and marsh, and the surface is generally level. Hoole gave name to a family as early as the reign of John. *Much Hoole* was anciently held by the Montebegons; and the families of Viler, Butler,

Walton, Leigh, Banister, and Hesketh, and Sir Thomas Barton and others, succeeded: in more recent times have been the Crooks, Claytons, and Bartons. The estates are now much divided: among the principal proprietors are, Sir Thomas G. Hesketh, Bart., and G. A. Legh Keck, Esq. The whole of *Little Hoole*, which is on the southern bank of the Ribble, adjoining the parish of Penwortham, is the property of Rice George Fellowe, Esq., of Edmonton, in Middlesex, lord of the manor. This manor was anciently granted by Roger de Montebegon to the priory of Thetford.

The LIVING is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Miles Barton, whose family in the last century purchased, with the advowson, a considerable portion of the estates of the township of Much Hoole: he resides in the manor-house of Little Hoole. The tithes have been commuted for £280. The church is a plain edifice of brick, built in 1628, having a tower of stone, rebuilt in 1720. There are, a Methodist place of worship, built in 1824; and a Primitive one, built in 1828. A school, erected in 1774, is endowed with land producing about £16 per annum, and is further supported by the rector. Jeremiah Horrox, the distinguished astronomer, who was the first to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disc (November 24th, 1639), resided with his parents at Much Hoole, previously to entering Emmanuel College, Cambridge; and made his observations in the township. A marble tablet is erected to his memory in St. Michael's church, Toxteth, recording his death in 1641, at the age of 22.

HOON, a township, in the parish of MARSTON-UPON-DOVE, union of BURTON, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 9¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Derby; containing 39 inhabitants. The manor at the Domesday survey was held by Sewall, ancestor of the Shirley family, under Henry de Ferrers. The Shirleys possessed it in the reign of Henry VIII., and it was purchased of them by the Palmers, who were succeeded by the Staffords. About the middle of the 17th century, it was sold to John Pye, Esq., who settled at Hoon, and was created a baronet in 1664: the estate remained in this family for some time, and came by inheritance to the Watkinses, and afterwards, by purchase, to other and recent proprietors. The township contains about 800 acres; the soil on the hills is a gravelly marl, and on the common a rich sand: the Derby and Uttoxeter road passes near. The Hall is an ancient half-timbered building, with pointed gables. A tithe modus of £3 is paid to the Vicar of Marston. There is an ancient barrow.

HOOSE, a township, in the parish of WEST KIRBY, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 9½ miles (N. N. W.) from Great Neston; containing 444 inhabitants. This township, which comprises only 74 acres, of a sandy soil, is not mentioned in the Domesday survey; which may be attributed to its being so small, and lying between Great and Little Meolse, of which it was probably then a part. It has been in the possession of various persons, among others of the family of Glegg, of Irby; in 1812, the manor, and the greater part of the township, became the property of John Timothy Swainson, Esq., formerly collector of the Customs of Liverpool. The sea front of the three townships occupies a line of

upwards of five miles, reaching from the western part of Wallasey to the village of West Kirby. The inhabitants of Hoose are principally boatmen and fishermen, who have frequently evinced the greatest courage and alacrity in rescuing mariners from the horrors of shipwreck; large banks of sand, extending for miles on the north-west, being annually the scene of most fatal disasters to shipping. The Liverpool custom-house has a branch establishment, or water-guard, stationed here. — See MEOLSE, GREAT and LITTLE.

HOOTON, a township, in the parish of EASTHAM, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 9 miles (N. by W.) from Chester; containing 120 inhabitants. This place, in the Domesday book, is included in the possessions of Richard de Vernon, the Norman baron of Shipbrook, under whom it was held by a family named Hotone, which became extinct in the male line in the reign of Richard I. It then passed by marriage to Randle Walensis or Welshman, after which alliance, his family occasionally assumed the name of Hotone. The estate was finally conveyed by an heiress to William de Stanley, to whom the nearest kin of the Hotones confirmed possession of the manor, by deed, in the 12th of Henry IV. The whole township is now the property of Sir William Stanley, Bart. HOOTON lies in one of the most pleasant situations of which the banks of the Mersey estuary can boast, and is shaded with venerable oak-trees, of a growth exceeding any on the shores of Wirral: it comprises 996 acres, of a clayey soil. The Chester and Birkenhead railway passes in the immediate vicinity. The ancient Hall, a large timbered building, erected by licence from Henry VII., was taken down in 1778. The present mansion is built of stone from the Stanley quarries in Storeton, after designs by Wyatt, and is a beautiful structure, standing on a gentle eminence, and commanding an extensive view of the river, and of the entire coast of Cheshire and Lancashire; the fine entrances to the park are also from designs by Wyatt: the grand circular stone staircase is universally admired. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £80, and the vicarial for £31. 10. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

HOOTON-LEVETT, a township, in the parish of MALTBY, union of ROTHERHAM, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Tickhill; containing 76 inhabitants. It derives the affix to its name from the family of Levett, who held lands here, up to about the time of Henry V. The township comprises by computation 470 acres; the soil is favourable, and the scenery pleasing.

HOOTON-PAGNELL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DONCASTER, wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK; containing 423 inhabitants, of whom 348 are in the township, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Doncaster. This parish derives the latter part of its name from Ralph de Paganel, to whom the manor belonged at the time of the Conquest: it consists of the three constablewicks of Hooton and Moorhouse, Bilham, and Stotfold, which, as well as Frickley with Clayton, are included in the manor of Hooton. The parish comprises nearly 3000 acres, of which the surface is varied, and the scenery picturesque, embracing extensive views. The manor, and the chief part of the

township of Hooton, belong to St. Andrew Warde, Esq. The manor-house is very ancient, but by whom, or at what period built, is not known; nor can it be clearly ascertained how long the manor continued in the family of Paganel: it appears, however, that it afterwards belonged successively to an Earl of Southampton, to a Giffard Lutterel, to Sir Richard Hutton, and lastly to Colonel Bierley, of whom it was purchased by the great-grandfather of the present proprietor. The mansion is beautifully situated, embosomed in fine plantations; there is a curious ancient gateway and porter's lodge. The village has an old cross in good preservation. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £247; patrons, the Governors of Wakefield School. The church, which belonged to a religious house at York, is an ancient structure with a tower.

HOOTON-ROBERTS (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of ROTHERHAM, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Rotherham; containing 175 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1036a. 1r. 11p., of which 34 acres are woodland, and of the remainder, two-thirds arable and one-third pasture. Its substratum abounds with limestone and freestone; and from the quarries of the latter, the stone was raised for the erection of Wentworth House, Thribergh House, and Rose Hill. Thomas, Earl of Strafford, who was beheaded in the reign of Charles I., had a seat here, in which his countess resided for several years after his death. The village is situated on the road from Rotherham to Doncaster, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 8.; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £255, and the glebe comprises 59 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a tower, and has an enriched Norman arch.

HOPE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, partly in the union of CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, and partly in that of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY; containing 4434 inhabitants, of whom 430 are in the township of Hope, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Tideswell. The parish comprises the hamlets of Abney with Abney-Grange, Great and Little Hucklow, Nether Padley, Offerton, and Woodland-Hope; the townships of Aston, Bradwell, Brough with Shatton, Fairfield, Fernilee, Grindlow, Hope, Stoke, Thornhill, and part of Wardlow; and the lordships of Hazlebadge and Highlow. The market anciently held here, and renewed by a grant in the year 1715, was discontinued some years since. There are fairs, chiefly for cattle, on March 28th, May 13th, the day before the second Wednesday in September, and October 11th. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, the appropriators, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4.; income, £132. The church is an embattled edifice, in the later English style, with a tower and spire. At Fairfield is a separate incumbency. A school is endowed with about £10 per annum.

HOPE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and liberty of ROMNEY-MARSH, though locally in the hundred of LANGPORT, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 1 mile (N. W. by W.) from New Romney; con-

taining 21 inhabitants. It comprises 1464 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 0½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £173. The church is in ruins.

HOPE, a township, in the parish of WORTHEN, hundred of CHIRBURY, S. division of the county of SALOP; containing 340 inhabitants.

HOPE, a township, in the parish of BARNINGHAM, union of TEESDALE, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Greta-Bridge; containing 41 inhabitants. This is a high moorland township, comprising about 2430 acres, of which nearly three-fourths are waste; it lies to the south of the Greta river. Lead-ore has been obtained here.

HOPE-BAGGOT (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of LUDLOW, hundred of STOTTESDEN, S. division of SALOP, 6¼ miles (E. by S.) from Ludlow; near the road from that town to Cleobury-Mortimer; containing 75 inhabitants. It comprises about 400 acres: stone of good quality is quarried for building, and also for grindstones. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8.; net income, £90, with a house; patron, the Duke of Cleveland. The church has a low pyramidal spire of wood.

HOPE-BOWDLER (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of CHURCH-STRETTON, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Church-Stretton; containing 184 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Church-Stretton to Wenlock, and comprises by admeasurement 1600 acres, of which 500 are arable, 800 pasture, and 300 high land used for pasturing sheep. Excellent road-stone is quarried. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £228; patrons, the Trustees of Mr. Benson: the glebe contains 45 acres, with a house. The church is a small plain edifice, about 300 years old, and has a low square tower.

HOPE-MANSELL (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of ROSS, hundred of GREYTREE, county of HEREFORD, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Ross; containing 187 inhabitants. It lies in the southern part of the county, on the borders of Gloucestershire, which bounds it on the north-east and south-east; and consists of 1168 acres of a productive soil. Limestone abounds. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes produce £194, and the glebe contains 33½ acres.

HOPE, SOLLERS (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of ROSS, hundred of GREYTREE, county of HEREFORD, 6½ miles (N. by E.) from Ross; containing 161 inhabitants. It is situated on the road between Ross and Hereford, and comprises 1152a. 2r. 16p., of which about 524 acres are arable, 464 pasture, and 98 woodland: there are many orchards for the growth of apples for cider. The parish is intersected by the road between Gloucester and Newent. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of How-Caple, and valued in the king's books at £4. 3. 4.: the tithes have been commuted for £146, and the glebe comprises 67 acres. The church is an ancient structure.

HOPE-UNDER-DINMORE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Leominster; containing 586 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Lug, and on the road from Leomin-

ster to Hereford, comprises 3657a. 2r. 6p.; the soil in some parts is light, and in others a deep loam resting on gravel, and appropriated chiefly to the growth of hops and of apples. Stone of good quality for paving and building is quarried. Hampton Court, here, the magnificent seat of the family of Arkwright, situated in a park eight miles in circumference, was built by Sir Rowland Lenthall, who distinguished himself at Agincourt, where he had a command, and took so many prisoners, that with their ransom he completed the edifice. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Bishop of Hereford, who, with the family of Arkwright, is impropiator. The church was rebuilt in 1815; several members of the Coningsby family have been interred in it, one of whom, Sir Thomas, founded Coningsby hospital, Hereford. On the western brow of Dinmore Hill is the site of a commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

HOPESAY (*St. MARY*) a parish, in the union of CLUN, hundred of PURSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 6 miles (S. E.) from Bishop's-Castle; containing 660 inhabitants. It comprises 4021 acres, of which 198 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 12. 6., and in the gift of the Adams' family: the tithes have been commuted for £502, and the glebe contains 62 acres. A school was erected on the waste in 1790; and John Pugh, in 1808, left £10 per annum, which, with some smaller sums, are distributed among the poor.

HOPPEN, a township, in the parish, and N. division of the ward, of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Belford; containing 36 inhabitants. It is situated east of the Waren burn, and about a mile from Lucker.

HOPPERTON.—See ALLERTON-MAULEVERER.

HOPSFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of WITHEYBROOK, union of FOLESHILL, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 7¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from the city of Coventry; containing 48 inhabitants.

HOPTON, a township, in the parish and hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 1¾ mile (W. by S.) from Wirksworth; containing 83 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in working lead-mines. Hopton was the property and residence of Sir John Gell, who, when Charles I. raised the royal standard at Nottingham, proceeded to Derby, assembled a strong body of troops for the parliament, and performed a conspicuous part throughout the war. Alms-houses for four persons were erected in 1719, by Sir Philip Gell, Bart., and endowed by him with a rent-charge of £22. 6. Military weapons and some other relics of antiquity have been discovered.

HOPTON, county of STAFFORD.—See COTON.

HOPTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (S.) from East Harling; containing 623 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north-east by the Lesser Ouse, which separates Suffolk from Norfolk; it comprises 1317a. 3r. 9p., and is pleasantly situated on the road from Bury to Norwich. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £284. The church, a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, was re-

powered in 1830, and a gallery erected by subscription. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HOPTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, E. division of SURREY, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Lowestoft; containing 251 inhabitants. The parish comprises the hamlet of Brotherton, and is situated on the coast of the North Sea, by which it is bounded on the east. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £102; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, whose tithes have been commuted for £445, and who have 6 acres of glebe.

HOPTON, a hamlet, in the parish of MIRFIELD, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (W.) from Dewsbury. This place, though in the heart of a mining and manufacturing district, abounds in picturesque scenery; the surface is undulated. The woollen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent, affording employment to nearly 300 persons: several mines of excellent coal are in full operation; and there are some quarries of good freestone, from which was raised the stone for many public buildings in the neighbourhood. The Calder and Hebble canal, and the Manchester and Leeds railway, pass through the hamlet. A church in the pointed style, with a tower, was erected in 1844-5, partly by the Church Commissioners. A place of worship for Independents was built in 1839, of stone from the quarries of the place, at an expense of £3500.

HOPTON, CASTLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CLUN, hundred of PURSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 12 miles (W. by N.) from Ludlow; containing 164 inhabitants. This place was distinguished for its castle, which was given by Henry II. to Walter de Clifford, and which, during the parliamentary war, was garrisoned by the royalists, but after a fortnight's siege was surrendered to the assailants, when most of the garrison were put to the sword, and the governor was conveyed as a prisoner to Ludlow Castle. The parish comprises 2524 acres, of which 861 are arable, 724 meadow and pasture, 303 woodland, and about 636 common; the soil is light, producing chiefly barley and turnips, and the scenery is in general exceedingly beautiful. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the gift of Thomas Beale, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £280, and the glebe contains 80 acres, with a house.

HOPTON-IN-THE-HOLE, or HOPTON-CANGEFORD, a parish, in the union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Ludlow; containing 30 inhabitants, and comprising 500 acres by computation. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £47; patron and impropiator, Sir W. R. Boughton, Bart. The church is modern.

HOPTON, MONK (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGNORTH, liberty of the borough of WENLOCK, S. division of SALOP, 7 miles (W.) from Bridgnorth: containing 189 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road lately completed between Bridgnorth and Ludlow. It consists of arable and pasture, the former of which predominates; the soil is a strong retentive red clay, and the chief produce wheat and barley. The surface is diversified with numerous undulations, hills, and dales, and is interesting and picturesque; yew-trees abound, and grow with unusual luxuriance. There

are quarries of limestone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £56; patron, Sir Francis Lawley, Bart.: the glebe is valued at about £25 per annum. The church has been entirely rebuilt, at the cost of Sir F. Lawley, who, by his benevolent and judicious efforts, has given to the whole parish a new and highly improved appearance.

HOPTON-WAFERS (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, hundred of STOTTESDEN, S. division of SALOP, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Cleobury-Mortimer, and 11 (W. by N.) from Bewdley; containing 481 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Birmingham to Ludlow, and comprises by measurement 1610 acres, of which 1300 are arable, pasture, and woodland, and 310 common and roads. The surface is hilly, the scenery very pleasing, and the soil a stiff clay, and stony. On the Clee hills are coal works. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 16. 5½., and in the patronage of Mrs. Lucy Botfield: the tithes have been commuted for £180, and the glebe consists of 84 acres, with a house. The church was rebuilt on an enlarged scale in 1828, by the late Thomas Botfield, Esq., of Hopton Court, in the parish, the present residence of Mrs. Botfield. The Ranters have a place of worship; and there is a school with an endowment. Here are a spring of water resembling that of Malvern, and one of chalybeate quality. Old Parr, and the Infant Roscius, were natives of the parish.

HOPWAS-HAYES, an extra-parochial liberty, locally in the parish and union of TAMWORTH, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Tamworth: containing 4 inhabitants, and comprising 317 acres of land. The Birmingham and Fazeley canal passes through. Here is a church dedicated to St. John, in the gift of Capt. A'Court. Thomas Barnes, in 1724, gave a messuage, the annual value of which, £14, is applied to purposes of instruction.

HOPWELL, a hamlet, in the parish of WILNE, union of SHARDLOW, hundred of MORLASTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 7 miles (E.) from Derby, on the road to Nottingham; containing 25 inhabitants. The manor of "Opewelle" was held by Ralph Fitz-Hubert, under the Bishop of Chester, at the time of the Domesday survey; in 1296 it was held by Ralph de Shirley, under the Earl of Lancaster. It afterwards passed to the Sacheverells, one of whom, in 1661, bequeathed it to his cousin Henry Hayes, who sold the property in 1731: in 1784 it came by purchase to the father of the present owner, Thomas Pares, Esq., late M.P. for Leicester. The hamlet comprises 650 acres, of which two-thirds are pasture, and one-third arable, with some woodland; the soil is a strong clay, the land elevated, and extensive views are obtained into the shires of Nottingham, Leicester, Northampton, and Stafford. Hopwell Hall, a handsome brick edifice built in 1720, and standing in a well wooded park of about 90 acres, is the seat of Mr. Pares.

HOPWOOD, a township, in the parish of MIDDLETON, union of BURY, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Middleton; containing, with part of the chapelry of Birch, 1545 inhabitants. A family of the local name was seated here for many centuries, probably from Saxon times. In 1359, Adam de Hopwood was one of the inquisition at

Preston held before Thomas de Seton and others, justices, to determine a dispute between Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and Roger de la Warre. On the death of Dr. Robert Hopwood, in the early part of the eighteenth century, when the family became extinct, the estates passed to the Gregges, who assumed the additional name of Hopwood. The township comprises 984 acres of land. Hopwood Hall is an old-fashioned house, pleasing in aspect and agreeable in situation, with tolerably extensive pleasure-grounds, tastefully laid out. Stancliffe is a venerable building partly of timber, and Siddall an old homestead that gave name to Siddall moor, a large common inclosed a few years ago. The tithes have been commuted for £60. A school is endowed with the interest of £100.

HORBLING (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Falkingham; containing, with the hamlet of Bridge-End, 571 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Bourne to Boston, and comprises by measurement 2650 acres, in addition to which there are 303 acres by computation. Stone for rough building, and for the roads, is quarried. The fen drains at Dinnington High Bridge, which bound the parish to the east, afford facilities of navigation. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10.; net income, £290, arising from land given in lieu of tithes in 1764; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church combines portions in the Norman, and in the early, decorated, and later English styles. Here is a school endowed with £30 per annum in 1691 by Edward Brown, who also bequeathed a fund for apprenticing children. The parish contains a spring of remarkably pure water, never varying either in quantity or temperature. To the east of the village are some remains of the Roman Cardyke.

HORBURY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of WAKEFIELD, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Wakefield, on the road to Huddersfield; containing 2683 inhabitants. This place is of ancient date, having been known previous to the Domesday survey. The chapelry comprises by measurement 1162 acres, of arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions; and includes the greater part of the village of Horbury-Briggs, where are several extensive coal-wharfs. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the spinning of yarn and manufacture of cloth. The Calder and Hebble navigation, which has been much improved, affords facility of conveyance; and the Manchester and Leeds railway has a station here. The living is a perpetual curacy: net income, £225; patron, the Vicar of Wakefield. The present chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, erected in 1791, by Mr. J. Carr, architect, a native of this place, and alderman of York, at an expense of £8000, defrayed by himself. There are places of worship for dissenters. A school for boys is endowed with £30 per annum, from the town lands and other sources.

HORCUTT, a hamlet, in the parish of KEMPSFORD, union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of BRIGHTWELLS-BARROW, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 132 inhabitants.

HORDERLEY-HALL, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of CLUN, hundred of PURSLOW, S. division of

SALOP, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Bishop's-Castle; containing 5 inhabitants, and comprising 50 acres.

HORDLE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of LYMINGTON, hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, Lymington and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Lymington; containing, with the tything of Arnwood, 845 inhabitants, of whom 302 are in the tything of Hordle. The parish is washed on the south by the English Channel, and comprises by measurement 3879 acres, of which 2181 are arable, 1056 pasture, 107 woodland, 120 garden-ground, and the remainder waste. Of the cliffs that bound this part of the coast, Hordle cliff is among the highest, and forms a down of considerable extent and beauty, commanding a fine view of the Needles; the substratum is composed of various beds of blueish clay, thickly imbedded with fossils, and of layers of sand and gravel. Hurst Castle, which is described in the article on Lymington, is within the limits of the parish. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Milford: the tithes of Hordle have been commuted for £118 payable to the impropiators, and £77 payable to the vicar, who has also 32 acres of glebe. The church was rebuilt in 1830, at an expense of £1200, raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £200 from the Incorporated Society; it is a neat structure in the early English style, and contains 390 sittings. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

HORDLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ELLESMERE, hundred of PIMHILL, N. division of SALOP, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Ellesmere; containing 308 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Perry, which flows into the Severn; and a branch from the Ellesmere canal passes on the south-east. It consists of 2512a. 7p., all arable and pasture, with the exception of about 700 acres of moorland, which afford excellent pasture, and 30 of wood; the soil comprises light, gravelly, and sandy earth, and the surface is in general level. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 19. 2.; net income, £330; patron, Sir J. R. Kynaston, Bart.

HORFIELD, a parish, in the union of CLIFTON, Lower division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Bristol; containing 620 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1268 acres, of which 830 are pasture, 385 arable, 19 woodland, and the remainder common. The new Barracks here, the foundation stone of which was laid in June 1845, have just been completed, and occupy four sides of a spacious square, on a slope towards the east, and in a most healthy situation, commanding an extensive prospect over a rich country. At the upper part of the square are day-rooms for cavalry and infantry officers; at the lower part are stables, with men's dormitories over; and the sides are occupied with various departments, officers' sleeping-rooms, &c. The area furnishes a spacious exercising or parade ground. The living of Horfield is a perpetual curacy; net income, £91; patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church, with the exception of the tower, has been rebuilt, by subscription, aided by a grant of £130 from the Incorporated Society. There are some mineral springs.

HORHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HOXNE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (S. W.) from Stradbroke; containing 442 inhabitants.

and comprising 1443 acres by measurement. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 7. 1., and in the gift of the Rev. William Mack: the tithes have been commuted for £445, and the glebe comprises 23 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a lofty embattled tower, and a rich Norman arch at the south entrance; the pulpit and the cover of the font are richly carved. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

HORKSLEY, GREAT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **LEXDEN** and **WINSTREE**, Colchester division of the hundred of **LEXDEN**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Colchester; containing 730 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Stour, is pleasantly situated, and comprises 3083 acres, whereof 2592 are arable, 258 meadow and pasture, and 134 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of Earl de Grey: the tithes have been commuted for £989. 17. 6., and the glebe contains 46 acres. The church consists of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, with a handsome embattled tower. There are remains of an ancient chantry (now converted into two cottages), apparently of a date not long subsequent to the time of Edward III.; in old documents it is called the Lady chapel.

HORKSLEY, LITTLE (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of **LEXDEN** and **WINSTREE**, Colchester division of the hundred of **LEXDEN**, N. division of **ESSEX**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W. by S.) from Nayland; containing 206 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the navigable river Stour, and comprises by measurement 1002 acres, of which the greater portion is arable, and the remainder, with the exception of a few acres of woodland, meadow and pasture: the soil is of a mixed quality, producing average crops. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £69; patron and impropriator, the Rev. J. C. Warren. The church is a handsome structure, consisting of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, and containing several interesting monuments. Here was a priory of Cluniac monks, subordinate to the monastery of Thetford, in Norfolk, founded in the reign of Henry I. by Robert Fitz-Godebold and Beatrix his wife, and valued at the Dissolution at £27. 7. 11.

HORKSTOW (*ST. MAURICE*), a parish, in the union of **GLANDFORD-BRIGG**, N. division of the wapentake of **YARBOROUGH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Barton-upon-Humber; containing 228 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the river Ancholme, which is here navigable, and crossed by a handsome suspension-bridge, built by Adam Smith. It comprises by measurement 2020 acres, in equal portions of arable and pasture, with some grounds thickly wooded with old timber; on the higher lands is a light, and on the lower a heavy loamy soil: an inferior kind of chalk-stone is quarried for the roads. The village is beautifully situated under a hill, by which it is sheltered on the east and north-east; and the surrounding scenery is richly wooded. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 4., and in the gift of the Earl of Yarborough, whose great tithes have been commuted for £228, and the vicarial tithes for £255. The church is a very ancient structure, with a square tower, and contains a family vault for the Darells, formerly owners of property in the parish, and a monument to Admiral Shirley. There is a place of

worship for Wesleyans. A commandery of Knights Hospitallers of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, existed here; and in 1796, fragments of three tessellated pavements were discovered near Horkstow Hall, the largest of which is divided into three compartments, one of them exhibiting a curious representation of a chariot race. Roman coins have also been found.

HORLEY (*ST. ETHELREDA*), a parish, in the union of **BANBURY**, hundred of **BLOXHAM**, county of **OXFORD**, 4 miles (N. W.) from Banbury; containing 425 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1200 acres, about equally divided between arable and pasture land. The living is a vicarage, with that of Horton united, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is principally of the 14th century, with a square tower rising from between the chancel and the nave; the west window is of the date of Elizabeth or James: there is a beautiful piscina of early English character. The edifice was repaired in 1841, when 145 free sittings were added. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free school was endowed by Michael Harding, in the reign of Charles I., with houses and land; the income is £44 per annum.

HORLEY (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union, and First division of the hundred, of **REIGATE**, E. division of **SURREY**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Reigate; containing 1583 inhabitants. The manor belonged to the monastery of Chertsey, and after the Reformation was held, among others, by Sir Nicholas Carew, who was attainted in 1539: in 1602 the Crowmer family gave it to Christ's Hospital. The parish comprises by measurement 7050 acres, and is intersected by the London and Brighton railway. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £325; patrons and impropriators, the Governors of Christ's Hospital. The church is in the later English style: in some of the windows are remains of stained glass, and the edifice contains the effigy of a man in armour, in a recumbent position, his feet resting on a lion; also an ancient brass effigy, under a pointed arch, to the memory of Joanna Fenner. There is a mineral spring.

HORMEAD, GREAT (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of **BUNTINGFORD**, hundred of **EDWINSTREE**, county of **HERTFORD**, 3 miles (E.) from Buntingford; containing 595 inhabitants. The parish was inclosed in 1823, and comprises by admeasurement 1705 acres, about 1480 of which are arable, 150 pasture, and 75 woodland; the soil is chiefly clay and marl, and the surface is hilly. Sandstone and granite are found, and large quantities of amygdaloid; also a great variety of fossils, comprising shells, bones, &c. There are two small pleasure-fairs. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 9.; net income, £121; patrons, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge; impropriators, the families of Stables and Eyre. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1814.

HORMEAD, LITTLE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **BUNTINGFORD**, hundred of **EDWINSTREE**, county of **HERTFORD**, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Buntingford; containing 121 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 972 acres, of which 796 are arable, 152 pasture, and 19 woodland. The scenery is rendered

picturesque by a hilly surface, interspersed with copses of elm and oak, and enlivened by the stream of the *Quin*, running along the west of the parish; the soil has the several varieties of clay, gravel, and chalk, and the chief produce is wheat. Granite, sandstone, and jasper are found. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe contains 82 acres, 16 of which are in the parish of Great Hormead. The church is an extremely ancient building, the nave being of Saxon or Norman architecture, and the chancel in the early English style. A large block of granite, standing on the west side of the turnpike-road, is supposed by some to be a Roman milestone, the *Ermin-street* having passed near to it.

HORNBLOTTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **SHEPTON-MALLET**, hundred of **WHITESTONE**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from *Castle-Cary*; containing 104 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, consolidated with that of *Alford* under an act passed in 1836, and valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 1.: the tithes have been commuted for £205, and the glebe comprises 106 acres. The old Roman *Fosse-way* skirts the north-western boundary of the parish.

HORNBY, a township and chapelry, and formerly a market-town, in the parish of **MELLING**, hundred of **LONSDALE** south of the *Sands*, N. division of **LANCASHIRE**, 9 miles (N. E.) from *Lancaster*; containing 318 inhabitants. This place is distinguished for its **CASTLE**, which stands on the site of a Roman villa, on the summit of a bold rock of conical form, in many parts shrouded by trees, and washed by the *Wenning* at its base. The castle was originally founded soon after the Norman Conquest, and was subsequently the residence of the *Stanleys*, lords *Monteagle*, to one of whom the mysterious letter was sent which led to the discovery of the *Gunpowder plot*. It consists of two parts, of which the ancient part is in a neglected state. The foundations of two round towers, which may have been built by the *Nevilles* in the reign of *Edward I.*, were removed some years ago; and a wall thirty-six feet in thickness, supposed to be the base of an ancient tower, was taken up not long since. The large square tower, or keep, the erection of *Edward*, first lord *Monteagle*, is the only part of the castle remaining: the modern restorations are in front of, and conceal, the ancient portions. Here are also the ruins of a fortress ascribed to the Saxons; and some remains of a priory, dedicated to *St. Wilfrid*, which was a cell to the *Præmonstratensian* abbey of *Croxton*, and the revenue of which at the *Dissolution* was valued at £26.

The township lies on the road from *Lancaster* to *Kirkby-Lonsdale*; the scenery is very beautiful, embracing the picturesque and fertile vales of the *Lune* and *Wenning*, and in the distance are seen the hills of *Ingleborough*, *Whernside*, and *Pennigant*. The former market on *Friday* is disused, but a market for cattle, held every alternate *Tuesday*, is well frequented; and there is likewise a cattle-fair on the 30th of *July*. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £92; patron, *Pudsey Dawson, Esq.*, the owner of *Hornby Castle*. The chapel, *St. Margaret's*, has an octagonal tower with pinnacles, which, with the chancel, was built in 1514 by *Edward*,

Lord Monteagle, on the site of a previous building, in fulfilment of a vow he had made at the battle of *Flodden-Field*: the body was erected in 1817. In the chapel is a fine painted window representing the *Ascension* of *Our Saviour*, and containing the armorial bearings of the owners of the castle. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, of which the historian, the *Rev. John Lingard, D.D.*, has been the officiating priest for thirty-six years.

HORNBY, a township, in the parish of **GREAT SMEATON**, union of **NORTHALLERTON**, wapentake of **ALLERTONSHIRE**, N. riding of **YORK**, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from *Northallerton*; containing 278 inhabitants. It is on the north of the *Wiske*, equidistant from that river and the *Tees*, and comprises about 2050 acres of land. There is a place of worship for *Wesleyans*.

HORNBY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **LEYBURN**, wapentake of **HANG-EAST**, N. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the townships of *Ainderby-Myers* with *Holtby*, and *Hackforth*, 309 inhabitants, of whom 87 are in the township of *Hornby*, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from *Catterick*. The parish comprises by estimation 4175 acres; the soil is gravelly, and the surface and scenery are richly embellished. *Hornby Castle*, anciently the seat of the family of *St. Quintin*, and now belonging to his Grace the *Duke of Leeds*, is a spacious mansion in different styles of architecture, containing superb apartments, and commanding a fine view of the valley of *Bedale*. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the *Dean and Chapter of York* (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 6.; net income, £135. The great tithes of the township of *Hornby* have been commuted for £626, and the small for £93: the *Dean and Chapter* have a glebe of 67 acres. The church, supposed to have been built about the 13th century, is partly in the Norman style.

HORNCastle (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the soke of **HORNCastle**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 21 miles (E.) from *Lincoln*, and 134 (N.) from *London*; containing 4521 inhabitants. From its situation, and the circumstance of a very extensive castle having been erected here, a portion of the remains of which is still visible, this place has, with great probability, been considered the *Bannovallum* of the Romans, mentioned by the geographer of *Ravenna*. Its present name is evidently a corruption of *Hyrncastre*, as it was denominated by the Saxons; from *hyrn*, an angle or corner (the town being situated within an angle formed by the confluence of the rivers *Bane* and *Waring*), and *castrum*, a fort or castle. The *vallum*, or fortification constructed by the Romans, having been considerably strengthened by *Horsa* soon after the arrival of the two Saxon brothers, was demolished by *Vortimer*, the brave king of the Britons; and the castle, also, was taken and destroyed after a victory obtained by one of his generals over the Saxon prince, at the adjacent village of *Tetford*. At the period of the Norman survey, the manor and soke belonged to the king; previously to which they had formed part of the possessions of *Editha*, Queen of *Edward the Confessor*. It does not appear at what time the manor came into private hands, but after several grants and reversions, it was sold in the reign of *Henry III.* to *Walter Mauclerke*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, to whom that monarch granted three charters, conferring various immunities on the inhabitants of the town and soke.

Horncastle, from an insignificant village, now became the general mart for the surrounding district; and for many years continued to advance, under the immediate patronage of the bishops: Bishop Aldrich died here in 1555, and the episcopal residence was not demolished until 1770.

The TOWN, which is neat and well built, and lighted with gas, occupies a low but pleasant situation at the foot of the Wolds. From a plan made by Dr. Stukeley in 1722, it seems to have been scarcely half so large as it is at present; and the houses, then built with clay walls, and covered with thatch, have been succeeded by respectable brick edifices. The general appearance of the neighbourhood, also, has been greatly improved by the inclosure of lands, under the authority of an act procured in 1803. Here is a subscription library, formed in 1790, and containing about 1000 volumes; and the clerical library, in High-street, comprises some respectable standard works. A mechanics' institute was erected in 1836. Formerly, many of the inhabitants were employed in tanning leather, but about 80 years ago this branch of trade experienced a rapid decline, and there are now only two tanyards remaining. The prosperity of the town, however, was in a great degree advanced by an act obtained in 1792, under the powers of which a canal was constructed, communicating with the river Bain, which was thus made navigable to the Witham; and by this means a junction was formed with the Trent and its numerous ramifications. Since the completion of the undertaking, in 1801, considerable commerce has been carried on in corn and wool; about 30,000 quarters of the former, and 3000 packs of the latter being annually sent from this place to different parts of England. The market is on Saturday. The fairs are, one concluding on the 22nd of June, which lasts about three days; another, which terminates on the 21st of August (having continued for about ten days), and which is the largest fair for horses in the kingdom, many thousands being exhibited for sale during its continuance, and the fair being resorted to by dealers from all parts of the country, from the continent, and from America; and a third, held on October 28th and 29th, which was removed hither from Market-Stainton, in 1768, for a consideration of £200, paid to the lord of that manor. The powers of the county debt-court of Horncastle, established in 1847, extend over the greater part of the registration-district of Horncastle. The charter granted by Henry III. to the bishop, as lord of the manor, gave authority to try felons and hold a court leet, and exempted the inhabitants from toll and several other payments and services, besides protecting them from arrest by the officers of the king or the sheriff; but these manorial rights and privileges, except the court leet, have been long disused. On the eastern boundary of the parish is a spot called Hangman's Corner, where criminals capitally convicted in the court of the manor were executed.

The parish comprises by measurement 2000 acres, chiefly arable land. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 4. 2.; net income, £612; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Carlisle: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1803. The church appears, from the few remaining portions of the original edifice, to have been erected about the time of Henry VII.: it comprises a north and

south aisle, continued on each side of the chancel; the aisle north of the chancel was rebuilt in 1820, and part of the aisle south of the nave in 1821. The interior is exceedingly neat, and contains several interesting monuments to members of the family of Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, in which is vested the office of hereditary champion of England. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists, have each a place of worship. The free grammar school was founded by Edward, Lord Clinton and Saye, lord high admiral of England, by virtue of letters-patent granted in 1562; and is endowed with about £200 per annum, under the control of a body corporate possessing a common seal. There is also a charity school founded by Mr. Richard Watson, in 1784. The poor-law union of Horncastle comprises 68 parishes or places, and contains a population of 23,222. The remains of the ancient fortress of Horncastle merely serve to exhibit its form and magnitude. A little south-westward from the town, near the union of the rivers, was one of those labyrinths common to Roman stations, called the Julian Bower; and many urns, coins, *fibulae*, and other vestiges of the Romans, have been discovered in the immediate neighbourhood at different periods.

HORNCHURCH (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, within the liberty of HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, union of ROMFORD, S. division of ESSEX, $14\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from London; containing 2399 inhabitants. The parish extends from the road between Romford and Brentwood on the north, to the Thames on the south; and the Eastern-Counties railway crosses the northern part of it. An iron-foundry has been established, and there is also a brewery. A small fair is held on Whit-Monday. The living is a donative not in charge; net income, £740; patrons and impropiators, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. A priory, dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Bernard, and forming a cell to the hospital of Monte Jovis, in Savoy, was instituted here about the reign of Henry II., and was purchased in that of Richard II. by William of Wykeham, for his foundation of New College.

HORNCLIFFE, a township, in the parish of NORHAM, union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Berwick; containing 322 inhabitants. It is situated on the Tweed, and comprises about 840 acres of land. From Horncliffe Hall is a fine prospect of the extensive plain of Merse, and the luxuriant banks of the Tweed. The tithes have been commuted for £151. 3., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

HORNDEAN, a village and post-town, in the parish and union of CATHERINGTON, hundred of FINCH-DEAN, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from Petersfield. This thriving village is pleasantly situated on the road from Portsmouth to London; the scenery is beautifully diversified, and in the neighbourhood are several handsome seats. A national school was built in 1827.

HORNDON, EAST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BILLERICAY, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (S. E.) from Brentwood; containing 529 inhabitants. It comprises $1477a. 24p.$, of which $68a. 2r. 28p.$ are woodland, and of the remainder about two-thirds arable and one-third pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10;

net income, £262; patron, the Rev. J. Pearson. The church is a small irregular structure, with several chapels, which contain portions in different styles; the font is Norman, and in the chancel is an octangular ceiling of wood, richly carved with armorial bearings and other devices.

HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **ORSETT**, hundred of **BARSTABLE**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 12 miles (E. S. E.) from Romford; containing 576 inhabitants. The parish takes its affix from its situation on a hill, commanding an extensive and richly-diversified prospect; it comprises, partly by admeasurement and partly by computation, 2634*a.* 3*r.* 1*p.*, of which about 2005 acres are arable, 506 meadow and pasture, and 36 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 6. 8.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £390, and the vicarial for £180; a rent-charge also of £248 is paid to certain impropiators. The church, pleasantly situated near the centre of the village, is an ancient edifice, with a tower of stone surmounted by a spire of wood.

HORNDON, WEST (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **BILLERICAY**, hundred of **BARSTAPLE**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from Brentwood; containing 60 inhabitants. This parish, in ancient documents called Thorndon, and Little Horndon, is remarkable for the splendid mansion of Lord Petre, named Thorndon Hall, which is beautifully situated on an eminence, surrounded by an extensive and richly wooded park. The living is a rectory, with that of Ingrave united, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4.; net income, £350; patron, the Rev. R. Johnstone: the tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent in 1776. The church, a plain edifice of brick, was erected in 1734, on the union of the two livings, at the expense of the then Lord Petre. At the Hall is a private Roman Catholic chapel.

HORNE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **OAKHAM**, hundred of **ALSTOE**, county of **RUTLAND**, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Stamford; containing 38 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 856 acres, of which 492 are in Exton Park; of the remainder the far greater part is arable, with a small portion of pasture: the soil is rather of a clayey nature. The living is a rectory, united to the vicarage of Exton, and valued in the king's books at £1. 6. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for £77. The church, of which the site only can be traced, is supposed to have been destroyed in the time of the Commonwealth; the inhabitants attend Exton church.

HORNE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **GODSTONE**, First division of the hundred of **TANDRIDGE**, E. division of **SURREY**, 5½ miles (S. S. W.) from Godstone; containing 649 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4531 acres, principally arable land; 94 acres are waste. Harwardesley, supposed to have been at one time in the possession of King Harold, and to have been known as Harold's-legh, is a tract of about 500 acres, detached from the rest of the parish, and surrounded by the parishes of Burstow and Horley. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 11., and in the patronage of Thomas Poynder, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £600. It was a chapelry to Bletchingley

till 1705, when an act was passed for making it a distinct rectory. The church is in the early and later English styles.

HORNET, a hamlet, in the parish of **RUMBOLD'S-WYKE**, union of **WEST HAMPNETT**, hundred of **BOX** and **STOCKBRIDGE**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of the county of **SUSSEX**; containing 108 inhabitants.

HORNING, a parish, in the **TUNSTEAD** and **HAPPING** incorporation, hundred of **TUNSTEAD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 10 miles (N. E. by E.) from Norwich; containing 467 inhabitants. The mitred abbey of St. Benedict at this place, which was only a hermitage in the year 800, was raised into a monastery for Black monks before 1020, by Canute, who strongly fortified the buildings; it held out for a considerable time against William the Conqueror, but was at last betrayed by one of the monks. The barony and reversion were given in exchange to the Bishop of Norwich, in 1535, when the abbey revenue was valued at £697. 9. 8. The walls originally inclosed an area of 36 acres; part of the foundations may still be traced, and there are also remains of the once magnificent gateway. The parish comprises 2524*a.* 1*r.* 38*p.*; nearly 1000 acres are arable, and the rest rich marshes and meadows, situated between the navigable rivers Bure and Ant, over the former of which is a ferry to Woodbastwich: on the Bure are commodious wharfs. The village consists of two parts, called the Upper and Lower streets; and a fair is held in it on the third Thursday in July. The living is a discharged vicarage; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Norwich. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £175, and the vicarial for £160; the appropriate glebe contains 116 acres, and the vicarial 7. The church is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles, and had formerly a north aisle. At the inclosure, in 1807, about 30 acres were allotted to the poor for fuel.

HORNINGHOLD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **UPPINGHAM**, hundred of **GARTREE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Uppingham; containing 98 inhabitants. It comprises 1182 acres, having a strong loamy soil and a hilly surface. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8.; net income, £80: patron and impropiator, W. Chamberlayne, Esq. The church is a curious structure, exhibiting specimens of pure Saxon architecture; it was thoroughly repaired in 1844.

HORNINGLOW, a township, in the parish and union of **BURTON-UPON-TRENT**, N. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 1¾ mile (N. W. by N.) from Burton; containing 852 inhabitants. This is a pleasant village, situated upon an abrupt eminence overlooking the vale of the Trent. The township includes the hamlets of Outwood and Whetmore: the hilly parts abound with gravel, and contain much rich marl. A large portion of the township was granted, at the dissolution of the monasteries, to the Paget family, of which the Marquess of Anglesey is now the head. The Grand Trunk canal, on which are several wharfs and warehouses, passes through the township; and here is the union workhouse.

HORNINGSEA (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **CHESTERTON**, hundred of **STOW**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 4¼ miles (N. E.) from Cambridge; containing 298 inhabitants, and comprising about 1600 acres. This place, which is situated on the river Cam, belonged to the

see of Ely, and was annexed by the bishop, in 1220, to the hospital of St. John, on the dissolution of which, in the reign of Henry VIII., it was granted to St. John's College, Cambridge. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the College. On the inclosure of the parish, in 1802, an allotment of land was given in lieu of tithes. The church contains details of Norman character. There are some slight remains of Biggin Abbey, a considerable house of royal foundation, destroyed by the Danes about 870.

HORNINGSHAM (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of WARMINSTER, hundred of HEYTESBURY, Warminster and S. divisions of WILTS, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Warminster; containing 1290 inhabitants. The surface is beautifully varied, rising into eminences of considerable elevation, from the summit of one of which is a fine view, embracing the counties of Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset. Longleat, the residence of the Marquess of Bath, is a splendid mansion here, seated in an extensive park, and embosomed in rich plantations. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £165; patron, the Prebendary of Horningsham in the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury. The church has been taken down, and an elegant edifice erected at the sole expense of the Marchioness of Bath; it is in the style of the 15th century, and was consecrated in October, 1844. There is a place of worship for Independents. Some schools are supported by an endowment of about £30 per annum, arising from a bequest by Mr. Cray.

HORNINGSHEATH, GREAT and LITTLE (*ST. LEONARD*), ancient parishes, in the union and hundred of THINGOE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 597 inhabitants. These parishes were united about the year 1528, and together comprise 2197 acres, principally good arable land; 30 acres are waste or common. Fairs for the sale of lambs are held at Horringer. The living is a rectory, valued jointly in the king's books at £13. 13. 9., and in the gift of the Marquess of Bristol: the tithes have been commuted for £575, and the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church, although much modernised, retains portions in the decorated and later English styles; that of Little Horningsheath has entirely disappeared. A school is supported chiefly by a rent-charge bequeathed by Samuel Battely in 1714. William Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh, in Ireland; and Lawrence Womach, Bishop of St. David's, were rectors of the parish.

HORNINGTOFT (*ST. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Fakenham; containing 290 inhabitants. It comprises 1386 acres, of which 1000 are arable, 187 pasture and meadow, and 197 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Whissonsett, and valued in the king's books at £16. 17. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.: the tithes have been commuted for £335, and the glebe contains 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style.

HORNSEA (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 17 miles (N. N. E.) from Hull, and 190 (N.) from London; containing, with Burton, 1005 inhabitants. This place, which was formerly more than six miles from the coast,

is now not more than half a mile distant from it; and the village of Hornsea Beck, not many years since, was totally destroyed by the encroachments of the sea, which is still progressively advancing. The town consists of four well-built streets, and contains some inns and respectable lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors, who frequent the place for sea-bathing during the season. The environs are exceedingly pleasant, abounding with picturesque scenery, and commanding some fine views; on the western side is a lake covering 467 acres, containing fresh-water fish of every description, and beautifully interspersed with wooded islands, the resort of numerous aquatic birds; the banks are in many places planted with firs and elders, and form a delightful promenade. An act was passed in 1846, enabling the York and North-Midland Railway Company to make a branch to this place, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The market, on Monday, has been for some time discontinued; the fairs are on August 13th and December 18th, for horses and cattle. The parish comprises about 3000 acres of land. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of Long Riston united, valued in the king's books at £13. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £382; impropiator of Hornsea, the Rev. C. J. Constable. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801. The church is a spacious structure, in the decorated English style, with insertions of a later date; the spire, which was a conspicuous landmark, was blown down more than a century since. The rent of land, now £120 per annum, is appropriated to the repairs of the edifice. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; also an infants' school; and a national school is about to be established. In the parish is a saline chalybeate spring, formerly in much repute, but the waters are not now used.

HORNSEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of EDMONTON, Finsbury division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 6 miles (N. by W.) from London; containing 5937 inhabitants. The manor of Hornsey, anciently called *Haringay*, has from a remote period belonged to the see of London. The parish comprises 2362 acres; comprehending, besides its own village, the hamlets of Muswell-Hill, Crouch-End, and part of Highgate. The village is agreeably situated in a vale, through which the New River passes, and is enriched by hills commanding varied and beautiful views of London and the adjoining country; it contains many detached villas with gardens and pleasure-grounds, and is one of the most agreeable places of residence, or occasional resort, in the vicinity of the metropolis. Lands held under the lord of the manor descend according to the custom of gavelkind, in common to all the sons or daughters of a customary tenant. The **LIVING** is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22; net income, £493; patron, the Bishop of London. The church, consisting of a nave, aisles, and western tower, was rebuilt of brick coloured to imitate stone, in the early English style, in 1833, with the exception of the lower part of the tower: the former edifice is said to have been built about the year 1500. An additional church was some years ago erected at Highgate (*which see*): there is a small neat chapel at Crouch-End; and a district church has lately been built at Muswell-Hill, which is dedicated to St. James, and is in the gift of the Bishop. At Crouch-End is also a place of worship for Baptists.

Several bequests have been made for charitable purposes. At Muswell-Hill was a chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Muswell, much resorted to by pilgrims before the Reformation, on account of a mineral spring called Mousewell, or Muswell, famed for the supposed miraculous cure of a king of Scotland, and still in repute for its medicinal properties. The chapel was an appendage to the priory of Clerkenwell; and the manor of Muswell, though locally in the parish of Hornsey, is subordinate to that of Clerkenwell.

HORNTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, hundred of BLOXHAM, county of OXFORD, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Banbury; containing 592 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1400 acres, nearly equally divided between arable and pasture land. The living is a vicarage not in charge, united to that of Horley. The church is principally of the 13th century, but retains extensive remains of a former building of the beginning of the 12th century; there are also some relics of early painting and gilding. A national school is endowed with £14 per annum.

HORRINGTON, EAST and WEST, two tythings, in the out-parish of *St. Cuthbert*, city and union of WELLS, hundred of WELLS-FORUM, E. division of the county of SOMERSET; the former containing 121 inhabitants, and the latter 129.

HORSECROFT, a hamlet, partly in the parish of HORNINGHEATH, and partly in that of NOWTON, union and hundred of THINGOE, W. division of the county of SUFFOLK; containing 34 inhabitants.

HORSEHEATH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of LINTON, hundred of CHILFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Linton; containing 523 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Haverhill to Cambridge, comprises by computation 1775 acres. A fair, chiefly for pleasure, is held on the 5th of June. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Governors of the Charter-House, London: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 17 acres. The church is a neat edifice in the later English style, and consists chiefly of a nave of great breadth, the roof of which, very slightly arched, is supported entirely by the side walls; it contains a mural tablet to the memory of Lord Montfort, who is described as "Baron of Horseheath." Here is a meeting-house for Independents.

HORSEHOUSE, a chapelry, in the parish of COVERHAM, union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 8 miles (S. W.) from Middleham; containing 385 inhabitants. This chapelry derives its name from the place having originally been the site of stabling or sheds for horses used in hunting. It is co-extensive with the district of Carlton-Highdale, and is situated on the river Cover, and upon the road between Middleham and Kettlewell: the hamlet of Horsehouse comprises 425*a.* 3*r.* 9*p.*, and forms only a small part of the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £75, in the patronage of the Tomlinson family. The chapel, dedicated to *St. Botolph*, and bearing the date 1607 over the door, is a plain edifice with a tower, and has undergone considerable repairs within the last half century; when it was erected, is uncertain. The chapelyard was consecrated in 1763. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HORSELEY, a township, in the parish of ECCLESHALL, union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Eccleshall; containing 491 inhabitants. It gives name to the southern quarter of the parish, and comprises 2200 acres of land, of which 500 are common or waste. Pershall, Walton, and Wootton are other townships within the quarter, which includes also an extensive tract of uninclosed land called Offley-Hey. The tithes of Horseley have been commuted for £1. 17. 9. payable to the vicar, and £201. 8. 3. to the Bishop of Lichfield, who has also a glebe of 150 acres.

HORSELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CHERTSEY, First division of the hundred of GODLEY, W. division of SURREY, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Ripley; containing 766 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 2523 acres, which, with the exception of about 500 acres, are inclosed, and under good cultivation: here are some extensive nursery-grounds. There is a station on the London and South-Western railway at Woking, within 2 miles; and the Basingstoke canal passes through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £83; patrons, four Landowners. The church is in the early English style, and contains several ancient brasses and two handsome monuments, one to the memory of James Fenn, Esq., the other to Sir John William Rose, Knt. The parish receives benefit from Henry Smith's charity.

HORSEMONDEN (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of TONBRIDGE, hundred of BRENCHLEY and HORSEMONDEN, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Lamberhurst; containing 1218 inhabitants. It consists of 4517 acres, of which 564 are woodland, and 42 common. A fair for cattle and for toys is held on July 26th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 3. 9., and in the gift of the Rev. W. M. Smith Marriott: the tithes have been commuted for £971, and the glebe contains 77 acres. The church is situated at the extremity of the parish, upwards of two miles from the village. A school was endowed in 1792, with £1000, by Sir Charles Booth; and an additional benefaction of £200 was made by Dr. Marriott, the late rector.

HORSENDON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Great Missenden; containing 27 inhabitants. During the parliamentary war, the manor-house, then the property of Sir John Denham, was occupied by a garrison for the king. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 17., and in the gift of the Duke of Rutland: the tithes have been commuted for £148. 13., and the glebe contains 20 acres.

HORSEPATH (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of HEADINGTON, hundred of BULLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Oxford; containing 306 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £91; patrons and impropiators, the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a central tower. In the nave are two figures rudely sculptured in stone, supposed to be the effigies of persons who bequeathed money for the erection of the tower; in the east window are the arms of Magdalen College, and there is an altar-tomb of blue marble, with the effigy of a mitred abbot.

HORSEY-NEXT-THE-SEA (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the hundred of **HAPPING**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 11 miles (N. N. W.) from **Yarmouth**; containing 162 inhabitants. This parish, which principally consists of low marshes and bogs, is nearly insulated, being bounded by the sea on the east; by the Hundred stream or river, which separates the hundred of **Happing** from **East Flegg**, on the south; and by **Eelfleet dyke** and **Horse**y mere on the west and north. **Little Waxham**, a manor of 160 acres within the bounds of **Horse**y, was formerly a parish, the church of which, dedicated to **St. Margaret**, together with the village, was swept away in 1665 by an irruption of the sea. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 1. 5½.; patrons and impropiators, the **Governors of North Walsham school**. At the inclosure, 147 acres were allotted in lieu of rectorial tithes, and there is also a rent-charge of £70; the vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £83.

HORSFORD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **ST. FAITH**, hundred of **TAVERHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from **Norwich**; containing 593 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from **Holt** to **Norwich**, and comprises 4176 acres, of which 2178 are arable; 1877 pasture and meadow, including 1600 acres of flat sterile heath; and 121 wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 5. 2¼.; patron and impropiator, **Admiral Stephens**. The great tithes have been commuted for £127. 7. 6., the vicarial for £100, and the glebe contains 10 acres. The church has portions in various styles of English architecture. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**. At the inclosure in 1802, about 200 acres of heath were allotted to the poor for fuel.

HORSFORTH, a chapelry, in the parish of **GUISLEY**, Upper division of the wapentake of **SKYRACK**, W. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (N. W.) from **Leeds**; containing 4188 inhabitants. This place, in the **Domesday survey** *Horseford*, formed part of the revenue of **Kirkstall Abbey**, after the dissolution of which establishment, the manor was granted to the **Cranmer family**, who sold it to **Lord Clinton**, from whom it was purchased by four of the freeholders. The chapelry is bounded on the south by the river **Aire**, and comprises by measurement 2729 acres of fertile land, of which 430 are arable, 1700 pasture, 100 wood, and 12 common; the surface is boldly varied. The village is pleasantly seated on the acclivities of the vale of **Aire**, and its inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of woollen-cloths: on two tributaries of the river are two paper-mills, two scribbling-mills, and one silk-mill. There are three tanneries; also some extensive quarries of sandstone, from one of which was raised a block containing 225 cubic feet, for the **London and Birmingham railway**. The chapel was rebuilt in 1758, at a cost of £1020, chiefly defrayed by the **Stanhope family**, and is a neat edifice containing 460 sittings: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £158, patron, **Mr. Stanhope**. A new ecclesiastical district has been constituted, called **Woodside**; it is partly within the chapelry of **Horsforth**, and the living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the **Crown** and the **Bishop of Ripon**, alternately. A rent-charge of £121. 16. has been awarded as a commutation of tithes. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, **Wesleyans**, **Primitive Methodists**, and **Methodists of the New Connexion**.

HORSHAM (*ST. FAITH*), a parish, in the union of **ST. FAITH**, hundred of **TAVERHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (N. by W.) from **Norwich**; containing, with the hamlet of **Newton St. Faith**, 1307 inhabitants. A priory of Black monks, dedicated to **St. Faith**, was founded here in 1105, by **Robert Fitzwalter** and **Sibell de Cayneto** his wife, and was at first a cell to the abbey de **Cenchis**, in **Normandy**: at the **Dissolution** its revenue was estimated at £193. 2. 3., and was granted, with the rectory and advowson of **Horsham**, to **Sir Richard Southwell**, and **Edward Ellington, Esq.** Attached to the institution was an hospital, at one time belonging to the **Knights of St. John of Jerusalem**. The parish comprises by admeasurement 2303 acres, nearly the whole arable: the village is situated on the road from **Norwich** to **Aylsham**, above a small rivulet, and is celebrated for its fair for Scotch and other cattle, which commences on the 17th of October, and continues for three weeks. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in weaving for the **Norwich manufacturers**. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £70; patron and impropiator, **Admiral Stephens**, whose tithes have been commuted for £711. The church was repewed in 1842. There are places of worship for **Wesleyans**. At the inclosure in 1802, nearly 60 acres of heath were allotted to the poor of **Horsham** proper. The union workhouse of **St. Faith** is situated in the parish.

HORSHAM (*ST. MARY*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **SINGLECROSS**, rape of **BRAMBER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 29 miles (N. E.) from **Chichester**, and 36 (S. S. W.) from **London**; containing 5765 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from **Horsa**, the brother of **Hengist**, who is said to have been interred in the immediate vicinity, in 457, after the battle with **Vortimer**, near **Aylesford**, in which he was slain. The town is pleasantly situated on a branch of the river **Adur**, and in the centre of a fertile district surrounded by varied and interesting scenery; it consists principally of one street, from which others branch off in various directions, and is paved with stone found in the neighbourhood, and amply supplied with water. The houses are in general indifferently built, but there are some good modern buildings, especially on the **London road**; those in the street leading to the church are agreeably sheltered by rows of trees. The approaches to the town are by excellent roads. A mechanics' institute has been established, to which a library is attached. An act was obtained in 1845 for a branch railway from this place to the **London and Brighton railway**, 8¼ miles in length; it was completed at the close of 1847. There are two breweries and a tanyard; and quarries of excellent stone are worked in the vicinity, in which are found the exuviae of large Saurian animals, the bones of the crocodile, plesiosaurus, turtle, and other amphibious reptiles, with the carbonized remains of monocotyledonous plants, arborescent ferns, palms, &c. A great quantity of poultry is reared in the neighbourhood, for the supply of the **London market**. The



Seal and Arms.

market-days are, Monday for poultry, and Saturday chiefly for corn. Fairs, principally for sheep and lambs, are held on April 5th and July 18th, and others for horses and cattle on the Monday before Whitsuntide and November 27th; on the Saturday after the July fair is a fair for pedlery and toys, and on November 17th is a large fair for Welsh cattle, called St. Leonard's fair, from its having been formerly held in an adjoining forest of that name.

In the 23rd of Edward I. a charter of incorporation was granted to Horsham, and the control was for some time vested in two bailiffs, chosen annually at the court leet of the lord of the manor, at which constables, &c. are now only appointed. It is a borough by prescription, and returned two members to parliament from the 23rd of Edward I. to the 2nd of William IV., when it was deprived of one, and the privilege of election was extended to the £10 householders of the entire parish; the sheriff appoints the returning officer. The Midsummer quarter-sessions for the western division are held here, as are also petty-sessions on the first and third Saturdays of every month. The powers of the county debt-court of Horsham, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Horsham. The town-hall and sessions-house form a handsome building with a stone front, enlarged in 1806 by the Duke of Norfolk, for the accommodation of the judges of assize, the Lent assizes being then regularly held here. The county gaol is now only used as a debtors' prison.

The parish comprises by computation nearly 10,000 acres, of which a very considerable portion forms part of the ancient forest of St. Leonard: the soil is in some parts a deep clay, and towards the forest a light sand; the surface is hilly, rising in some parts to a very considerable height. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £25; net income, £651; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury; impropriator, R. Hurst, Esq. The church is a spacious and venerable structure, in the early English style, with a lofty tower surmounted by a spire; the window of the chancel is of beautiful design, and the interior, which preserves its original character nearly throughout, contains several ancient and interesting monuments. A second church, dedicated to St. Mark, was erected in 1840, on a site given by Thos. Coppard, Esq., who also presented the stone and a sum of £50 towards its erection; it was completed by subscription, aided by a grant of £300 from the Incorporated Society, and £200 from the Chichester Diocesan Society, and is a handsome edifice in the later English style. The living is in the gift of the Vicar. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a Roman Catholic chapel. The free school was founded in 1532, by Richard Collyer, citizen and mercer of London, who endowed it with houses, producing more than £500 per annum; the premises comprise a good schoolroom, and dwelling-houses with gardens for the masters. The union of Horsham consists of ten parishes or places, and contains a population of 13,410: a union-house has been erected a short distance from the town, on the road to Crawley.

HORSINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, S. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Horncastle; containing 345 inhabitants. The

living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 3.; net income, £222; patrons, the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land in 1773. Here is a school with a small endowment.

HORSINGTON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of HORETHORNE, E. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Wincanton; containing, with the hamlets of South Cheriton and Wilkenthrupe, 915 inhabitants. It is on the road from Wincanton to Blandford, and comprises about 3400 acres: sandstone is quarried for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of J. A. Wickham, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £895, and the glebe comprises 78 acres. The church has been enlarged. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

HORSLEY (*ST. CLEMENT*), a parish, in the union of BELPER, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY; containing, with the townships of Horsley-Woodhouse and Kilbourne, 2278 inhabitants, of whom 571 are in the township of Horsley, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Derby. It is situated on the road to Sheffield, and comprises 2650 acres, of which about 97 are woodland; the surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the soil is in general light. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 5. 5.; net income, £220; patron, E. D. Sitwell, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £170, of which £76. 15. are apportioned to Horsley township. The church is a spacious and handsome building, surmounted by an early spire of excellent workmanship; the clerestory windows are large, and give a peculiar airiness and elegance to the structure: over the porch is an ancient crucifix, in a tolerably perfect state of preservation. On the summit of a hill, about a mile from the church, are the ruins of the baronial castle of Horestan, or Horston, said to have been built in the twelfth century; in the time of Elizabeth, the edifice was in the possession of the Stanhope family, and, it is said, was occupied by them.

HORSLEY (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of STROUD, hundred of LONGTREE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Stroud; containing, with the hamlet of Down-End and a portion of the chapelry of Nailsworth, 3064 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Stroud to Bristol, in a district abounding with finely-varied scenery, and the neighbouring hills are clothed with woods of stately beech. The valleys are very fertile, and watered by numerous streams forming in various parts cascades of picturesque appearance, and in their course giving motion to several mills for the manufacture of superfine broad-cloth, in which at least three-fourths of the population are engaged. The petty-sessions for the district of Longtree are held at this place, in rotation with Rodborough and Tetbury; and the house of correction, a commodious building, is situated here. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; impropriator, Col. Kingscote; net income, £150. The church has been lately rebuilt on an enlarged plan, in the later English style, at a cost of more than £3200, and contains 536 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £500 in aid of the expense; the remain-

der of the sum was supplied by subscription, with £500 by the Gloucester and Bristol Church-building Society. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. A national school is endowed with £54 per annum.

HORSLEY, a township, in the parish of Ovingham, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 286 inhabitants. This township is chiefly the property of the Duke of Northumberland. The village, distant above a mile north from Ovingham, is built on each side of the Hexham road, and contains several farmholds, and an inn which terminates the first stage from Newcastle. It is situated on a declivity; the river Tyne pursues its course not far to the south, and the Roman wall lies on the north. The tithes have been commuted for £209. There is a place of worship for Independents.

HORSLEY, EAST (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of GUILDFORD, Second division of the hundred of WOKING, W. division of SURREY, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Ripley; containing 300 inhabitants. It comprises 1795a. 2r. 37p., of which 600 acres are arable, 565 meadow and pasture, and 630 woodland and waste. The surface of the northern part is flat, and the soil clayey, and of the southern part hilly, and the soil chalky; the higher grounds are crowned with beech-trees of stately growth, and the general scenery is pleasingly varied. The road from Leatherhead to Guildford crosses the parish in the centre. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £257. The church consists of a nave and chancel, with a massive embattled tower and neat southern porch, and has portions in the early English style; it contains an altar-tomb to Francis Cornwallis and his lady, and a brass to the memory of Bishop Bowthe, of Exeter, who died at East Horsley in 1478. Several of the bishops of Exeter appear to have resided here, on some property once belonging to the see. The learned Dr. Mant, Bishop of Down and Connor, was rector of the parish, 1818-20.

HORSLEY, LONG (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of ROTHBURY, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Morpeth; containing, with the townships of Bigge's Quarter, Freeholders' Quarter, Longshaws, Riddell's Quarter, Stanton, Todburn, Wingates, and Witton-Shields, 922 inhabitants. The manor was at an early period the property of the Merlays; after them the Greystocks held it; and the Horsleys possessed lands here from an early period, till their heiress married into the family of Widdrington. The parish, which is about seven miles long and five broad, is bounded on the north by the river Coquet; the great sandstone stratum, called the millstone-grit, passes through it. A large portion of the soil is a clay loam, which in the neighbourhood of Horsley and of Linden is very fertile; the other parts vary much in quality, but chiefly consist of a stiff clayey soil, growing wheat and oats. Coal and limestone exist in the parish, and thriving woods decorate considerable portions of the banks of the Font and Coquet; the plantations at Linden are also luxuriant. The Roman road called Cobb's Causeway runs through. The village is of tolerable extent, and partly in each of the three quarters named Bigge's or Linden, Riddell's, and Freeholders', *which see*. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's

books at £17. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £336; impropriator, C. W. Bigge, Esq.: there are about 50 acres of glebe. The church was rebuilt in 1783, and is a neat edifice of stone, nearly half a mile from the village; the present communion table and rails were made out of an oak-tree that was found buried in a neighbouring moss a few years since. A strong ancient tower, the property of the Widdrington family, from whom it descended to the Riddells of Helton, near the western extremity of the village, has been converted into a residence for a Roman Catholic priest, and a chapel built close to it. In the parish are several chalybeate springs.

HORSLEY, WEST (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of GUILDFORD, Second division of the hundred of WOKING, W. division of SURREY, 3 miles (S. E.) from Ripley; containing 671 inhabitants, and comprising 3006a. 34p. "The Place," an extensive mansion belonging to the Westons, appears to have been chiefly built in the time of James I., but it has been much altered since; some parts were in existence prior to the reign of Elizabeth. A collection of valuable portraits, of the date of the 17th century, is still preserved here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 17. 1.; net income, £317; patron and incumbent, the Rev. H. S. Cerjat: the tithes have been commuted for £305, and the glebe contains 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church, situated on the side of the road from Leatherhead to Guildford, was repewed, and a vestry-room built, in 1810, at the expense of the Rev. Weston Fullerton, the rector, to whose memory there is a neat monument in the chancel, by Bacon. The east window contains some very ancient stained glass; and there are two handsome monuments to the Nicholas family, one of whom, Sir Edward, was secretary of state to Charles I. and II.; and an altar-tomb with an effigy of one of the Berners, a family who resided here about the time of Richard II.: the head of Sir Walter Raleigh was buried here. The tower is exceedingly picturesque, being covered with ivy, and surmounted by a spire. A Sunday school was founded in 1813, and endowed with £600 by the Rev. Weston Fullerton, who also, in 1817, left £3200 three per cent. reduced consols., the interest to be given to three poor men and three poor widows.

HORSLEY-WOODHOUSE, a township, in the parish of HORSLEY, union of BELPER, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Derby; containing 881 inhabitants. It comprises about 622 acres of land, of a strong clayey soil. A part of the population is employed in the manufacture of hosiery, for which there are about 200 stocking-frames. The tithes have been commuted for £37. 10. The Methodists have a place of worship. The Rykneld-street passed through the township, and many traces of it are still visible.

HORSTEAD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ST. FAITH, hundred of TAVERHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (W.) from Coltishall; containing, with the merged parish of Stanninghall, 625 inhabitants. The village is situated in a picturesque spot, on the south bank of the river Bure, and on the road from Norwich to North Walsham. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; net income, £394; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge: the glebe contains 56 acres. Here was an alien

priory, a cell to the convent of the Holy Trinity, at Caen, in Normandy; the revenue was appropriated to King's College.

HORSTED-KEYNES (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of CUCKFIELD, hundred of DANEHILL-HORSTED, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Cuckfield; containing 812 inhabitants. It comprises 4291*a. 2r. 5p.*, of which 1600 acres are arable, 800 pasture, and 1878 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of T. Austen, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe contains 66 acres. The church has portions in the early and decorated English styles. Dr. Robert Leighton, Archbishop of Glasgow, was buried in the south chancel. There is a place of worship for Baptists at Danehill. A free school was founded, and endowed with an estate and £400, by E. Lightmaker, in 1708. About a mile from the village is a chalybeate spring, called Holy Well.

HORSTED, LITTLE, a parish, in the union of UCKFIELD, hundred of RUSHMONDEN, though a considerable portion is locally in that of LOXFIELD-DORSET, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (S.) from Uckfield; containing 278 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Lewes, by way of Uckfield, and comprises by computation 2000 acres, of which 844 are arable, 332 pasture, 229 meadow, and the remainder woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the gift of the Rev. J. Simpson: the tithes have been commuted for £421, and the glebe contains 22 acres. The church, which is situated on an eminence, is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower.

HORTON, a hamlet, in the parishes of EDDLESBOROUGH, IVINGHOE, and SLAPTON, union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2½ miles (N. N. W.) from the town of Ivinghoe; containing 179 inhabitants.

HORTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of ETON, hundred of STOKE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 1¼ mile (S. S. W.) from Colnbrook; containing, with part of the town of Colnbrook, 873 inhabitants. A paper-mill on the banks of the Coln affords employment to about 50 persons. The Colnbrook cattle-fairs are held in the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 9. 4½.; net income, £385; patron, T. P. Williams, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1799. The church contains a Norman doorway with a circular arch enriched with mouldings, and is surrounded by a Roman wall. The parents of Milton resided here, and his mother, who died in 1637, is interred in the church; a few of the juvenile years of the poet were passed at the place.

HORTON, a township, in the parish of TILSTON, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 2½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Malpas; containing 142 inhabitants. It comprises 745 acres, of a clayey soil. The tithes have been commuted for £71.

HORTON, with PEELE, a township, in the parish of TARVIN, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 7½ miles (E. N. E.) from the city of Chester; containing 45 inhabitants. It comprises 329 acres, of a clayey and a sandy soil.

HORTON (*St. WOLFRIDA*), a parish, in the union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of BADBURY, Wimborne division of DORSET, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Cranborne; containing 448 inhabitants. The parish is situated in a well-wooded country, on the road between Shaftesbury and Ringwood; and comprises, with the tything of Woodlands, 3978 acres, of which 281 are common or waste: the soil is in general clayey. On a hill near the village stands a lofty tower of brick, built by Mr. Sturt about fifty or sixty years ago, and commanding fine views of the county, the Needles' point of the Isle of Wight, &c. A fair, formerly held at Knowlton, a hamlet now depopulated, was removed about the year 1730 to Woodlands, where it takes place on the 5th of July, for horses, cheese, and toys. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 10.; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Shaftesbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £400, and the vicarial for £150; the glebe contains 3 acres, with a house. The church is in the later English style; the belfry contains the figure of a Knight Templar. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. An abbey founded here in 970, by Ordgar, Earl of Devonshire, became a cell to Sherborne Abbey in 1122. At Knowlton are the remains of a chapel, which, with the cemetery, are surrounded by a deep circular intrenchment, comprising one acre of ground, and containing several tumuli; in the vicinity are several other works of the kind.

HORTON (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Upper division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3¼ miles (N. E.) from Chipping-Sodbury; containing 466 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated; and from the hills are obtained fine views of Bristol, Clifton, and the Severn, with the adjacent country, abounding with picturesque beauty. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the gift of the Rev. Richard Brook: the tithes have been commuted for £600, and the glebe comprises 39 acres.

HORTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HARDINGSTONE, hundred of WYMERSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 6½ miles (S. E.) from Northampton; containing 65 inhabitants. This place has been the residence of several noble and distinguished families, including those of Salisbury, Parr, Halifax, and Hinchinbroke; and is now the property of Sir R. H. Gunning, Bart., whose seat of Horton House, an ancient mansion, has been modernised and greatly improved. The parish is situated on the road between Northampton and Newport-Pagnell, and on the borders of Buckinghamshire; and comprises 1641 acres, mostly pasture. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Piddington annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 1.; patron, Sir R. Gunning; net income, £98. The church is in the later English style, with a tower, and contains a beautiful monument to Lord Parr, uncle of Catherine Parr, Queen of Henry VIII. Charles Montague, first earl of Halifax, was born at Horton House in 1661.

HORTON, a parochial chapelry, in the union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Bebside, Cowpen, and East and West Hartford, 2838 inhabitants, of whom 218 are in the township of Horton, 7¼ miles (S. E.) from Morpeth. Possessions were

anciently held here by the knightly family of Horton, and by the family of Charron, of whom was Guisard de Charron, sheriff of Northumberland in the 13th century; among later proprietors occurs Sir Bertram Monboucher, Knt., sheriff of the county, and knight of the shire, in the 14th century. The chapelry is bounded on the north by the Blyth river, and comprises 5217 acres, extending five miles from east to west, and in breadth from one to three miles. Its soil, though various, is generally a strong clay, producing excellent crops of wheat and beans; there is some good turnip-land, and oats thrive well. The surface is for the most part level, but relieved by gentle undulations, whose slopes are richly wooded: the timber consists of oak, ash, beech, elm, black poplar, and some of the larger species of willow; and several small plots of ground are covered with young trees. Lord Hastings is owner of 2313 acres, forming the township of Horton, and abounding in coal and stone. The ancient village is seated on a gradual slope, about three miles west of the sea, and once consisted of several houses, but at present is reduced to one farm and a few cottages, with the chapel. At Low Horton stood the ancient manor-house, or castle, belonging to the Delaval family, which was strongly fortified by licence in 1293, and surrounded by a double moat and rampart of earth; the greater part of the foundation was razed, and the intrenchment levelled, in 1809. The chapelry formed part of Woodhorn parish until 1768, when it was absconded: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Woodhorn, with a net income of £150; impropiators, the Mercers' Company, and the rector of Hampstead, near London. The old chapel was taken down in 1827, and a new structure erected on its site, at an expense of £400, defrayed partly by a rate, and partly by subscription; it stands on the road between Newcastle and Blyth.

HORTON, a township, in the parish of CHATTON, union of GLENDALE, E. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Wooler. This place was held of the Vesey barony by William Tuberville, and was afterwards, for many years, the seat of a younger branch of the Greys of Chillingham; upon the demise of Sir Henry Grey, it devolved on the late Earl Grey. The township comprises 2200 acres, of which 1500 are arable and 700 moorland, the whole divided into two farms; the river Till bounds it on the south. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £62. Here was a strong castle, of which there are now scarcely any remains.

HORTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BECKLEY, union of HEADINGTON, hundred of BULLINGDON, county of OXFORD, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from the city of Oxford; containing 330 inhabitants.

HORTON, a township, in the parish and union of WELLINGTON, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of the county of SALOP; containing 117 inhabitants.

HORTON, a tything, in the parish of BISHOP'S-CANNINGS, union of DEVIZES, hundred of POTTERNE and CANNINGS, Devizes and N. divisions of the county of WILTS; containing 387 inhabitants.

HORTON, a township, in the parish and union of WEM, Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. by N.) from the town of Wem; containing 86 inhabitants.

HORTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of LEEK, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Leek; containing, with the township of Blackwood with Crowborough, 942 inhabitants, of whom 200 are in the township of Horton, and 216 in that of Horton-Hay. This parish, which is situated in a retired part of the county, at a distance from any public road, comprises 4861 acres, the principal part in pasture, and divided into farms of small extent. The scenery is truly picturesque, finely diversified with hills and valleys, and enlivened by numerous streams, frequently interrupted in their course over a rocky bed by detached masses of stone. A large reservoir, which supplies the Caldon branch of the Trent and Mersey canal with water, is inclosed between lofty and precipitous banks, the sides of which, from the water's edge to the summit, are clothed with thriving plantations. There are several quarries of stone of inferior quality, and one of good red sandstone for building. A considerable quantity of cheese is made in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £105; patron, G. C. Antrobus, Esq. The church is a very ancient structure, chiefly in the Norman style, with portions apparently of earlier date, and a tower, and contains some handsome monuments to the families of Wedgwood, Fowler, and Gaunt. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Ranters, and a school with a small endowment.

HORTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of BRADFORD, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Bradford; containing 17,615 inhabitants. This place, noticed in the Domesday survey as a berewick, or hamlet, in the manor of Bradford, subsequently formed part of the ample possessions of the Lacys, earls of Lincoln, who were lords of nearly all the lands from Pontefract to Clitheroe, in the county of Lancaster. In the reign of Henry II., the manor was granted by Robert de Lacy to the ancestor of the Hortons. The chapelry is within the borough, and forms a suburb, of Bradford; it comprises by computation 1824 acres, whereof 1505 are chiefly high moorland pasture, and 310 arable. The surface is boldly varied, and the scenery of considerable interest; the soil of the lands under cultivation is fertile, and the substratum abounds with coal and flagstone, which have been worked for several centuries for the supply of the adjacent district. Horton Hall, the residence of Samuel Hailstone, Esq., was for many generations the seat of the family of Sharp, of whom John Sharp, for his zealous attachment to the parliamentary cause in the reign of Charles I., received from the house of commons, during the Protectorate, a gold medal with the figure of Fairfax on the obverse: his son, Abraham, was one of the most eminent mathematicians of his time, and assisted Flamsteed at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. The Hall is a very ancient structure, consisting of a square massive tower in the centre, and two wings, one of which was taken down, and rebuilt in a handsome modern style, by the late proprietor. At a short distance from the Hall, is the seat of Francis Sharp Bridges, Esq., a descendant from a younger branch of the same family, who were zealous adherents of the royal cause in the civil war, and of whom John Sharp was severely wounded in an engagement with the parliamentary forces. The township is pleasantly situated on an ac-

clivity rising gradually from the town of Bradford to the Clayton Heights; and includes the villages of Great and Little Horton, with those of Lidget-Green and Scholis-Moor. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coal-mines, and in the worsted manufacture, for which there are not less than 22 mills, 13 in Little and 9 in Great Horton, the machinery of which is propelled by 23 steam-engines of an aggregate power of 674 horses. A large fair for cattle is held on the 5th of September.

The chapel (at Great Horton) was built by subscription, in 1807, at an expense of £1200; it has since been improved, and contains 750 sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Bradford; net income, £150. The church dedicated to St. James, in the lower part of Little Horton, was erected in 1840, at the cost of John Wood, Esq., a native of this place, at an expense of £10,000; it is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a well-proportioned spire, and contains 1500 sittings, of which 600 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £250 per annum by the founder, in whom the patronage is vested: the residence of the minister is of appropriate character. A church dedicated to St. John was erected in 1840, at a cost of £5000, defrayed by Edward Lyon Berthon and Thomas Frankland Preston, Esqrs.; it is a cruciform edifice in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and contains 1100 sittings: the living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the Founders. There are places of worship for Moravians, Wesleyans, Independents, Unitarians, and Primitive Methodists. In 1712, John Ashton bequeathed several cottages, a barn, and 16 acres of land, now producing £57. 10. per annum, for distribution among the poor. The Baptist College at Horton, or "Northern Baptist Education Society," for young men intended for the ministry of that denomination, was first founded in 1804; and the premises, which have undergone successive alterations and additions, are now adapted to the accommodation of 30 students. The institution is supported by subscription, and the proceeds of a bequest of £5000 by Samuel Broadley, Esq., formerly treasurer to the college.

HORTON, a township, in the parish of GISBURN, union of CLITHEROE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Skipton; containing 156 inhabitants. It is situated on the east side of the river Ribble, and comprises about 1780 acres: the village is north of the road between East Marton and Grindleton.

HORTON-GRANGE, a township, in the parish of DINNINGTON, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 64 inhabitants. It stands about three miles north-by-east from Ponteland, and comprises 1112 acres. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £179. 7. 2., payable to Merton College, Oxford, and the vicarial for £16. 5. 6.

HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE (*ST. OSWALD*), a parish, in the union of SETTLE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Settle; containing 520 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the banks of the river Ribble, and includes the mountain of Pennigant,

and several small hamlets and scattered houses, extending to the very source of the river. It comprises 15,269a. 2r. 33p., tithe-free, and chiefly a hilly moorland, affording tolerable pasture for sheep and cattle; the surface is strikingly varied, and the scenery abounds with interesting features. Slate of good quality is quarried to a considerable extent. The village is pleasant, and contains some well-built houses. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £108; patron, the Rev. G. Holden. The church is a neat structure, referred to the time of Stephen. A free grammar school was endowed in 1725, by John Armitstead; the income is £160 per annum. A bequest of 11 acres of land, now let for £30 per annum, is appropriated for distribution among the poor.

HORTON, KIRBY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Dartford; containing 714 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2584 acres, of which 2044 are arable land and hop-grounds, 120 pasture, and 420 woodland; the surface is pleasingly varied: about 100 acres are planted with hops. Franks, the seat of the Bathurst family since the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth, is situated on the bank of the Darent, which flows through the village. A paper-manufactory has been established at South Darent, in the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 6.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. George Rashleigh; improprators, the landowners. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £265. The church is a cruciform structure, with a tower rising from the intersection, and replacing the original tower, which was surmounted by a spire. Some extensive remains of a castle founded by the family of Ros, about the time of the Conquest, have been partially converted into the manorial farmhouse.

HORTON, MONKS (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of ELHAM, hundred of STOUTING, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Hythe; containing 171 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1079 acres, of which 90 are in wood: the railroad from London to Dover passes very near it. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with the vicarage of Brabourne, and valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for £137, and the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church is principally in the early English style, and contains some handsome ancient monuments. Here was a cell of Cluniac monks, founded in the reign of Henry II., subordinate to the priory of Lewes, and dedicated to St. Mary, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Pancras; its revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £111. 16. 11. The remains are in the Norman style, with later insertions, and have been converted into a dwelling-house; contiguous was a large circular arch, a very small portion of which now remains, curiously ornamented, and supposed to have been the entrance into the conventual church.

HORWICH, a chapelry, in the parish of DEANE, union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Bolton, on the road to Chorley and Preston; containing 3773 inhabitants. The ancient forest of Horwich, sloping down the sides of Rivington Pike, long since disap-

peared. It was sixteen miles in circumference; and from its capacious dimensions, and its abundant supply of timber for buildings and for fuel, it became a manufacturing station at a very early period: as remote as the reign of Henry VIII. we read of yarn spun in Horwich. The chapelry is situated for the most part in a luxuriant valley, gradually rising through the village towards Bolton, and is separated from Anderton by the river Douglas; it comprises 3230 acres. The population is chiefly engaged in extensive bleaching-works and cotton-mills. The bleach-works of Messrs. Joseph Ridgway and Company were commenced about 1781; and the print-works of Messrs. Chippendale and Company, employing 500 persons, about the same time. Of three cotton-mills, the two largest belong to Messrs. W. and W. Bennett, and Peter Gaskell, Esq. A good stone-quarry is wrought. Here is a station of the Bolton and Preston railway. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £240; patron, the Vicar of Deane. The present chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected by the Church Commissioners in 1831, at an expense of £5848, in lieu of the old chapel; it is in the early English style, with a square tower, and contains a monument by Westmacott, which cost £1500, to the late Joseph Ridgway, Esq., who was a large proprietor of land here. There are three places of worship for dissenters. Attached to the chapel are, an infants', a Sunday, and a national school. Two heaps of stones on Wildersmoore Hill are intended, it is said, to record the death of two boys in the snow, on going to the grammar school at Rivington.

HORWOOD (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of FREMINGTON, Branton and N. divisions of DEVON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Barnstaple; containing 118 inhabitants. It comprises about 830 acres, which are chiefly arable and pasture land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 8. 4.; net income, £157; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. Dene. On the ledge of one of the windows of the church is a recumbent effigy of a female, beautifully executed in alabaster.

HORWOOD, GREAT (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of WINSLOW, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Winslow; containing, with the hamlet of Singleborough, 712 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3194*a.* 38*p.*, of which 805*a.* 3*r.* 12*p.* are in Singleborough; about 1300 acres are arable, upwards of 1584 pasture and meadow, and 308 wood. An inclosure act was passed in 1841. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 4. 2.; net income, £302; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The church has been enlarged. There is a place of worship for Independents.

HORWOOD, LITTLE (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of WINSLOW, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Winslow; containing 392 inhabitants. It comprises 2746*a.* 17*p.*; about 1190 acres are pasture, 112 meadow, 443 arable, and 1000 uninclosed land in Whaddon chase, to a great extent wooded. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £111; patron and impropriator, the Rev. J. Bartlett. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in the year 1766. The church has been somewhat enlarged of late years.

HOSE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 417 inhabitants. It contains 2292*a.* 2*r.* 39*p.*, of which 760 acres are arable, and the rest pasture; the surface is generally level, and the soil clayey. The Grantham canal passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 6.; net income, £105; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Rutland. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1791; the glebe contains 47 acres. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

HOSPITAL, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of FARRINGDON, county of BERKS; comprising 434*a.* 3*r.*, and containing 113 inhabitants. It includes the hamlet of Thrupp, and part of that of Littleworth.

HOTHAM (*St. OSWALD*), a parish, in the union of HOWDEN, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. E.) from North Cave; containing 286 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated between the Wolds and the great plains of Howden and York, comprises 2673 acres, chiefly arable. Its surface is undulated, and the scenery is of cheerful aspect; the soil is principally a light and sandy loam. The manor was for many generations the property of the Hotham family. The village is on an acclivity, and contains several neat and well-built houses: it is not more than four miles distant from a station of the Hull and Selby railway; and the Market-Weighton canal, which passes near the confines of the parish, affords facility of conveyance for coal, lime, and grain. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £44, and the glebe comprises about 400 acres. The church is a neat modern structure, with an ancient Norman tower, and other interesting details of that style of architecture, among which are the remains of a fine Norman arch. Near the village are vestiges of a Roman road leading towards North and South Newbald.

HOTHERSALL, a township, in the parish of RIBCHESTER, union of PRESTON, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Preston; containing 169 inhabitants. The Hothersalls were for a long period the lords of this place; their successors were the Lettenbys, who were succeeded by the family of Martin. The township lies on the north side of the river Ribble, and west of Ribchester; and comprises 1035*a.* 9*p.* The Hall, the seat of the Hothersalls, was in existence in 1618; the present manor-house is more modern. The tithes have been commuted for £70 payable to the Bishop of Chester, and £11 to the vicar of the parish. In the garden wall of the White Lion inn at this place, is a plain stone cross about three feet high.

HOTHFIELD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WEST ASHFORD, hundred of CHART and LONGBRIDGE, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 16 miles (E. S. E.) from Maidstone; containing 408 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1777 acres, of which 420 are arable, 129 woodland, and the rest pasture; the surface is in general level, and the country open, and in addition to the ordinary kinds of agricultural produce, a few hops are grown. The South-Eastern railway runs

through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 5. ; net income, £243 ; patron, the Earl of Thanet : the glebe contains 27 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, containing some old and costly monuments to the Tufton family. In the parish is "Jack Cade's field," said to have been the hiding-place of that rebel in the reign of Henry VI., whence he was dragged to execution by Alexander Iden, sheriff of Kent.

HOTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of THEDDINGWORTH, union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from the town of Market-Harborough ; containing 16 inhabitants, and comprising 928a. 1r. 8p. It lies on the borders of Leicestershire.

HOTON, a chapelry, in the parish of PRESTWOLD, union of LOUGHBOROUGH, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from the town of Loughborough ; containing 460 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1759. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HOUGH, a township, in the parish of WYBUNBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Nantwich ; containing 275 inhabitants. It comprises 954a. 2r. 27p., of a clayey soil. The tithes have been commuted for £19 payable to the vicar, and £114 to the Bishop of Lichfield.

HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (N.) from Grantham ; containing, with the hamlets of Brandon and Gelston, 582 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the chapel of Brandon, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown ; net income, £99 ; impropiator, Earl Brownlow. £20, from various bequests, are annually distributed among the poor. Here was an alien priory of Augustine canons, a cell to the abbey of St. Mary de Voto, at Cherbourg ; the revenue was valued at £20, and was granted by Richard II. to the Carthusians at Coventry.

HOUGHAM (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of DOVOR, partly in the hundred of BEWSBOROUGH, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, and partly within the jurisdiction of the cinque-port liberty of DOVOR, E. division of KENT ; comprising a small part of the town of Dovor, and containing 1311 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by high chalk cliffs, which command a fine view of the hills of Boulogne, across the Channel. It comprises 2939 acres, whereof 280 are waste or common, and 94 in wood ; the soil is clay, resting upon chalk. A branch of the river Stour, and the South-Eastern railway, pass through. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. ; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury : the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £175. 6., and the glebe contains $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; the appropriate have been commuted for £532, and the glebe contains 98 acres. The church is principally in the early English style. In the Dovor part of the parish is a church dedicated to Christ, the living of which is in the gift of Trustees. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Many persons who died of the plague, in 1665, were buried here, at a place called the Graves.

HOUGHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from the town of Grantham ; containing 337 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Marston united, valued in the king's books at £33. 8. $6\frac{1}{2}$. ; net income, £559 ; patron, Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart.

HOUGHTON, a township, in the parish of STANWIX, union of CARLISLE, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Carlisle ; containing 372 inhabitants. The patronage of St. John's new church, here, built and endowed by subscription, and to which a district is assigned, has been vested in trustees by Her Majesty's Commissioners.

HOUGHTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ST. IVES, hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 2 miles (W. by N.) from the town of St. Ives ; containing 424 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Witton annexed, valued in the king's books at £34. 17. $8\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Lady O. Sparrow ; net income, £626.

HOUGHTON, LANCASHIRE.—See HAUGHTON.

HOUGHTON, with MIDDLETON and ARBURY, a township, in the parish of WINWICK, union of WARRINGTON, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Warrington ; containing 293 inhabitants. The three manors were granted by the baron of Newton at an early period to the Southworths, at first of Southworth, but afterwards of Samlesbury. Sir John Southworth, said to have been a favourite of Queen Elizabeth's, is supposed to have sold much of the family property in this quarter ; which is extremely probable, as in the 11th of Charles I., of all the extensive possessions of the Southworths, the manor of Samlesbury was alone remaining : this, also, was sold in 1677. Among the more recent proprietors here, have been Thomas Claughton, Esq., of Haydock Lodge, and the Greenall family, of Warrington : John Greenall, Esq., is the present owner of most of the township. It comprises 840 acres, of which 285 are arable, 495 meadow and pasture, 28 wood, and 32 acres roads and waste ; the surface is level, the soil loam and peat, and the district purely agricultural. The road between Warrington and Newton passes on the west. Middleton House, an ancient mansion, is the seat of Mr. Greenall. There is a very abundant spring, known as the Spa well, and formerly in high repute ; the supply of water is so great that it has been in contemplation to convey it, under an act of parliament, to Warrington, for the use of the inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for a yearly rent-charge of £120.

HOUGHTON, LINCOLN.—See SPITTELEGATE.

HOUGHTON, with CLOSEHOUSE, a township, in the parish of HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, union of CASTLE ward, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne ; containing 127 inhabitants. This township, which includes the hamlet of Street-Houses, comprises 666 acres : the village is half a mile to the west of Heddon-on-the-Wall. The mansion of Closehouse is a handsome structure, delightfully situated on a fine lawn.

HOUGHTON, a parish, in the union of EAST-RET-FORD, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles

(N. W. by W.) from Tuxford; containing 77 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Hoctone* or *Hoctune*, was the fee of Baldric the Saxon, before the Conquest, and afterwards of Roger de Poitou, from whose family it passed to the Earl of Lancaster, and next to Thomas de Longvillers, in whose house it continued for some successions. It subsequently passed to other families; and came to Sir William Holles or Hollis, whose great-grandson, John Holles, was in 1624 created Baron Houghton and Earl of Clare, which titles are now merged in the dukedom of Newcastle. The first duke of Newcastle had a splendid mansion here, but scarcely a vestige of it is remaining. The parish comprises 994*a.* 1*r.* 15*p.*; the surface is low, the soil of a sandy quality, and in some parts poor, but advancing towards a higher state of cultivation. The scenery is picturesque; a small stream, passing on the north and west, runs into the river Idle. There are still some ruins of the ancient church embosomed in a plantation of firs, consisting of part of the nave, with the northern portion of the cemetery, in which are mutilated tombs with the armorial bearings of the Stanhope and Holles families. The inhabitants attend divine service in the neighbouring church of Walesby. At Houghton Park is a national school, partly supported by an endowment of £25 per annum.

HOUGHTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of STOCKBRIDGE, partly in the hundred of KING'S-SOMBOURN, but chiefly in that of BUDDLESGATE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 1½ mile (S. W. by S.) from Stockbridge; containing, with the tythings of Houghton-Drayton and North Houghton, 458 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 2519 acres, of which 190 are common or waste. Here was Stockbridge race-course, considered to be one of the finest in the kingdom, but now broken up and under cultivation, a new course having been formed on the same down at a short distance from it: on the down are extensive training-stables. Courts leet and baron are held annually. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £28. 2. 8½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £615, and the glebe comprises 52 acres. The church was repaired and repewed in 1834, at the expense of the Rev. J. B. Burnett, the rector; it contains a beautiful font. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HOUGHTON, a parish, in the hundred of BURY, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from the town of Arundel; containing 177 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Chichester to Storrington, and on that from London to Arundel and Bognor; it is bounded on the east by the river Arun, over which is a very ancient bridge, with a causeway adjoining it. The number of acres is computed at 2000; the soil is chalk, alternated with alluvial clay, and the arable and pasture lands are both productive. The living is a vicarage, united in 1700 to that of Amberley: the endowment is £16 per annum, paid by the Duke of Norfolk, who is impropriator. The church is in the early English style. On the downs are some earthworks.

HOUGHTON, YORKSHIRE.—See SANCTON.

HOUGHTON-CONQUEST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of AMPHILL, hundred of REDBORNE-STOKE, county of BEDFORD, 2¼ miles (N. by E.) from Amphill; containing 746 inhabitants. This place de-

rives the adjunct to its name from the family of Conquest, lords of the manor prior to the thirteenth century, whose mansion, ornamented with grotesque carvings, is now a farmhouse: here James I. sojourned two days, in 1605, on a visit to Sir Edmund Conquest. Houghton Park House, now destroyed, was a celebrated seat of the family of Bruce, earls of Elgin and Ailesbury. The living is a rectory, with that of Houghton-Gildable united in 1637, valued together in the king's books at £35. 18. 4., net income, £599; patrons, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church contains several monuments to the Conquest family, and one to Dr. Zachary Grey, incumbent here, and editor of *Hudibras*. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free school and some almshouses were founded and endowed by Sir Francis Clerke, in 1632.

HOUGHTON, GLASS, a township, in the parish of CASTLEFORD, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 2¾ miles (N. W.) from Pontefract; containing 436 inhabitants. The township comprises 1017*a.* 2*r.* 18*p.*, of which 700 acres are arable, 260 meadow and pasture, and 55 woodland. Here are coal-mines and lime-works; and a remarkably fine kind of sand is found, much used in the manufacture of glass, from which circumstance, or from some works formerly existing here, the place is supposed to have derived the prefix to its name.

HOUGHTON, GREAT (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HARDINGSTONE, hundred of WYMMERSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Northampton; containing 332 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the right bank of the navigable river Nene, and comprises 1783*a.* 11*p.*, of which 341 acres are arable; the soil is gravelly, with a clay substratum, and of a highly productive quality. The road from Northampton to Bedford passes at the bottom of a lane leading up to the village, and the Northampton and Peterborough railway runs parallel with the road through part of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22, and in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £620, and there are 41 acres of glebe, and a rectory-house. The church, erected about 120 years ago, is a neat edifice in the Grecian style, with a spire.

HOUGHTON, GREAT, a township, in the parish of DARFIELD, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 7½ miles (E. by N.) from Barnsley; containing 348 inhabitants. The township comprises 1617 acres, of which 54 are common or waste. It was for many ages the residence of the Rhodes and Milnes families, and is still to some extent the property of R. P. Milnes, Esq., who is lord of the manor; but the most considerable portion of the land belongs to Earl Fitzwilliam. The ancient Hall is now a farmhouse; the village, which is well built, is situated on a lofty ridge commanding an extensive view. Tithe rent-charges have been awarded amounting to £271, payable in moieties to the rector, and Trinity College, Cambridge. Within the confines of the old Hall is an episcopal chapel, formerly a Presbyterian place of worship, where divine service is regularly performed.

HOUGHTON, HANGING, a hamlet, in the parish of LAMPORT, union of BRIKWORTH, hundred of OR-

LINGBURY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 8 miles (N.) from Northampton; containing 107 inhabitants. It consists of 1271 acres of a productive soil, and is situated on the road between Northampton and Harborough. Here was anciently a chapel.

HOUGHTON-IN-THE-HOLE (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of NORTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (S. W.) from Little Walsingham; containing 242 inhabitants. The parish comprises 973*a.* 3*r.* 11*p.*, of which nearly 869 acres are arable, 76 pasture, and 13 in plantations: the road from Fakenham to Walsingham runs through the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £148; patron and impropriator, the Rev. D. H. Lee Warner. The great tithes have been commuted for £182. 8., and the vicarial for £134. 7.; the glebe contains upwards of 5 acres. The church is chiefly in the early and decorated styles, and contains the remains of a beautifully carved screen, the lower compartments of which are ornamented with paintings of saints, &c. On the west side of the dale through which the river Stiffkey runs was a chapel, now a barn, supposed to have been an appendage to Walsingham Abbey.

HOUGHTON-LE-SIDE, a township, in the parish of GAINFORD, union of DARLINGTON, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Darlington; containing 130 inhabitants. The vill was a portion of the inheritance of the early lords of Raby, and was granted by Robert Fitz-Mildred to the Springs, of whom Sir John Spring was, in 1312, murdered in his manor-house here by Robert Lascelles, of Yorkshire. In 1403, the Nevills, of Raby, were still the superior lords; and in 1687 the freeholds were held by the families of Bellingham, Hobson, Denham, and Richmond. The township comprises 1031 acres, exclusively of 29 acres of waste land: the hamlet is situated on a lofty brow of limestone, to the north of Denton, and commands a full view over the vale of the Tees. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £84, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge, and the vicarial for £51.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING (*St. MICHAEL*), a town and parish, and the head of a union, in the N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Durham, and 266 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 16,833 inhabitants, of whom 2084 are in the town. This place, which takes its name from a family to whom it belonged soon after the Conquest, is one of the great manors of the see of Durham. It is beautifully situated in a luxuriant vale, sheltered on the north and east by a lofty chain of hills, and opening towards the south and west into an extensive and richly cultivated plain, interspersed with large tracts of majestic woods, and abounding with romantic scenery. The town has been increasing within the last twenty years, and contains numerous spacious and handsome houses, inhabited by opulent families; nearly in the centre of it is Houghton Hall, the ancient mansion of the family of Hutton, now extinct, a plain edifice of the 16th century, of which the exterior has been lately much improved. The trade arises chiefly from the numerous coal-mines in the neighbourhood; and nearly adjoining the place are an iron-foundry and forge, in which a large number of persons are employed.

A fair is held on the Sunday after New Michaelmas-day, and continues for the two following days, when there are horse-races and various other amusements. The seneschal of the Bishop of Durham holds a halmote court twice in the year, for the recovery of debts not amounting to 40*s.*; and petty-sessions for the division are held every alternate week by the county magistrates. The parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Wear, comprises the townships of South Bidick, Bourn-Moor, Cocken, Great and Little Eppleton, East and Middle Herrington, West Herrington, Hetton-le-Hole, Houghton-le-Spring, Moorhouse, Moorsley, Morton-Grange, Newbottle, Offerton, Painshaw, East and West Rainton, and Warden-Law. It contains about 14,600 acres, and in the township of Houghton are 1475*a.* 14*p.*; of the latter, 893 acres are arable, 554 grass-land, 10 wood, and 17 waste. Freestone and limestone are quarried; and coal of the best quality is sent in large quantities to the London market, where it commands the highest prices: the greater part is conveyed by railway to the ports of Sunderland and Seaham.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £124; net income, according to the return made in 1835, £2157; patron, the Bishop. The tithes of Houghton township have been commuted for £261, and the glebe consists of 343 acres. The church, situated in the centre of the town, is an ancient cruciform structure in the early and decorated English styles, with a massive central tower, which was originally only about half its present height. The nave is divided from the aisles by ranges of clustered columns; and from the area beneath the tower, which is supported on four massive clustered columns, lofty pointed arches lead into the transepts and the choir: the east and west windows, of five lights, are of large dimensions and of elegant design. In the south transept are, a recumbent effigy of an armed knight, and an altar-tomb to the memory of the venerable Bernard Gilpin, many years rector of the parish. It may be noticed as a singular instance of longevity connected with this church, that in the year 1841, the rector was in his 78th year, the clerk in his 80th, the sextoness in her 86th, and the youngest of the attendant officers in the 76th year of his age. At Painshaw, Hetton-le-Hole, and other places, are additional churches. There are meeting-houses for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

The Kepier Free Grammar school, situated at the north-east angle of the churchyard, was founded by letters-patent of Queen Elizabeth, in 1574, and endowed by Bernard Gilpin, and John Heath, Esq., of Kepier, near Durham, for the education of youth in the classics and higher departments of learning. The funds were augmented by Sir Geo. Wheler and the Rev. H. Bagshaw, subsequent rectors of the parish. The whole endowment, including a house with ample accommodation for 70 boarders, is now about £200 per annum; and attached to the school is an exhibition to any one of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham. Among the many eminent men educated in the establishment, over which the original founder himself, to a certain extent, presided, giving personal instruction in his own study to several of the pupils, have been Hugh Broughton, a distinguished Hebrew scholar, and Dr. George Carleton, Bishop of Chichester, the biographer

of Gilpin. The Blue-coat school was founded by the Rev. Sir George Wheler, who bequeathed for its endowment £600, which sum was invested in land, producing an income of £80 per annum. An hospital originally founded by Bernard Gilpin, for six aged people, was rebuilt and endowed by George Lilburne, Esq., and the Rev. George Davenport, formerly rector of the parish; the buildings are situated near the grammar school, and consist of a centre and two wings, each containing two tenements. The union workhouse is a substantial stone building: the union comprises 15 townships in the parish, and the township of Silksworth in the adjoining parish of Bishop-Wearmouth, and contains a population of 16,067. Dr. Samuel Ward, an eminent divine, and master of Sydney-Sussex College, Cambridge, who died in 1643, was a native of the parish.

HOUGHTON, LITTLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HARDINGSTONE, hundred of WYMMERSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Northampton; containing 566 inhabitants. This parish consists of 1626 acres, and is situated on the right bank of the navigable river Nene, and intersected by the road from Northampton to Bedford. The Peterborough railway also runs through. The living is a vicarage, with that of Brafield-on-the-Green annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 2.; net income, £285, derived from land; patron, Samuel Percival, Esq.; impropriator, the Rev. Christopher Smyth, the present vicar. The church is a very ancient edifice in the early English style, with a square tower. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Robert Ward in 1665 bequeathed £200, the interest to be appropriated to apprenticing children; and William Ward in 1673 assigned a rent-charge of £8, for the endowment of a school. The premises were rebuilt at the expense of the late Christopher Smyth, who added £13 per annum to the endowment, on condition that the master should teach eight boys of Little Houghton, four of Great Houghton, and eight of Brafield.

HOUGHTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of LONG HOUGHTON, union of ALNWICK, S. division of BAMBROUGH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Alnwick; containing, with the hamlet of Little Mill, 136 inhabitants. It is situated to the west of Howick Park, and about two miles north-west of the village of Long Houghton. Coal was wrought here upwards of a century ago, and more recently a species of coal adapted for lime-kilns; but the works have been long discontinued. Lead is found in small quantities.

HOUGHTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of DARFIELD, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Barnsley; containing 108 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1100 acres: the village is situated on an acclivity, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. Rent-charges amounting to £157 have been awarded in lieu of tithes.

HOUGHTON, LONG (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of ALNWICK, S. division of BAMBROUGH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Little Houghton and Boulmer with Seaton-House, 772 inhabitants, of whom 483 are in the township of Long Houghton, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Alnwick. The parish comprises 3835 acres by computation:

the soil is generally a strong loam; the surface is diversified with hills. Coal, whinstone, and lime are obtained. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 4.; net income, £162; patron, the Duke of Northumberland; impropriators, Earl Grey, and James Murray and W. Hindmarsh, Esqrs. The church, a plain structure, has a fine old tower with a beautiful Norman arch. A little westward of the village, is a romantic eminence called Ratcheugh Cray.

HOUGHTON, NEW, or HOUGHTON-BY-HARPLEY (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Rougham; containing 303 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1495 acres, of which about 715 are arable, 30 pasture, and the rest comprehended within the park and plantations of Houghton Hall, the seat of the Marquess of Cholmondeley, situated on a gentle eminence. This mansion, which is one of the finest in the county, was begun by Sir Robert Walpole, in 1722, and finished in 1735, and is a magnificent structure of freestone, consisting of two principal fronts, connected with their respective wings by balustraded colonnades: the interior contains numerous apartments splendidly fitted up, and a large collection of statues and paintings of the first order. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; patron and impropriator, the Marquess: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £108. 17., and the glebe contains 4 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style; in the nave is an ancient stone coffin, on the lid of which is sculptured, in bas-relief, a priest in full dress.

HOUGHTON-ON-THE-HILL (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Leicester; containing 451 inhabitants. This parish, according to the award at the time of the inclosure act, in 1765, comprises 1800 acres, of which the greater portion is pasture, and the remainder good arable land; the soil is a stiff clay, resting in some parts on gravel, and the grounds are watered by numerous small streams. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £262; patron, T. Freer, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1765; the glebe altogether comprises 180 acres, with a house. The church is of the Norman style, and contains a piscina, and a font of very large dimensions. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

HOUGHTON-ON-THE-HILL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Watton; containing 41 inhabitants. It comprises 601a. 29p., of which 458 acres are arable, and 92 pasture and meadow. The living is a rectory, united to that of North Pickenham, and valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 9. The church is an ancient structure with a tower, and is situated on an eminence.

HOUGHTON-REGIS (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of LUTON, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N.) from Dunstable; containing 1661 inhabitants. This place, as its name imports, was formerly held in royal demesne. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 3. 4.; net income, £212; patron, the Duke of Bedford; impropriator, H. Brandreth, Esq.: the tithes were commuted

for land and a money payment in 1796. The church contains an ancient monument with the figure of a man in armour, beneath a highly decorated arch, in the early English style. A school was endowed in 1654, by Thomas Whitehead, with an estate and £250.

HOUGHTON, WEST, a chapelry, in the parish of DEANE, union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Bolton, on the road to Wigan; containing 4527 inhabitants. From the period of the Reformation, when the possessions of the abbey of Cockersand were confiscated, the manor of West Houghton has been in the hands of the king; and Lord Skelmersdale now holds it in fee from the crown, receiving the small chief-rents. The chapelry comprises 4460 acres, of which the surface is level but elevated, and the soil a heavy clay: several collieries are in operation. The population is chiefly engaged in the hand-loom weaving of silk, and muslins and jaconets. The cotton-mill of Peter Ditchfield, Esq., employs 250 hands; it stands on the site of one of the first power-loom factories ever established, built by Messrs. Wroe and Duncuft in 1812, and destroyed by the Luddites in the same year. The fate of this early factory presents a feature somewhat remarkable in the history of the cotton manufacture. The outrages of the Luddites in Nottingham and Yorkshire occurring at that period, rendered it an unpropitious time for the introduction of machinery; and when the attacks upon obnoxious property of this description extended to this neighbourhood, Messrs. Wroe and Duncuft's factory was burnt to the ground. Their violence, however, had not the effect that the incendiaries anticipated. On the contrary, the manufacture, by power-loom process, was transferred to the then almost unknown locality of Stalybridge, where new works continually sprang up, and caused the prosperity of that place. An episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, existed in West Houghton in 1662, when it had a roof of thatch, and stood in the midst of moors; the edifice was rebuilt in 1731, under the patronage of the vicar of Deane, and is now dedicated to St. Mary. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Vicar. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends. A school was built by subscription in 1742, and enlarged in 1784; the income is about £20 per annum. In this township, at a place called Drake-Lane brook, is a strong sulphureous spring.

HOUND (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SOUTH STONEHAM, hundred of MANSBRIDGE, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Southampton; containing, with the chapelry of Bursledon, and the tythings of Netley and Sholing, 1008 inhabitants, of whom 127 are in the tything of Hound with Satchell. The parish is situated on the verge of Southampton Water, and comprises by computation 3662a. 2r. 10p. About 485 acres, called Netley-Grange, are tithe-free; of the rest 1440 are arable, 256 meadow and pasture, 335 woodland, and about 1100 acres common, over which all the tenants of the manor of Hound have an unlimited right of pasturage. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 4. 7.; patrons and impropiators, the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College. The great tithes have been commuted for £345. 6. 8., and the vicarial for £172. 13. 4.; the glebe contains nearly

15 acres. There is a chapel of ease at Bursledon. At a short distance from the bank of the Southampton Water, and surrounded by well-wooded and gently-rising grounds, are the celebrated ruins of Netley Abbey, founded in 1239, for monks of the Cistercian order, and the revenue of which was valued at the Dissolution at £160. 2. 9. The site and remains were granted to the Marquess of Winchester, and in 1560 Queen Elizabeth was entertained within the walls by the Earl of Hertford, its proprietor at that time. The remains of the chapel, which is cruciform, are particularly beautiful: here is also an ancient crypt, commonly called the Abbot's Kitchen; and the other ruins are, parts of the chapter-house and refectory, the richly ornamented east window, with a circular compartment, an arch of the west window mantled with ivy, and the south transept. Near the abbey, are the remains of a small fort called Netley Castle, erected by Henry VIII.

HOUNDSTONE, a hamlet, in the parish of BRIMPTON, union of YEOVIL, hundred of STONE, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 33 inhabitants.

HOUNDSTREET, a hamlet, in the parish of MARKSBURY, union and hundred of KEYNSHAM, E. division of the county of SOMERSET, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Pensford; containing 50 inhabitants.

HOUNSLOW, a district chapelry, and formerly a market-town, partly in the parish of ISLEWORTH, but chiefly in that of HESTON, union of BRENTFORD, hundred of ISLEWORTH, county of MIDDLESEX, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from London; containing 3097 inhabitants, of whom 1666 are in the Isleworth portion. This place, anciently called *Hundeslawe*, is situated on the principal road to the west of England, and consists chiefly of a long street, extending from east to west, irregularly paved, and lighted with gas; the inhabitants are well supplied with water. A priory of friars, of the order of the Holy Trinity, was founded here in the thirteenth century, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £80. 15. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$. In 1296, a charter was granted to the prior for a market on Thursday, and an annual fair; the former has been long discontinued, but fairs are held on Trinity Monday and Tuesday, and the Monday following Michaelmas-day, for the sale of horses, cattle, &c. Adjoining the town, on the west, was formerly an extensive heath, the site of ancient encampments, and at different periods a military station, or place of rendezvous for troops, especially in the reigns of Charles I. and James II. On this heath are barracks for cavalry, which afford accommodation for 360 men with their horses. The heath has been inclosed, in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in the 53rd of George III., since which many buildings have been erected here. About two miles to the south-west of Hounslow are the extensive gunpowder-mills of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, which have been very much improved within the last few years, and where a curious pump, worked by wind-sails, raises from thirty to fifty tons of water in a minute. Here are also another gunpowder-mill, and a mill for dressing flax. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £125; patron, the Bishop of London. The ancient chapel of the priory, which, after the Reformation, was used as a chapel of ease to Heston, was taken down, and the erection of a new church on its site was completed in Dec. 1829, at an expense of £5310, defrayed partly by the Parliamentary Commissioners, and

partly by subscription ; it is a fine edifice, in the later English style, with two turrets surmounted by dwarf spires. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

HOUSHAM, a township, in the parish of CADNEY, union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, S. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from the town of Glandford-Brigg ; containing 263 inhabitants.

HOVE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of STEYNING, hundred of PRESTON, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX ; adjoining the town of Brighton on the west, and containing 2509 inhabitants. This place till lately constituted the endowment of two prebends in the cathedral of Chichester, called respectively Hova Ecclesia and Hova Villa. The village was of considerable extent for a long time subsequently to the Norman Conquest, but is now almost swallowed up by the encroachments of the sea, though it still has a few fishing-boats, bathing-machines, and lodging-houses. A portion of the more respectable part of Brighton, including Adelaide-crescent, Brunswick-terrace, and Brunswick-square, is in the parish. The road from Brighton to Portsmouth, and a branch of the London and Brighton railway, pass through the parish, which comprises 2500 acres, whereof 30 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage not in charge, united to that of Preston : the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £220, and the vicarial for £93. 10. ; there are nearly 2 acres of glebe. The church is a modern edifice. In the Brighton part of the parish is a chapel dedicated to St. Andrew, containing 500 sittings : the living is in the gift of the Proprietors.

HOVERINGHAM (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, Southwell division of the wapentake of THURGARTON and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 5 miles (S.) from Southwell ; containing 398 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy ; income, £60 : patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church has a Norman porch.

HOVETON (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of TUNSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Norwich ; containing 317 inhabitants. It comprises 1541 acres, whereof 96 are waste or common ; 123 acres form a lake, through which runs the river Bure, which bounds the parish on the south. Hoveton House is a handsome brick mansion with Grecian pilasters, situated in a well-wooded park. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to the vicarage of Hoveton St. Peter : the tithes have been commuted for £327. The church is chiefly in the later English style, and contains some neat memorials to the Blofeld family.

HOVETON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of TUNSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 10 miles (N. E. by N.) from Norwich ; containing 137 inhabitants. The parish comprises 945 acres, of which 45 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the living of Hoveton St. John united ; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Norwich : the great tithes have been commuted for £220, and the vicarial for £120. The church is a small edifice of brick, erected in 1624, and has several handsome monuments.

HOVINGHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MALTON ; comprising the township of Scackleton, in the wapentake of BULMER, and the townships of Aryholme with Howthorpe, Coulton, Fryton, South Holme, Hovingham, East Ness, and Wath, in that of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK ; the whole containing 1277 inhabitants, of whom 681 are in the township of Hovingham, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Malton. The parish comprises by computation 8000 acres, of which the surface is hilly, and the high grounds command extensive and richly varied prospects reaching along the vale of Ryedale, and terminating to the east in the hills near Scarborough ; the lands are chiefly the property of the Earl of Carlisle and Sir Wm. Worsley, Bart. The village is beautifully situated, and the scenery around it richly wooded. The living is a perpetual curacy ; net income, £97 ; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Carlisle. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school was endowed with £20 per annum by Mrs. Arthington in 1716, and £200 from the Rev. James Graves in 1804. In a field about one mile from the village are three springs of sulphureous, chalybeate, and clear water, respectively ; the medicinal properties of the first have attracted many visitors. In 1745, a Roman hypocaust and bath, with a piece of tessellated pavement, were discovered, and near the bath some coins from Antoninus Pius to Constantine. On the side of an adjoining hill is a breastwork, supposed to be Roman.

HOWARD, CASTLE.—See HENDERSKELF.

HOW-BOUND, a township, in the parish of CASTLE-SOWERBY, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Hesket-Newmarket ; containing 242 inhabitants. On the summit of How Hill is an inclosure surrounded by a mound of stone and earth, and crowned with several oaks.

HOW-CAPLE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ROSS, hundred of GREYTREE, county of HEREFORD, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Ross ; containing 140 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by the navigable river Wye, and intersected by the road from Ross to Hereford, comprises 1016a. 28p., whereof 726 acres are arable, 166 pasture, 73 woodland, and 38 water and waste. The soil is light, and rather sandy ; good wheat, barley, and turnips are produced, and a considerable quantity of cider is made. There are some quarries of stone fit for the roads. The living is a rectory, with that of Sollers-Hope united, valued in the king's books at £9 ; net income, £344 ; patron, E. W. W. Pendarves, Esq. The tithes of How-Caple have been commuted for £188, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The church, situated on an eminence overlooking the Wye, is a plain substantial structure in the later English style, with a tower crowned by pinnacles ; the chancel is of earlier date : there are several monuments to the Gregory family.

HOWDEN (*St. PETER*), a parish and market-town, and the head of a union, in the wapentake of HOWDEN-SHIRE, E. riding of YORK ; comprising the chapelries of Barmby-on-the-Marsh and Laxton, and the townships of Asselby, Balkholme, Belby, Cotness, Howden, Kilpin, Knedlington, Metham, Saltmarsh, Skelton, Thorpe, and Yorkfleet ; and containing 4680 inhabitants, of whom 2332 are in the town, 21 miles (S. E. by S.) from York, and 184 (N. by W.) from London. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, was distinguished for its col-

legiate establishment, founded by Robert, Bishop of Durham, in 1266, for Secular clerks, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Cuthbert; there were originally five prebends, to which a sixth was subsequently added: the aggregate revenue, at the Dissolution, was £101. 18. A palace was erected here in the fourteenth century, by Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, as a summer residence for the prelates of that see; the remains of which have been converted into farm buildings. The town is pleasantly situated in a richly-cultivated and level tract of country, about a mile north of the river Ouse: the houses are in general built of brick; the streets are well paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. There is an excellent ferry over the river at Howdenkike; and about a mile from the town, on the north side, is a station of the Hull and Selby railway. The market is on Saturday, and on every alternate Tuesday is a market for cattle. On April 15th, 16th, and 17th, is a fair for horses and cattle, when the great agricultural meeting takes place; and on the 26th of Sept. is a show for horses, which continues six days, and is perhaps the largest in the kingdom: a fair for cattle and all kinds of wares is held on the 2nd and 3rd of October. Courts leet and baron are held occasionally, in a room belonging to the ancient episcopal palace; and there is a county debt-court, established in 1847, whose powers extend over the registration-district of Howden.

The LIVING is a vicarage not in charge, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £150; impropiators, several proprietors. The church, formerly collegiate, is a spacious and stately cruciform structure, partly in the early but principally in the decorated English style, with a lofty embattled tower rising from the intersection, the upper part of which, raised by Bishop Skirlaw, is later English. The west front of the church is of bold and simple character, and a fine composition; and the east end, one of the richest specimens of the decorated style in the kingdom, has been made secure, and preserved from further dilapidation, at a cost of £280, raised by subscription: three splendid windows of stained glass have been inserted, bearing the arms of the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Ripon, Lords Howden, Wenlock, Hotham, and Galway, and several landed proprietors in the parish who contributed towards the expense; in one of the chantries, also, P. Saltmarsh, Esq. has introduced two beautiful stained-glass windows. The chancel having fallen into decay, the nave was fitted up for the performance of divine service in 1636; the roof is supported by finely clustered columns and pointed arches. The chapter-house is a superb octagonal edifice, inferior only in dimensions to the chapter-house at York; it contains 30 canopied stalls richly ornamented with tabernacle work, exhibiting great perfection in the principal details. At Barmby and Laxton are incumbencies in the Vicar's gift. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Sandemanians. A free school is supported by a bequest from Robert Jefferson, Esq., and others, of about £30 per annum; and some considerable benefactions have been made for other charitable purposes. The poor-law union of Howden comprises 40 parishes or places, and contains a population of 14,265.

HOWDEN-PANS, a township, in the parish of WALLSEND, union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE

ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from North Shields; containing 1296 inhabitants. The village is situated on the north bank of the river Tyne, at the foot of some lofty eminences. Glass-works were in operation in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and afterwards numerous salt-pans; but at present the inhabitants are chiefly employed in a colliery, and in the extensive ship-yards and docks of Messrs. Straker and Lowe, who build vessels of every size, and generally employ from 300 to 350 men: here was built one of the last 44-gun ships, of two decks, called the *Argo*. There is a brewery and malting establishment; also a paint manufactory. The Newcastle and North Shields railway has a station near. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans.

HOWE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LONDON and CLAVERING, hundred of CLAVERING, though locally in that of HENSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Norwich; containing 92 inhabitants. It comprises 757 acres, the chief part arable. The living is a discharged rectory, with the rectory of Little Poringland united in 1728, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Mrs. Wheeler: the tithes of the united parishes have been commuted for £350. 6., and the glebe consists of 55 acres.

HOWE, a township, in the parish of PICKHILL, union of THIRSK, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Thirsk; containing 35 inhabitants. It is situated in Swaledale, and comprises an area of 385a. 2r. 6p.; the road from Skipton to Thirsk passes on the south-east. The tithes have been commuted for £134.

HOWELL (*St. OSWALD*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Sleaford; containing 72 inhabitants. The parish is situated at the edge of the fenny districts, and comprises by computation 1400 acres, nearly two-fifths of which are fen: there are some remains of an ancient hall, the seat of the Dymoke family. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10.; net income, £124; patrons, H. Machin, Esq., and others: the glebe comprises $28\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church has Norman portions, with insertions in the early and decorated English styles: the font is in the later style. A spring here, during the coldest seasons, maintains a constant temperature of 50° Fahrenheit. There are several moats and mounds.

HOWGILL, a chapelry, in the parish of SEDBERGH, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EW-CROSS, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Sedbergh. This district, comprising the hamlets of Howgill and Bland, is situated between the Howgill Fells, the height of which is 2320 feet, and the river Lune, which separates it from Firbank, in Westmorland. The scenery is mountainous and wild. The North-Western railway passes through. A chapel was built here by Mr. John Robinson, an inhabitant, in 1685, and was rebuilt on a new site, and a burial-ground attached to it, in 1838, at an expense of £570, raised by voluntary subscription, towards which the Incorporated Society contributed £50, and Trinity College, Cambridge, £30; it is a neat building in the early English style. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Sedbergh, and has an income of £80. A school was built and endowed by Mr. Robinson, the master of which has

a salary of about £40, including the school fees; and Mr. Robinson also bequeathed £100, of which he appropriated the interest to be divided amongst the poor.

HOWGRAVE, a township, in the parish of KIRKLINGTON, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Thirsk; containing 27 inhabitants. This place, anciently a constablewick or grave-ship, was until lately united with Sutton, and with that township comprised 660 acres. It is situated in a mountainous district, west of the Leeming-Lane.

HOWGRAVE, with NUNWICK, a township, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N.) from Ripon; containing 35 inhabitants.

HOWICK, a township, in the parish of PENWORTHAM, union of PRESTON, hundred of LEYLAND, N. division of LANCASHIRE, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Preston, on the road to Ormskirk and Liverpool; containing 125 inhabitants. This township belonged to the abbey of Evesham; it appears from the chartulary of that house, that Sir Albert Bussel gave the land of Howick for twenty-eight shillings to four brethren, who transferred it to the abbey. Anterior to the reign of Henry III. the place gave name to a family. The manor seems to have belonged to the Heskeths in Henry VIII.'s reign, and also in that of James I.; Howick Lodge, a mansion in the Elizabethan style, is now the seat and property of Thomas Norris, Esq. The township comprises 749 acres, of which 189 are common or waste. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £44. 11. 7., and those of the incumbent of Penwortham for £2. 15. A school was built in 1729 by Christopher Walton and others, of which the net income is £29. 5.; it is further aided by the trustees of Hutton's school.

HOWICK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union and division of CHEPSTOW, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Chepstow; containing 36 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Chepstow to Abergavenny. The tithes have been commuted for £29. 14. 5., and belong to the Duke of Beaufort.

HOWICK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ALNWICK, S. division of BAMBROUGH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Alnwick; containing 242 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1620 acres, and is bounded on the east by the North Sea, the coast of which is lined with rocks of dreary and rugged aspect, with the exception of part of the shore, where is a quarry of freestone, whose eastern bank is worn by the action of the waves into caverns of romantic form. The soil is mostly a strong rich loam, on a retentive clay or marl, and the surface is generally flat. Howick Hall, the seat of Earl Grey, is a noble mansion, of stone raised from the quarry above noticed; it consists of a centre and two wings, and is pleasantly situated in an extensive park, comprehending a variety of scenery, and ornamented with thriving plantations. A fine trout stream, called Howick Bourne, over which is a bridge, skirts the lawn in front of the Hall, to the east of which is an artificial lake covering five acres, and well stored with fish. Coal has been found in the parish, and mines were formerly worked, but the produce was insufficient to remunerate the labour and expense, and they have remained undisturbed for many years. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop of Durham:

the tithes have been commuted for £317, and the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church, situated in the pleasure-grounds of the Hall, at a small distance from the mansion, was rebuilt in 1746, at the expense of Sir Harry Grey, Bart. A school, founded and built by the first Sir H. Grey, has been endowed by the family. On the eastern side of Howick Park are the remains of a Roman encampment, where, more than half a century since, spears, swords, coins, and gold rings were discovered; and in the vicinity have been found several large urns. Howick confers the inferior title of Viscount upon the family of Grey.

HOWSHAM, a township, in the parish of SCRAYINGHAM, union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Whitwell, and 11 (N. E.) from York; containing 219 inhabitants. The township is situated on the banks of the navigable river Derwent, and comprises about 2000 acres by computation. Limestone is quarried for building, and for burning into lime. The Hall is a fine mansion in the Elizabethan style, surrounded by rich plantations, and commanding a beautiful view of the vale.

HOWTELL, a township, in the parish of KIRK-NEWTON, union, and W. division of the ward, of GLENDALE, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Wooler; containing 191 inhabitants. It lies between two tributary streams of the river Beaumont, and about two miles and a half north-west from the village of Kirk-Newton.

HOXNE (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of HOXNE, E. division of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Eye; containing 1333 inhabitants. This place was memorable for the barbarous murder of Edmund, King of the East Angles, who, after an unsuccessful battle with the Danes at Thetford, had taken shelter in a wood in this parish, where he lay for some time concealed, till, being discovered by the glitter of his spurs, he was given up to his pursuers, by whom he was fastened to a tree, and shot to death by archers. A chapel was erected over his remains here, which, on the removal of the remains to the town of Bury St. Edmund's, was converted into a priory for Benedictine monks, and became a cell to the abbey of Norwich; it continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £18. 10., and the site and demesne were afterwards granted to Sir Richard Gresham, Knt. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Waveney, and comprises by measurement 4224 acres; the surface is varied, and the scenery, generally of pleasing character, is in some parts beautifully picturesque. Hoxne Hall, for many generations the residence of the Maynard family, and now the seat of Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., by whom it has been converted into a splendid mansion, forms, with its tastefully embellished demesne, an interesting feature in the landscape. Petty-sessions for the division are held monthly. The living is a vicarage, with that of Denham annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 3. 9.; appropriator of Hoxne, the Bishop of Norwich; patron, and impropriator of Denham, Sir E. Kerrison. The tithes of the parish have been commuted for £784. 5. payable to the Bishop, and £400 to the vicar; the glebe consists of 22 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the interior is well arranged, and an organ has been erected

at the expense of Sir Edward. In the north aisle is a monument, with a group of figures finely sculptured in marble, to the memory of Sir Thomas Maynard, erected in 1742, by Christopher Stanley, Esq. A school, now in union with the National Society, was founded and endowed by Lord Maynard, in 1761; and lands producing £80 per annum have been bequeathed to the poor. The union of Hoxne comprises 24 parishes or places, and contains a population of 15,797.

HOXTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a district parish, in the union of SHOREDITCH, Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, half a mile (N. E.) from London. This place, originally a hamlet in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, having become an extensive and populous district, was constituted a parish by act of parliament in 1830. It is divided into the Old Town and New Town; the former containing a number of ancient and spacious houses, many of which have fallen into decay, and some have been converted into private lunatic asylums: the New Town consists of numerous well-formed streets and neat ranges of modern buildings, occasionally interspersed with cottages; it is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The principal manufactories are for machinery of various kinds, pins, vinegar, &c.: there is an extensive saw-mill; and on the banks of the Regent's canal, which passes through the northern part of the parish, are lime and coal wharfs.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £450; patron, the Archdeacon of London. The church was erected in 1826, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £13,000, and is a handsome edifice of light brick, with a cornice and ornaments of stone, and a steeple consisting of successive stages of campanile turrets crowned by a dome. A church, called Christ Church, was erected in the New North Road, by means of the Bishop of London's fund, and was consecrated June 22nd, 1839; it is a neat building in the early Norman style, and contains 1200 sittings, nearly half of which are free. A district has been assigned to it, and the living has been augmented to £400 per annum out of the Canonry and Prebend Suspension Fund; patron, the Bishop. A third church was completed, in Hoxton New Town, in 1847; it is a neat edifice of Kentish rag-stone in the pointed style, with a spire. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Methodists of the New Connexion; and the ancient cemetery of the Jews is in the parish. *Viscountess Lumley* founded and endowed almshouses for six aged persons, which were rebuilt in 1822. The *Haberdashers'* almshouses were founded in 1692, by Robert Aske, who endowed them with estates for the support of 20 poor members of that company, and for the maintenance and education of 20 boys, sons of freemen of the company; the old buildings were taken down in 1825, and the present handsome structure erected on the site. The premises occupy three sides of a quadrangular area, and contain a chapel with a portico of the Grecian-Doric order, having near it apartments for the chaplain and schoolmaster, a schoolroom and dormitory for the boys, and domestic offices; the wings, in front of which is a colonnade, are appropriated to the aged men, who have each a separate house, and are in other respects comfortably provided for. *William Fuller, Esq.*, in 1795, founded and endowed almshouses for twelve aged

women, and by additional endowments accommodation is now afforded for twenty-eight. Almshouses near Gloucester-terrace were founded in 1749, by *Mrs. Mary Westby*, who endowed them for ten aged women.

HOYLAKE.—See MEOLSE, LITTLE.

HOYLAND, HIGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from Wakefield; containing, with the township of West Clayton, and part of the township of Cumberworth, 2757 inhabitants, of whom 272 are in the township of High Hoyland. This parish, which is the property of T. Wentworth Beaumont, Esq., comprises by admeasurement 2360 acres, whereof about 300 are woodland and plantations, and the remainder arable and pasture in nearly equal portions; several hundred acres are in Bretton Park. Coal of very fine quality is wrought. The village is situated on the brow of a lofty range of hills, commanding most extensive and richly diversified prospects. The living is a discharged rectory, formerly in mediety, but now united, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 8., and in the gift of Mr. Beaumont: the glebe contains 100 acres, with a good house. The church is a neat edifice, with a handsome tower, and forms an excellent landmark, being seen at the distance of several miles. A district church has been erected at Scisset. A national school is supported, partly by an endowment of £20 per annum.

HOYLAND, UPPER and LOWER, a chapelry, in the parish of WATH-UPON-DEARNE, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Barnsley; containing 2597 inhabitants. The chapelry is situated on the road from Barnsley to Sheffield, and comprises 2008a. 1r. 1p., of which 806 acres are arable, 955 grass-land, 117 wood, 95 in homesteads and orchards, and 34 canal; it is principally the property of Earl Fitzwilliam, who is lord of the manor. The substratum abounds with coal and ironstone, of the former of which three mines are in operation; and in the neighbourhood are the extensive iron-works called Milton Furnace: the manufacture of nails is also carried on to a great extent. The village is beautifully situated, and the surrounding scenery is picturesque. The Dearne and Dove canal, which passes the border of the chapelry, affords facility of conveyance. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Earl Fitzwilliam; net income, £150. The chapel, which was built towards the close of the last century, by Mr. Townsend and his sisters, was taken down in 1830, and a new one, dedicated to St. Peter, erected on its site, at an expense of £1976, of which £1000 were a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners; it is in the later English style, with an embattled tower surmounted by a spire. A church built by the Earl Fitzwilliam, at Elsecar, in the township, was consecrated in 1843. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

HOYLAND-SWAIN, a township, in the parish of SILKSTONE, union of WORTLEY, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (N. E.) from Penistone; containing 713 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2050 acres: the village consists chiefly of scattered houses, irregularly built, and the inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of nails. There is a place of worship for Methodists of the New Connexion.

HUBBERHOLME, a chapelry, in the parish of **ARNCLIFFE**, union of **SKIPTON**, E. and W. divisions of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWGROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, 14 miles (N. E. by N.) from **Settle**; containing 455 inhabitants. This district consists of the townships of **Buckden** and **Hawswick**, and is situated on the river **Wharfe**, over which is a substantial bridge of stone, and in the valley of **Langstrothdale**. It comprises principally meadow, pasture, and wood, with only a few acres of arable land. The surface is boldly varied, rising in some parts into gentle undulations, and in others into abruptly precipitous heights of mountainous elevation; the scenery is richly embellished with woodlands and plantations, and enlivened by frequent cascades descending from the hills. In the bottom of the vale the soil is fertile, but in the upland districts chiefly peat-moss, and there are tracts of moor, covered with furze, and abounding with grouse and other game. The principal substrata are coal, limestone, and freestone: there are some mines of coal in operation, of inferior quality; and the freestone, which is good for building, is also quarried. Lead-ore is found in the mountains, and appears to have been formerly wrought to a considerable extent; at present there is only one mine worked. The chapel, dedicated to **St. Michael**, is a very ancient structure in the Norman style, of which it retains numerous interesting details; the roodloft of carved oak, and an octagonal stone font, on which are human faces and various devices not inelegantly sculptured, are in excellent preservation. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of **Arncliffe**; net income, £80; impropriators, the Master and Fellows of **University College, Oxford**. There is a place of worship in the village for Wesleyans. A burial-ground called the **Sepulchre**, once belonging to the Society of Friends, but now disused, is situated on an eminence.

HUBY, a township, in the parish of **SUTTON-ON-THE-FOREST**, union of **EASINGWOLD**, wapentake of **BULMER**, N. riding of **YORK**, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from **York**; containing 556 inhabitants. The township comprises about 4790 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £32. 19. payable to an impropriator, and £362. 1. 5. to the rector, who has also a glebe of 31 acres. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans.

HUCCLECOTE, a hamlet, in the parish of **CHURCH-DOWN**, union of **GLOUCESTER**, Upper division of the hundred of **DUDSTONE** and **KING'S-BARTON**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from the city of **Gloucester**; containing 455 inhabitants.

HUCKING (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of **HOLLINGBOURNE**, hundred of **EYHORNE**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, 5 miles (E. by N.) from **Maidstone**; containing 117 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1188 acres, of which about 240 are pasture, 330 wood, and the rest arable. The village stands on the ridge of a line of chalk hills, and was anciently called *Honkynges*, from its elevated situation. The living is annexed to the vicarage of **Hollingbourne**: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £140, and the vicarial for £70.

HUCKLOW, GREAT, a hamlet, in the parish of **HOPE**, union of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from the town of **Tideswell**; containing 242 inhabitants.

There are places of worship for Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Unitarians.

HUCKLOW, LITTLE, a liberty, in the parish of **HOPE**, union of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from **Tideswell**; containing 218 inhabitants.

HUCKNALL-UNDER-HUTHWAITE, a hamlet, in the parish of **SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD**, union of **MANSFIELD**, N. division of the wapentake of **Broxtow** and of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 5 miles (W. by S.) from **Mansfield**; containing 887 inhabitants. It comprises 800 acres of land. Here is an extensive colliery; and many of the inhabitants are engaged in frame-work knitting. The village is one mile and a half west-north-west of that of **Sutton**. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship.

HUCKNALL-TORKARD (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of **BASFORD**, N. division of the wapentake of **Broxtow** and of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Nottingham**; containing 2680 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3500 acres, according to the award under an act of inclosure: limestone of good quality is quarried for burning into lime. Frame-work knitting is carried on to a considerable extent, and great quantities of stockings are made. The village, consisting of one long street, is indifferently built. The river **Leen** flows past the eastern boundary of the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £135; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Portland: the tithes were commuted for land in 1769. The church is an ancient edifice, containing several monuments to different members of the **Byron** family, lords of **Newstead Abbey**, about two miles distant. Here lie the remains of the late celebrated poet, who was interred here, on the 16th of July, 1824, in the family vault: in the chancel is a neat mural monument, with an appropriate inscription, to his memory, placed there by his lordship's sister, the Hon. **Augusta Mary Leigh**; and a book is kept in the church, wherein the names of several hundred visitors to the poet's tomb are entered. There is also a monument to his ancestor, **Richard, Lord Byron**, who, with seven brothers, faithfully served **Charles I.** during the civil war, and sustained great losses and hardships on account of loyalty to that monarch. The parish contains places of worship for General Baptists, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

HUDDERSFIELD, a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the Upper division of the wapentake of **AGBRIGG**, W. riding of **YORK**; comprising the chapelries or districts of **Golcar**, **Lindley**, **Longwood**, **Paddock**, **Scammonden**, **Slaithwaite**, and part of **Marsden**; and containing 38,454 inhabitants, of whom 25,068 are in the town, 40 miles (S. W.) from **York**, and 189 (N. N. W.) from **London**. This place, called in the **Domesday** survey *Odersfelt*, is supposed to have derived that name from **Oder**, one of the earliest of the Saxon settlers on the river **Colne**. Though in the immediate vicinity of the Roman station *Cambodunum*, and subsequently of the Saxon fortress of **Almondbury**, it seems to have remained undistinguished by any event of importance; and at the time of the Conquest is described as a barren waste. The first historical notice of the place occurs in a grant made in the year 1200, by **Colin de Dammeville**, to the monks of **Stanlaw**, of all

"his part of the mill of Huddersfield," which, together with other grants, he had received from Roger de Lacy; and in the 3rd year of the reign of Richard II., it appears that the privilege of free-warren in Huddersfield was bestowed upon the prior and canons of Nostel. The manor, which is within the honour of Pontefract, has, since the time of the Reformation, belonged to the Ramsden family, who, in the 23rd of Charles II., obtained for the inhabitants a weekly market, and whose descendant, Sir William Ramsden, Bart., is the present proprietor. The peculiar advantages the place derives from its copious river, and the abundance of coal in the immediate vicinity, led to the establishment of various works, and during the last century, it has been steadily increasing in manufacturing importance; within the last 30 years it has more than doubled its population, and it is at present one of the principal seats of the woollen manufacture in the county.

The town is situated on the summit and acclivities of an eminence, in the beautiful valley of the Colne, and on one of the great roads from Leeds to Manchester; the streets, many of which have been formed during the last few years, are regular and airy, and the houses are generally well built. A number of good houses and public buildings have been erected of the fine durable freestone raised from neighbouring quarries; and the numerous alterations that have taken place, by removing obstructions, and widening the principal thoroughfares and approaches, have given the town a handsome and attractive appearance. These improvements, which are still in progress, have been made under a local act, obtained in 1820, for lighting, watching, paving, and cleansing; the streets are well paved, and lighted with gas, from works established in 1821, which, being on a scale inadequate to the supply required, were rebuilt on a larger and more eligible plan, in 1824, at an expense of £10,000, raised by a proprietary of £20 shareholders. The inhabitants were formerly supplied with water from the Colne, by works originally constructed in 1743, but are now supplied with purer water from the springs of Longwood and Golear, to the west of the town, by works erected in 1827, at an expense of £10,000, and extended in 1847, at an expense of about £20,000. The subscription library was established in 1807, and has a collection of more than 5000 volumes. A scientific and mechanics' institute was formed in 1825, but not being well supported by the operative classes, it was discontinued after a few years, and a new institution, under the appellation of the Philosophical Society, was substituted, for which the present Philosophical Hall, a handsome building in the Grecian style, was erected in 1837, at an expense of £3150; it is 117 feet in length, and 60 feet in depth, and contains a valuable library, a museum, and a laboratory. A law library was established in 1829; and there are two public reading and news rooms, and a mechanics' institute of recent formation. About half a mile to the south is Lockwood Spa, the water of which is highly esteemed for its medicinal virtues. The environs of the town are remarkably pleasant, and abound with features of interest, and with picturesque and varied scenery.

The manufacture of woollens and fancy goods, which is carried on to a very great extent, both in the town and in the adjacent villages, consists of broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres, serges, and cords, shawls, waist-

coatings, and other fabrics of cotton, worsted, and silk, in various combinations, and of the most elegant patterns. For the better accommodation of the manufacturers and purchasers, a Cloth Hall was erected by Sir John Ramsden in 1765, and, from the great increase of business, enlarged by his son in 1780. The present Hall, which is two stories high, incloses a circular area 880 yards in circumference, divided into two semicircles by a range of building one story high, forming a diameter; and the semicircles are subdivided into streets of shops, or stalls. Above the entrance is a handsome cupola, with a clock and bell for regulating the opening and shutting of the Hall, which is wholly lighted from within the area, and on market-days is open from an early hour in the morning, for the transaction of business, till half past twelve, when it is closed till three o'clock, and again opened for the removal of the various articles exposed for sale. Some hundreds of manufacturers attend the Hall on the market-days, mostly from the country.

An act was passed in 1845, for the formation of a railway from the old Manchester and Leeds line at Kirk-Heaton, through Huddersfield, to Stalybridge: this new railway forms part of the direct communication between Leeds and Manchester. That portion of the line which reaches from Kirk-Heaton (or Cooper-Bridge) to Huddersfield was opened in the summer of 1847; it enters the town by a stupendous viaduct of 45 arches, and the station here is a commodious and handsome building, the first stone of which was laid by Earl Fitzwilliam, Oct. 9th, 1846. Another act was obtained in 1845 for a railway from Huddersfield to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway, at Penistone; it leaves the town by a grand viaduct over the meadows at Lockwood. Great facility is also afforded to the trade of the place by inland navigation, both to the east and west extremities of the country. The Ramsden canal, commencing at the King's Mills, close to the town, crosses the high road to Leeds, and, passing the Blackhouse-brook, near Deighton, forms a junction with the Calder, in the vicinity of Cooper-Bridge, opening a communication with Halifax, Wakefield, Leeds, York, and Hull. The Huddersfield canal, constructed under an act of parliament in 1794, joins the Ramsden canal, at the southern extremity of the town, and runs westward by Longwood, Slaithwaite, and Marsden. It passes through a tunnel 5450 yards in length, and in some parts at 220 yards below the surface, to within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Dob-Cross; and after crossing the river Tame in several of its windings, and approaching within a mile of Lydgate, it passes Mossley and Stalybridge, and unites with the Ashton and Oldham canal, near Ashton, whence there is communication by water from Liverpool. The market, which is plentifully supplied with corn, is on Tuesday: a customary market for provisions of all kinds is held on Saturday; and there is a large fair for cattle and horses on the 14th of May, numerously attended; also fairs on the 31st of March, and the 4th of October, but comparatively unimportant. The market-place is an extensive area, surrounded with good houses and shops, most of which have been rebuilt within the last fifty years. A constable and deputy constable are annually chosen by the inhabitants; and a very efficient police has been established by the commissioners under the general act for improving the town. The petty-sessions for the Upper

division of Agbrigg are held at the court-house, every Tuesday and Saturday: the powers of the county debt-court of Huddersfield, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Huddersfield. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the place was constituted an electoral borough, with the privilege of sending one member to the imperial parliament; the returning officer is annually appointed by the sheriff.

The parish comprises about 15,080 acres; the soil, originally indifferent, has been greatly improved, and the rural districts have been rendered fertile and productive, and yield abundant crops of the finest wheat, barley, and other grain. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 4.; net income, £500; patron and impropiator, Sir William Ramsden, Bart.: the greater part of the vicarial tithes was commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1786. A new vicarage-house, of which the first stone was laid in October, 1841, has been completed. The original church, a small ancient structure, founded and endowed by the Lacy family soon after the Conquest, was rebuilt in 1596, and again in 1836, upon a larger scale, by voluntary contributions; it is a very handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains 1620 sittings, of which 150 are free. *Trinity* district church, erected in 1819, by the late Benjamin H. Allen, Esq., of Greenhead, on his own land, at an expense of £12,000, to which he added £4000 for its endowment, is an elegant structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains 1500 sittings, whereof 500 are free: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Mrs. Davies; net income, £135. *St. Paul's* church, erected in 1831, on a site given by Sir J. Ramsden, at a cost of £5486, defrayed by the Parliamentary Commissioners, is in the early English style, with an embattled tower surmounted by a graceful spire, and contains 1200 sittings, of which 250 are free: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £200; patron, the Vicar of Huddersfield. *Christ Church*, situated on an eminence north of the town, named Woodhouse, and erected under a special act of parliament, in 1825, by John Whitacre, Esq., who gave the site, and £6000 towards the building and endowment, is a small cruciform edifice with a tower and spire, and contains 600 sittings, of which 100 are free: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Bishop of Ripon. There are churches at Slaithwaite and Scamonden or Deanhead, ancient chapelries in the parish, and also at Paddock, Lindley, Longwood, and Golcar; the patronage of each of which is in the Vicar. Two places of worship have been opened for Independents; one of them cost £6000, in 1835, and the other £6500, in 1845. Here are also two for Wesleyans, one of which was erected in 1819, at a cost of £8000; one for the Society of Friends; one each for Primitive Methodists and Methodists of the New Connexion; and a Roman Catholic chapel, erected in 1833. In several of the adjoining hamlets, are smaller meeting-houses.

The *Huddersfield Collegiate School* was established, on the principles of the Church of England, by a body of proprietors in shares of £21 each, in 1838. The patrons are, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Ripon, and the Earls of Harewood and Dartmouth; and the institution is under the direction of a president and council, the

Vicar of Huddersfield being the former, and has a principal, vice-principal, and the usual number of masters. The building is on a commanding eminence, to the left of the road leading to Bay-Hall, and convenient houses have been built by the council for the principal and vice-principal, the whole of the grounds comprising a site of about six acres. *Huddersfield College* was founded by a proprietary of gentlemen of various religious denominations, upon the plan of the schools attached to the London University College, and was opened on the 21st of January, 1839. The buildings, which are situated on an elevated and salubrious site on the Halifax road, were erected at an expense of £5000, and form a handsome structure of stone, in the later English style, occupying an area 108 feet square. In the centre is the grand hall, loftier than the surrounding buildings, with projecting turrets at the angles, and an embattled parapet crowned by pinnacles. The Dispensary, established in 1814, has been consolidated with the *Huddersfield and Upper Agbrigg Infirmary*, for which a spacious building, in the Grecian-Doric style, was erected in 1831, at an expense of nearly £5000, raised by subscription, and the profits of a sale of fancy articles; it is adapted to the reception of 40 in-patients, and attached are two acres of land, granted at a nominal rent, for 999 years, by Sir J. Ramsden. About 36 acres, called the *Dole Land*, were purchased for £200, the bequest of Thomas Armitage to the poor in 1647, and now produce £82 per annum, which sum, with the proceeds of various small benefactions, is distributed on St. Thomas' day, by the vicar and trustees, among such of the poor as do not receive parochial relief. The union comprises 34 townships and chapelries.

HUDDINGTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of DROITWICH, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Droitwich; containing 122 inhabitants. The parish consists of 941a. 1r. 22p. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £56; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Shrewsbury, who owns the entire parish. The church is a stone edifice, containing 72 sittings. There are remains of an ancient court-house, formerly the residence of the Wintour family, two of whom were implicated in the Gunpowder plot, and executed: in the interior are two fine specimens of wood-carved mantel-pieces of that period.

HUDDLESTON, with LUMBY, a township, in the parish of SHERBURN, Upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of York, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Ferry-Bridge; containing 247 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1320 acres: at the inclosure in 1794, an allotment was awarded in lieu of tithes. The York and North Midland railway passes through, and a curved branch of a mile and a quarter joins the Leeds and Selby railway. The hamlet of Huddleston lies one mile west, and Lumby two miles south, of the village of Sherburn. Huddleston Hall, the ancient seat of the Huddleston family, is now a farmhouse. Here is a quarry of fine stone which, although soft at first, acquires considerable hardness by exposure to the atmosphere: the chapel of Henry VII., in Westminster Abbey, was partly built of it.

HUDNALL, a hamlet, in the parish of EDDLESBOROUGH, poor-law union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hun-

dred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM; containing 92 inhabitants.

HUDSWELL, a chapelry, in the parish of CATTERICK, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of HANGWEST, N. riding of YORK, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Richmond; containing 258 inhabitants. This township is situated on the banks of the Swale, and comprises 1239 acres, whereof 130 are common or waste. Its scenery is enriched with wooded acclivities, interspersed with rocky ridges of limestone; and the river, winding along the valley to which it gives name, imparts a lively and pleasing aspect: the higher grounds command some diversified prospects, and the view from the churchyard is one of the finest in the district of Richmondshire. The soil is generally clayey, and a considerable portion of the chapelry is moorland. The village is on the road leading to Reeth and Leyburn, and at no great distance from the river. The chapel contains a piscina, apparently of great antiquity; the number of sittings is 100. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Catterick; net income, £80. A national school is supported by subscription, and by the proceeds of an allotment of waste on the inclosure of the moors, amounting to £16 per annum. On the lands of Huds- well-Grange, about half a mile to the south of the village, is a mineral spring, the water of which is im- pregnated with sulphur and magnesia.

HUGGATE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapen- take of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Pocklington; containing 462 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the Wolds, and comprises by mea- surement 7000 acres, of which nearly the whole is good arable land in a high state of cultivation. Its surface is generally undulated, and interspersed with deep dales; the soil is a chalky loam, resting on a bed of chalk, occasionally mixed with flint. The village, standing on an abrupt acclivity of the Wolds, consists of numerous scattered houses; the inhabitants are supplied with water from a well 348 feet in depth. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been com- muted partly for a money payment, and partly for land; net income, £449. The church is a handsome structure, chiefly in the Norman style, with portions of a later date, and an embattled tower surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire; it is supposed to have been built by Ralph de Paganel, about the year 1233. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Traces exist of two ancient roads intersecting the parish, and connecting two distant Roman stations; and there are numerous British intrenchments, with tumuli, and other relics of antiquity.

HUGGLESCOTE.—See DONNINGTON.

HUGHDITCH, a tything, in the parish of FROX- FIELD, union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINWARD- STONE, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divisions of the county of WILTS; containing 24 inhabitants.

HUGHENDEN.—See HITCHENDEN.

HUGHLEY (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, liberty of the borough of WEN- LOCK, S. division of SALOP, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Wenlock; containing 127 inhabitants. It derived its name from Hugh de Lea, proprietor of the manor in the twelfth century, and ancestor of the Leas of Langley and

Lea Hall. In the reign of Richard II., a special com- mission was issued to inquire into the best method of protecting travellers and the surrounding country against the lawless depredations of the banditti, who infested the extensive woods of Hughley. The parish comprises by computation 1110 acres, of which the soil is a poor clay; coal-mines are supposed to have been formerly worked, and there are quarries of excellent limestone. The road from Wenlock to Church-Stretton runs near the south-eastern boundary. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 11. 3., and in the gift of the Earl of Bradford: the tithes have been commuted for £73, and the glebe contains about 90 acres, of which 50 are in the parish of Stottesden, and 40 in the parishes of Hughley, Kenley, and Church- Preen; the glebe-house was erected in 1827. The church is a neat edifice, and is supposed to have been originally very handsome: the nave is separated from the chancel by a carved oak screen; there is a small tower with four bells. The edifice was repaired and re- pewed in 1842, by donations from the patron, rector, the London and the Hereford Societies for building and repairing churches, and by a rate.

HUGIL, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Kendal; containing 382 inhabitants. Bobbin- turning and the manufacture of woollen-cloth are carried on. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £91; patron, the Vicar of Kendal. The chapel, rebuilt in 1743, by Robert Bateman, in a peculiarly neat style, stands in the village of Ings. The free school was en- dowed in 1650, by Rowland Wilson, with £12 per an- num, which endowment was augmented with £8 per annum (lost through neglect) by Robert Bateman, who also gave £1000 for purchasing an estate and erecting eight almshouses.

HUIISH (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of TOR- RINGTON, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of DEVON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Hatherleigh; containing 141 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 19. 10., and in the gift of Lord Clinton: the tithes have been commuted for £117, and the glebe comprises 63 acres. Pipe-clay and potters'-clay are found.

HUIISH, county of WILTS.—See HEWISH.

HUIISH-CHAMPFLOWER (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of DULVERTON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Wiveliscombe; containing 454 inha- bitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2909 acres, of which 638 are hills, road, and waste; the river Tone has its source within its limits. An act for in- closing lands was passed in 1842. The living is a rec- tory, valued in the king's books at £13. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £254. 6. 9., and the glebe comprises 152 acres.

HUIISH-EPISCOPI (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of LANGPORT, E. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, W. division of SOMERSET, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (E.) from Langport; containing, with the hamlets of Coombe, Langport-Westover, Pebsbury, Wearne, and part of Paradise, 713 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Bristol to the north of Devonshire, and consists principally of pasture land, with portions of arable and

orchard ground. The rivers Parret and Yeo or Ivel unite here, and after heavy rains frequently overflow the grounds in the southern part of the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Langport united, valued in the king's books at £14. 10. 5.; net income, £210; patron and appropriator, the Archdeacon of Wells, as Prebendary of Huish in the Cathedral of Wells. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents in 1797. The church has a handsome tower, ornamented with battlements and pinnacles.

HUISH, NORTH, a parish, in the union of TOTNES, hundred of STANBOROUGH, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Totnes; containing 483 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Avon, which separates it from the parish of Diptford, and falls into Bigbury bay; it comprises by measurement 2662 acres. The Avon, though a small stream, is famous for its trout and salmon. There are several quarries of stone, which is raised for building; and a quarry of limestone. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 18. 11½., and in the gift of John Allen, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £410, and the glebe comprises 76 acres. The church is a neat plain edifice, in the later English style, with a spire. A house and two plots of land, producing £25 per annum, are appropriated to the poor. An almshouse was endowed in 1517.

HUISH, SOUTH, a parish, in the union of KINGSBRIDGE, hundred of STANBOROUGH, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON, 3¾ miles (S. W.) from Kingsbridge; containing 368 inhabitants. The fishing cove in Bigbury bay, called Outer and Inner Hope, is within the limits of the parish. The living is endowed with the vicarial tithes, and annexed, with the livings of Marlborough and South Molton, to the vicarage of West Alvington.

HUISH-ROAD, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of CARHAMPTON, union of WILLITON, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (S. E.) from the town of Dunster; containing 146 inhabitants.

HULAM, or HOLOM, a township, in the parish of MONK-HESLETON, union of EASINGTON, S. division of EASINGTON ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 12¾ miles (N.) from Stockton-upon Tees; containing 11 inhabitants. This place, anciently styled *Holme*, which is the term used to designate it in the Boldon book, formerly belonged to a family of the same name, and more lately to the Claxtons, of whom notices occur in the records of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries; among subsequent landed proprietors, have been the families of Perkinson, Strode, Evans, Carr, and Wilkinson. The township comprises 565 acres, forming one estate, and is united with Sheraton as far as regards the maintenance of the poor, and two places making one constablewick; it abounds with coal and limestone. The turnpike-road from Stockton to Sunderland passes along the west side.

HULCOTE, a hamlet, in the parish of EASTON-NESTON, union of TOWCESTER, hundred of CLELEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 1½ mile (N. E. by E.) from Towcester; containing 133 inhabitants.

HULCOTT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Aylesbury; containing 133 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Thame, and comprises

by measurement 700 acres, nearly the whole of which is pasture; the soil is generally a heavy clay, and the surface flat. The Aylesbury railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 2½.; net income, £181; patrons, the family of Langston. The church is a small structure, with a wooden steeple.

HULL, with APPLETON.—See APPLETON.

HULL, or KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, a sea-port, borough, and county of itself, situated on the borders of the East riding of YORK, 39 miles (S. E.) from York, and 170 (N.) from London; comprising the parishes of *St. Mary, the Holy Trinity, Drypool, and Sculcoates*, the extra-parochial district of *Garrison-Side*, and part of the parish of *Sutton*; and containing in the whole



Arms.

65,670 inhabitants. Ancient writers have generally ascribed the foundation of this town to Edward I., but Mr. Charles Frost, in his elaborate work on its early history, has proved its existence as a port more than a century prior to that period. Its original name was *Wyke*. Being at the time of the Norman survey only a portion of the manor of Myton, it is not noticed in that record. Its importance, both as a town and place of trade, in the 6th of Edward I. (1278), is shown by the petition of the abbot of Meaux, praying that he and his successors might have a market on Thursday at "*Wyke near Miton upon the Hull*," and a fair there on the vigil, day, and morrow of the Holy Trinity, and twelve following days. The king, contemplating the advantages of its situation, for a fortified town and great commercial port, subsequently effected an exchange for other lands with the monks, who, by a deed of feoffment, in 1293, conveyed the place to him, which he immediately dignified by the appellation of Kingstown; and having constituted it a manor independent of Myton, he built a manor-house, and issued a proclamation inviting settlers to the town, which he placed under the government of a warden and bailiffs, and, in 1299, made a free borough. From this period its increase and prosperity have been remarkable. A ferry was soon after established over the Humber, and in 1316, vessels began to sail at fixed periods between Hull and Barton, for the conveyance of passengers, cattle, and articles of traffic; which intercourse has continued to the present day. Ten years afterwards, the town was fortified; and so rapid was its improvement, that, in the reign of Edward III., it supplied 16 sail of ships and 466 men towards an armament for the invasion of France. In the reign of Richard II., when the Scots were making incursions into England, and threatening the country between the Tweed and the Humber, the fortifications of Hull underwent considerable repairs, and a strong castle, for the security of the town and harbour, was erected on the east side of the river.

During the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, the inhabitants continued faithful to the latter, whose cause they resolutely maintained in the battles of Wakefield and Towton. Such, indeed, was their loyalty, that when the public treasury of the borough was exhausted by the expenses of the war, the

corporation took down a stately market-cross, which had been erected at a great expense about 30 years before, to raise money by the sale of the materials for the support of the cause. At different periods in the 15th and 16th centuries the place suffered greatly, in common with many others, from pestilential diseases, which swept away vast numbers of the inhabitants; yet it continued to prosper, and extend its commerce. On the suppression of monasteries, a strong spirit of discontent manifested itself at Hull; and at the time of the insurrection called the Pilgrimage of Grace, in 1537, while one division took Pontefract, and the other entered York, a third took Hull by surprise, and reinstated the monks and friars who had been ejected. The triumph of the insurgents, however, was but transient; for the main body of them, under Aske, having been dispersed in the neighbourhood of Doncaster, the magistrates of Hull seized Hallam, the ringleader of the insurrection here, and many of his associates, who, being soon after tried by a special commission, were convicted of rebellion, and executed. Not long after, another insurrection broke out, in consequence of the alterations made by Henry VIII. in the established religion, when the town was besieged by the insurgents, and taken by stratagem; but the successful party, with Sir Robert Constable at their head, after keeping possession of the castle during 30 days, were compelled to surrender it into the hands of the mayor. Many of the rebels were tried for high treason, under a special commission, and, being convicted, were hanged and quartered; among whom was their leader, Sir Robert Constable, whose body was exposed on Beverley Gate. In the year 1541, Henry VIII. visited Hull, where he was most hospitably received by the body corporate, who presented him with a purse of £100: after taking an accurate survey of the town, the king gave directions for building a castle and two strong block-houses, with other fortifications.

On the accession of CHARLES I., in 1625, Hull cheerfully contributed its quota for the prosecution of the war with France; and though the plague, by which it was visited in this monarch's reign, swept away in the space of three years nearly 3000 persons, or one-half of its population, it rose superior to this check, and soon regained its former prosperity. Charles, on his way towards the Scottish border, in 1639, visited Hull, which had been made a depôt for arms and military stores; on the 29th of March he inspected the fortifications, and afterwards having received the homage of the inhabitants, proceeded to Beverley, and thence to York. At the commencement of the parliamentary war, each party became anxious to obtain possession of the town, it being at that time not only a place of considerable strength by nature, but surrounded with walls and strongly fortified by art; and its importance was still further augmented by the immense magazine of arms, ammunition, and military stores, which had been collected in it. The king, who was then at York, relying upon the assurances of loyalty and attachment which he had received from the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, on his visit to the town, sent the Earl of Northumberland with a party of royalists to take possession of it; but the mayor refused to receive the king's general, and, after a short consultation, admitted Sir John Hotham, who had been sent down to take upon himself the office of governor, for the parliament. On the 23rd of April, 1642, the king, with his son, Prince

Charles, attended by many gentlemen of the county, advanced to Hull, and despatched an officer to inform the governor, Sir John Hotham, that he would dine with him that day; to which the governor replied, that he could not, without betraying the trust reposed in him by the parliament, open the gates to the king's retinue. Charles then retired with his party to Beverley, where he passed the night; and on the following morning sent a herald to the governor to demand entrance into the town, threatening to proclaim him as a traitor in case of his refusal, and promising indemnity for the past in the event of his compliance; but the herald returned without success, and the king returned to York. Having assembled a force of 3000 infantry and 800 cavalry, and procured a supply of arms and ammunition from Holland by the sale of the crown jewels, the king resolved upon the reduction of the town by force; but after several ineffectual attempts the siege was abandoned, and the royal forces retired. It appears that in the siege the king relied for success less upon the efficiency of his troops than upon the treachery of Sir John Hotham, with whom he had previously entered into a private treaty for surrendering the town; but the plot being discovered, the governor and his son, Captain Hotham, were sent prisoners to London, where they were executed, and the custody of the town was then entrusted to the mayor and eleven commissioners appointed by the parliament, who retained it till the arrival of Lord Fairfax, who was afterwards appointed governor. The Marquess of Newcastle, having subsequently made himself master of Gainsborough and Lincoln for the king, and driven Sir Thomas Fairfax from Beverley with considerable loss, appeared before Hull. He cut off all supplies of provisions from the adjoining part of Yorkshire; diverted the supply of fresh water; and succeeded, under a heavy fire from the walls, in erecting a battery called the king's fort, within half a mile of the town, mounted with heavy ordnance, and provided with a furnace for heating balls, which, being fired red-hot into the town, threw the inhabitants into the greatest consternation. The precautions of the governor, however, counteracted their efficacy, and he compelled the assailants to abandon the greater part of their works; the marquess soon after raised the siege, and, destroying the bridges and breaking up the roads in the line of his retreat, to prevent pursuit, retired with his forces to York. From this time Hull remained in a state of tranquillity till 1645, when the Liturgy of the Church of England being abolished, the soldiers entered the churches; collected the prayer-books, and burnt them amidst the acclamations of the spectators. After the decapitation of Charles I., the Protector visited Hull, and was received by the corporation with a congratulatory address.

The town is situated at the confluence of the rivers Hull and Humber; the older streets are narrow and incommodious, but in other parts the thoroughfares are spacious and regularly formed. The houses in general are of brick, for making which Hull has long been celebrated: the streets are well paved, and lighted with gas by two companies, one established in 1821, the other in 1826. The inhabitants are supplied with water from springs that rise near Kirk-Ella, about four miles distant; an act for a better supply was passed in 1843. The whole town consists of three unequal divisions. That portion first built is completely insulated by the

docks, which have been constructed on the site of the ancient military works: on the north side of the old dock is the parish of Sculcoates, in which are several handsome streets; and of still more recent date is that part westward from the Humber dock, occupying the site of the ancient hamlet of Myton, which name it still retains. The Garrison side is extra-parochial, and is connected with the principal part of the town by a bridge of four arches, with a drawbridge in the centre, over the river Hull.

The *Exchange* is a neat building with a portico in front. The *Subscription library* was established in 1775, and the present building in Parliament-street, having a spacious reading-room, was erected in 1800; it contains 21,000 volumes, and the limited number of subscribers is 450. The *Lyceum* library was instituted in 1807, and the members, in 1830, completed the erection of a hall in St. John's street; there are about 200 subscribers. The *Theological* library contains many scarce volumes of great value; a building on the south side of Trinity Church, originally a chapel, was appropriated to its use in 1669. The *Literary and Philosophical Society*, established in 1822, has a museum attached, comprising a good collection of specimens in natural history and the arts. The *Public rooms*, of which the first stone was laid on the day on which His late Majesty William IV. was proclaimed, form a handsome edifice. The principal floor contains a splendid public room, fitted up for assemblies, concerts, and public meetings; also a dining-room, an elegant drawing-room, and a committee-room, all of which have communication with the large room: the upper floor contains the lecture-room of the Literary and Philosophical Society. A *Mechanics' Institute* was founded in 1825, and in 1829 a building was erected in Charlotte-street, comprising a spacious lecture-room, a library, reading-room, and large class-room. The *Botanic Garden*, opened in June 1812, is in the environs, and comprises about five acres of land, suitably laid out in compartments for alpine, aquatic, and other plants; it is entered by a neat gate, with two good lodges, one of which is the dwelling of the curator. The *Hull and East Riding School of Medicine and Anatomy* was established in the year 1821, and originally held in the infirmary: in 1832 a chaste building in the Grecian style was erected on the west side of Kingston-square, affording accommodation for lectures and for prosecuting practical anatomy; attached is a valuable museum containing specimens of human and comparative anatomy, with preparations of morbid structure. *Wallis's museum*, in Myton-gate, comprises many natural and artificial curiosities, collected by the proprietor during the last 60 years. There is also a *Florists' and Horticultural Society*, of recent origin. A Chamber of Commerce was established in April, 1837; and a new suite of public rooms, called the *Victoria Rooms*, was opened for public meetings, assemblies, and concerts, on Her Majesty's attaining her majority in May, 1837. The theatre royal is a well-arranged building, in Humber-street, erected in 1809; there is an olympic circus in the same street. Public salt-water baths are situated on the bank of the Humber; and in Dock-street are fresh-water baths, including two medicated vapour baths. In 1845, public baths were opened for the working classes.

Hull has long been famed for its TRADE and SHIPPING, for which its situation is peculiarly favourable.

The port is on the northern shore of the estuary of the Humber, and on the western bank of the river Hull. It carries on a considerable trade with Russia, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Hamburgh, France, Spain, and America, to which it exports manufactured goods and produce from the counties of York, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Lancaster, and Chester, with which it has great facility of intercourse, by means of railways, and of the Aire, Calder, Ouse, Trent, and other large rivers that fall into the Humber, and the numerous canals communicating with them. The goods and produce brought to the port from Lancashire and the West riding of York are estimated at more than seven millions sterling per annum. It carries on also a very extensive coasting-trade in corn, wool, manufactured goods, and other articles of merchandise. The number of vessels of above 50 tons' burthen registered at the port is 323, and their aggregate tonnage 67,795. The number of British vessels which entered in 1842, was 963, of the aggregate burthen of 186,081 tons; and the number of foreign vessels that entered in the same year, was 930, of the burthen of 101,791 tons. The total tonnage in 1842 was 595,000; in 1845 it had increased to 710,000. The principal imports are wool, timber, iron, rape and linseed, flax, hemp, and whale and seal oil; and the chief exports, woollen and cotton goods, cotton-twist, hardware and other articles of manufacture. Hull is stated to possess one-fifth of the export trade of Great Britain, and in the extent of its coasting-trade is inferior only to London. The number of steam-boats frequenting the port has rapidly increased within the last few years, and those actually belonging to it, including steam-tugs, now amount to about 80. Steam-vessels sail in summer thrice, and in winter twice, a week, to Hamburgh and to Rotterdam; several sail every week to London, Newcastle, Leith, Dundee, and other places. Smaller steam-boats start daily for Gainsborough, Selby, Goole, Thorne, and York; and others ply constantly between this port and New Holland and Barton, on the Lincolnshire side of the Humber. The whale-fishery originated here in 1598, when the merchants fitted out two vessels for Greenland; the fishery was attended with progressive increase, and soon formed a considerable part of the staple trade. In 1765, it had declined, and was nearly monopolised by the Dutch; it was then revived by a Hull merchant, and continued to increase till 1819. At that period, out of about 160 ships which sailed from England, 63 belonged to Hull; and though the trade is now on the decline, this port continues to enjoy the principal share.

The harbour was granted to the corporation by Richard II. At present, the chief source of the commercial prosperity of the town arises from the capacious docks with which it is provided. In 1774, a subscription was opened for making a Wet-dock on the north side of the town, and an act of parliament was obtained for carrying the project into execution, by which act the shareholders were incorporated, and received from the crown a grant of the mili-



Seal of the Dock Company.

tary works of the town, and a vote from parliament of £15,000, towards defraying the expense of the undertaking. The first stone was laid October 19th, 1775, and the whole was completed in four years. Originally the number of shares was 120, but the trade of the port requiring further accommodation, other acts of parliament were procured in 1802 and 1805, by which the company were empowered to increase the number to 180, and the money arising from the 60 additional shares, amounting to £82,300, was appropriated towards making a new dock, which was completed at an expense of £220,000, and opened on the 30th of June, 1809. It is called the *Humber dock*, and communicates with the river from which it takes its name by a lock of excellent construction, large enough to admit a 50-gun ship. These two docks, which are capable of holding 170 ships, are united by the *Junction dock*, completed in 1829, capable of containing 60 sail of ships, and which enables vessels to pass round the Old Town. Besides these wet-docks, are the *Old dock basin* and the *Humber dock basin*; and an act was passed in 1844 for making new docks. The docks have two entrances, one from the river Humber on the south, and the other from the river Hull, or the harbour, on the east; and are provided with extensive quays and commodious warehouses. Of the ancient *Fortifications* there remain only two of the forts erected by Henry VIII., by which, and by several batteries on the east side of the river, the town and harbour are protected. The citadel commands the entrance of the Hull roads and the Humber; the magazine is capable of containing 20,000 stand of arms, and ordnance stores for twelve or fifteen sail of the line, defended by a regular garrison under the command of a governor, who is generally a nobleman of high military rank. The *Custom-house* is a large and handsome edifice, in Whitefriar-gate, originally built by the Corporation of the Trinity House, for an inn. The *Pilot-office*, opposite the ferry-boat dock, is under commissioners appointed by the Humber Pilot act.

Among the articles of manufacture are, turpentine and tar, white-lead, soap, starch, tobacco and snuff, sails, sailcloth, rope, and chain-cables. Several mills are worked by steam and by wind, for the extraction of oil from linseed and rapeseed, and the preparation of the residuum of the former for feeding cattle; there are also mills for grinding corn. An extensive sugar-refinery has been conducted by the Thornton family for 130 years, employing about 80 persons, a large portion of the produce being exported to Germany, Prussia, and the Mediterranean shores. There are several breweries, a pottery, and some tile and brick kilns; and in the suburb called the Pottery, is a manufactory for steam-boilers, lately established by the St. George's Steam-Packet Company. A company, also, has been formed for the spinning and manufacture of cotton in the town, with a capital of £100,000, and extensive mills have been erected, which are worked by steam-engines of 200-horse power. The *Hull and Selby Railway* extends from the Humber dock to Selby, to meet the Leeds and Selby railway, by means of which and of other lines, a communication across the whole of the northern part of England has been opened, between this port and that of Liverpool. The Hull station and depôt comprise an engine-house, smiths'-shops, and spacious warehouses. The railway is carried west of the town for one mile on

an embankment, faced with stone on the side sloping to the edge of the river; and the whole line, which was opened in July, 1840, is thirty-one miles in length to the terminal station at Selby, passing in its course by the stations of Hessle, Ferriby, Brough, Staddlethorpe, Broad Lane, Eastington, Howden, and Cliff. At Hessle is an excavation, through rock and gravel, of 230,000 cubic yards; at Broad Lane is a reservoir capable of containing 1,250,000 gallons of water. A railway was opened to *Bridlington* in 1846. The *Market* days are Tuesday and Friday, the former for corn, which is sold by sample in the corn exchange; and there is a customary market for provisions, on Saturday. In the market-place is a statue of William III.

The town was incorporated by charter of Edward I., in which the inhabitants are styled "Free Burgesses," and the chief magistrate "Warden." The charter was confirmed and extended by Richard II., who placed the government in a mayor and four bailiffs; and Henry VI. erected the town and liberties into a county of itself, and empowered the inhabitants



Corporation Seal.

to elect thirteen aldermen, one of whom was to be mayor. Under the charter, which was ratified, with additional privileges, in succeeding reigns, the control was vested in a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, sheriff, chamberlain, &c., assisted by a town-clerk, sword-bearer, two mace-bearers, and subordinate officers. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the corporation now consists of a mayor, fourteen aldermen, and forty-two councillors, constituting the council of the borough, which is divided into seven wards. The mayor and late mayor are *ex officio* justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is 31; the council appoint a sheriff, town-clerk, treasurer, and the usual other officers, and a recorder is chosen by the crown. The freedom is inherited by birth or acquired by servitude: every son of a burgess, born after the father has taken up his freedom, is entitled to be admitted at the age of twenty-one, whether a native of the borough or not; and an apprentice, who has served his time to a burgess, is entitled, though the master reside without the limits of the borough. The town returned burgesses to parliament in the 33rd of Edward I., but from that time omitted sending till the 12th of Edward II., since which the borough has regularly returned two members. Its limits were enlarged in 1832, for parliamentary purposes, so as to contain (by estimation) 3373 acres, which extent, by the Municipal Corporations' act, in 1836, was adopted for the town and county of the town. The sheriff is returning officer. The corporation hold general quarter-sessions of the peace, and every Friday a court of record for civil actions to any amount; also a *venire* for the trial of causes four times in the year, immediately after the quarter-sessions. Assizes for the county of the town were formerly held by the judges occasionally when on circuit; but an arrangement was long since entered into, by which the criminal business was transferred to York. The powers of the county debt-court of Hull, established in 1847,

extend over the registration-district of Hull, and part of the districts of Skirlaugh and Sculcoats. The town-hall was originally a private house; in the rear is a handsome and spacious court-house, erected some years since, behind which a court of requests was built in 1834. The old guildhall, which stood in the market-place, was removed prior to the erection of the present meat-shambles. A new gaol and house of correction, situated on the Humber Bank, was lately erected, at an expense of £22,000. In the parish of Sculcoates, adjoining the Public Rooms, is a neat Hall for the administration of justice, and for other public purposes, where petty-sessions for the Hunsley-Beacon division and other parts of the East riding are held every Tuesday.

Hull, about the year 1534, was made the seat of a suffragan bishop, who had a stately palace in the High-street; but it did not long retain that distinction, as the office was abolished on the death of Edward VI. The ancient borough comprises the PARISHES of *Holy Trinity* and *St. Mary*, the former containing 35,553, and the latter 5597 inhabitants. The living of Holy Trinity parish is a vicarage not in charge, in the patronage of a body of resident gentlemen; net income, £605. The church is an ancient and spacious cruciform structure, with a lofty and very beautiful tower rising from the intersection, and supported on piers and arches of elegant proportions: the east end is in the decorated English style, and the transepts are fine specimens of the earliest period of that style; the window in the south transept is filled with tracery, and enriched with mouldings of curious character. The edifice was re-opened, after judicious restoration, in December, 1845. The living of St. Mary's is a perpetual curacy; net income, £276; patron, J. Thornton, Esq. The church, of which the greater part was demolished in the reign of Henry VIII., consists principally of the chancel of the original structure, which was enlarged in 1570, and to which a steeple was added in 1696; it contains some good windows in the later English style. The church dedicated to St. John, in Trinity parish, was completed in 1792, at the expense of the Rev. Thomas Dykes, LL.B., and is a neat edifice of brick with stone dressings, to which a tower has been subsequently added: the living is a perpetual curacy, the right of presentation to which, on the demise of the founder in 1847, passed to the Vicar; net income, £205. The church dedicated to St. James, in that part of the town called the Pottery, was erected in 1831, at an expense of £7000, and is a very neat building of white brick and stone, in the early English style, with a square tower; it was erected by a grant of £3560 from the Church Commissioners, and by subscription, and contains 1200 sittings, of which one-half are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £300; patron, the Vicar. A church in the early English style, with a tower and spire, was erected in 1843; it contains 1272 sittings, of which 610 are free. The churches in Sculcoates, Drypool, and Sutton, are noticed in the articles on those places. There are meeting-houses for Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, Swedenborgians, Methodists of the New Connexion, and Primitive and Church Methodists; also a Roman Catholic chapel, and a synagogue. The Mariners' church, on the east side of the Junction dock; and a floating chapel in the dock, are supported by contributions. A public cemetery was consecrated by the Bishop of Bangor, in October 1847.

The *Grammar school* was founded in 1486, by Dr. Alcock, a native of Beverley, and successively Bishop of Rochester, Worcester, and Ely; the present school-house was built by subscription in 1578. An exhibition to Oxford or Cambridge was founded in behalf of the school by Thomas Ferres, alderman, in 1630; and a scholarship in one of the colleges at Cambridge, by Thomas Bury, in 1627; which have been for a long time consolidated. Among the distinguished masters of the school may be enumerated, John Clarke, M.A., author of the *Essay on Study*, and translator of some of the classics; and Joseph Milner, M.A., author of the *History of the Christian Church*. Of the eminent men educated here may be noticed, Andrew Marvel; Mason, the poet; Isaac Milner, D.D., late Dean of Carlisle; W. Wilberforce, Esq., the senator and philanthropist; and Archdeacon Wrangham. Two proprietary schools have been erected in the vicinity of the town; one called *Kingston College*, situated on the Beverley road, and the other *Hull College*, near the Spring Bank. Kingston College, established on the principles of the Established Church, was opened on the 31st of July, 1837, and Hull College on the 14th of August, 1837: the latter is a handsome structure of stone, with a boldly projecting portico of eight lofty Corinthian columns, supporting an entablature and cornice surmounted by a pediment with statuary on the apex. The *Vicar's school* was founded about 1737, by the Rev. William Mason, vicar of Trinity parish, and father of the poet; the sum of £400 was originally raised for its endowment, and several legacies have since been added. The *Marine school*, near the Trinity House, was established in 1786, and is supported by the funds of that fraternity. *Cogan's* charity school for girls was founded in 1753, by an alderman of that name, who endowed it with about £2000 three per cent. consols., and in 1760 added a further sum of £500 in the same stock; the property produces annually upwards of £400.

The *Guild of the Holy Trinity*, established by the masters, pilots, and seamen of the Trinity House in Hull, in 1369, for the relief of decayed seamen and their widows, and for maritime purposes, was incorporated by charter of the 20th of Henry VI., which has been renewed and confirmed by several others, the last of them obtained in the 1st of Victoria. The corporate body consists of twelve elder brethren, and an indefinite number of younger brethren, who are pilots of a superior class; from the former two wardens, and from the latter six assistants and two stewards, are annually chosen. The corporation has the conservancy of the Humber from Hull to the sea, as regards the navigation; and under its direction, several lighthouses and beacons have been erected on the banks of the river. The property given by Alderman Ferres, of which the brethren of the Trinity House are trustees, produces about £1660 annually: a levy of sixpence per month on the wages of all seamen employed in vessels belonging to the port yields an additional sum of £700, which is appropriated to the relief of distressed members of the Merchant Seamen's hospital; and the remainder of the income arises from funded property and other sources. The average annual expenditure exceeds £11,500. The Trinity House was built in 1457, and rebuilt in 1753; the building forms a handsome quadrangle. A chapel was completed in 1843, for the corporation and their pensioners: the

interior presents the appearance of a Grecian temple, and is exceedingly chaste and elegant. *Robinson's* hospital, containing six rooms for younger brethren and their wives, was granted to the corporation in 1682, by the founder, William Robinson, Esq., then sheriff of Hull, and in 1769 was rebuilt, and enlarged with six rooms for the reception of widows. *Watson's* hospital affords accommodation for six widows; and *Ferres'* hospital, erected in 1822, at an expense of £2000, has 20 or 30 inmates. The *Merchant Seamen's* hospital supplies accommodation for 20 seamen and their wives; there are also several out-pensioners of various classes, and temporary relief is afforded to poor shipwrecked mariners and their families. *Trinity* hospital, in Postern-gate, is a handsome range in the Grecian-Doric style, surmounted by a colossal figure of a river god representing Humber; it was built in 1828 by the corporation, for 23 decayed younger brethren. The *Master Mariners'* hospital also forms a good range of building in the Grecian style, recently erected, in Carr-lane, by the corporation; and immediately adjoining it another range has been built by the same body, under whose control are the whole of the hospitals or almshouses above noticed.

The *Charter-house* was founded in the year 1384, by Michael de la Pole, first earl of Suffolk of that name, and, having been destroyed in the time of Charles I., was rebuilt at the end of the civil war; it was taken down in 1780, and a handsome structure erected in its stead, which was enlarged in 1803, and now furnishes accommodation for 28 men and 29 women. The revenue of the hospital, which in 1660 was not more than £54, now amounts to above £5000, arising from the rental of land, and a share in the Hull Dock Company's concerns. *Gregg's* hospital was founded in 1416, for twelve women. *Harrison's*, founded in 1550, for ten women, was enlarged in 1795, by Mrs. Mary Fox, who increased the number to fourteen. *Gee's* hospital, built about the year 1600, affords an asylum to ten aged women. *Sir John Lister*, alderman, and M.P. for Hull, founded an hospital in 1641, for the reception of twelve aged persons, with suitable apartments for a lecturer. In 1775, Mr. John Buttery assigned to the mayor and burgesses three mortgages, amounting in value to £410, in trust for the benefit of *Weaver's* hospital, which is occupied by six women. *Crowle's* hospital was established in 1661, for twelve women of the age of fifty and upwards. *Dr. Thomas Watson*, Bishop of St. David's, about 1687, erected almshouses for fourteen aged persons, which were endowed with £300 by his brother, William, in 1721. The hospital in *Salthouse-lane* contains rooms for six persons; and the indigent generally, receive extensive benefit from sums bequeathed for the purpose of employing them, for putting out apprentices, and for occasional distributions in money and bread. The *General Infirmary*, in Prospect-street, is a spacious brick building with stone dressings, erected in 1782, at an expense of £4126; on the lawn in front is a statue of Dr. John Alderson, erected by subscription in 1833, at a cost of £300. A few religious houses existed in the town; but their remains have all been swept away by the tide of modern improvement. In 1331, Guildford de Hotham founded a priory for Black monks, in the street called Blackfriar-gate.

Hull has been the birthplace of several persons of distinction, among whom are, Dr. Thomas Johnson, physician and botanist; Sir John Lawson, a naval officer in the reign of Charles II.; Mason, the poet; and the late William Wilberforce, to whose memory a handsome Doric column, 100 feet high, surmounted by his statue, was erected by subscription, in 1835, near the Junction bridge, at an expense of £1500. Of other natives, may be named, Charles Frost, Esq., F.S.A., author of an elaborate work on the early history of Hull, and of some tracts on legal subjects; A. H. Haworth, Esq., F.R.S., author of *Lepidoptera Britannica*; William Spence, Esq., F.L.S., author of some tracts on political economy, and an *Introduction to Entomology*; Thomas Thompson, Esq., author of tracts on the Poor Laws; P. W. Watson, Esq., the author of *Dendrologia Britannica*; and B. B. Thompson, translator of Kotzebue's *Stranger* and the *German Theatre*, and author of various works. Andrew Marvel was M.P. for the borough in the reign of Charles II., and the last representative who received pay from his constituents. The titles of Duke of Kingston and Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull, belonging to the Pierrepont family, in 1773 became extinct.

HULL, BISHOP'S (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, county of SOMERSET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from the town of Taunton; containing 1263 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £192; patron, the Rev. H. W. Rawlins; impropiators, the landowners.

HULLAND, a township, in the parish of ASHBOURN, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Ashbourn; containing 204 inhabitants. It comprises 900 acres of land, and has a village pleasantly situated on an eminence on the Ashbourn road. Hulland Old Hall, erected in 1692, is now a farmhouse. The district church here, built in 1837-8, and dedicated to Christ, is of stone, and cost, with the endowment, £2300; it contains 300 sittings, of which 138 are free. John Bradburne, and Anne his wife, founded a chantry chapel at Hough, in the township, in 1485, and endowed it with land, then producing £5 per annum: it was standing in 1712. There are places of worship for dissenters; and a school, with a residence for the master.

HULLAND-WARD, a township, in the parish of ASHBOURN, union of BELPER, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Ashbourn; containing 355 inhabitants. It comprises 1405 acres, and is intersected by the road between Ashbourn and Belper. The township formerly included an extensive, open, and partly extra-parochial, district, which, at the inclosure, was allotted to eight parishes.

HULLAND-WARD-INTACKS, a township, in the parish of ASHBOURN, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Ashbourn; containing 57 inhabitants. It comprises 436 acres; a portion belongs to Lord Scarsdale, and 16 acres to an ancient chapel in which divine service is performed every fortnight. This chapel was built, and endowed with land, by Francis Brown, who died in 1731, directing that it should be annexed to Mugginton for ever, after the death of his widow and certain other relatives: it is a small substantial building.

HULLAVINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **MALMESBURY**, partly in the hundred of **CHIPPENHAM**, but chiefly in that of **MALMESBURY**, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of the county of **WILTS**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Malmesbury; containing, with the tything of Surrendral, 634 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Malmesbury to Bristol, comprises according to measurement 3098 acres: common stone, of suitable quality for the rougher kinds of building, is quarried to a small extent. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13.; patrons and impropiators, the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The great tithes have been commuted for £455, and the vicarial for £165; the glebe contains 52 acres. A place of worship has been built for dissenters.

HULME, with **KINDERTON**.—See **KINDERTON**.

HULME, a chapelry, in the parish of **MANCHESTER**, union of **CHORLTON**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of **LANCASHIRE**; containing 50,886 inhabitants. It is separated from the city of Manchester by the river Medlock; the Irwell flows on the west, and the Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes through. The area comprises 440 acres of land. There are several cotton-mills, employing a large number of hands; and here are situated a dépôt in connexion with the Manchester gas-works; and the Cavalry Barracks, built prior to the year 1804, and which will accommodate 500 men. An act was passed in 1834 for the regulation and improvement of the township. It is within the parliamentary and corporate borough of Manchester, and is divided into two wards. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £300; the patronage and appropriation belong to the Dean and Canons of the Cathedral of Manchester. The chapel, dedicated to St. George, a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a tower 135 feet high, was built in 1828, at an expense, including furnishing, &c., of £15,000, provided by grant from the Church Commissioners. The interior is elegantly arranged, and has a grand and imposing effect; the roof is elaborately groined, and enriched with bosses and flowers, and the altar highly decorated, having above it three stained-glass windows, recently inserted at an expense of £280. Hulme also contains a church called the Holy Trinity; and in 1846, a district named St. Mark's was formed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Chester, alternately. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and other denominations of dissenters; and numerous daily, Sunday, and infant schools. Among the public institutions are, the workhouse for the Chorlton union; and an asylum for female penitents, for which the present edifice was built in 1837. Sculptured stones of early date have been discovered in the chapelry.

HULME, **STAFFORD**.—See **WESTON-COYNEY**.

HULME, **CHURCH**, a chapelry, in the parish of **SANDBACH**, union of **CONGLETON**, hundred of **NORTHWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Middlewich; containing 1008 inhabitants. It comprises 807 acres, the soil of which is loam and sand. The Manchester and Birmingham railway has a station here, eight miles distant from the station at Crewe. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, the Vicar. Tithe rent-charges

have been awarded, of which £82. 1. 10. are payable to the vicar, and £19. 11. 7. to the impropiators.

HULME-WALFIELD, a township, in the parish of **ASTBURY**, union of **CONGLETON**, hundred of **NORTHWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Congleton; containing 121 inhabitants. The area comprises 922 acres, of a sandy soil. The tithes have been commuted for £137. 10.

HULSE, a township, in the parish of **GREAT BUDWORTH**, union and hundred of **NORTHWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Northwich; containing 53 inhabitants, and comprising 294 acres, the soil of which is clay and sand.

HULTON-ABBEY, a township, in the parish of **BURSLEM**, union of **WOLSTANTON** and **BURSLEM**, N. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 2 miles (E.) from Burslem; containing 548 inhabitants, and comprising about 1400 acres. It is situated near the Caldon canal, which passes on the west. Coal-mines are wrought extensively in the neighbourhood. At Sneyd-Green is a place of worship for Wesleyans. An abbey of Cistercian monks, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded in 1223 by Henry de Audley, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £76. 14. 11.: the remains have been converted into farm buildings.

HULTON, **LITTLE**, or **PEEL**, a chapelry, in the parish of **DEANE**, union of **BOLTON**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of **LANCASHIRE**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Bolton; containing 3052 inhabitants. This place, though having the diminutive epithet, is among the most interesting and important of the townships in the parish. The Hultons were the early lords; but the late Duke of Bridgewater from the high, and as the result has proved, the just, estimate he formed of the value of the minerals, purchased the manor, which is now vested in his heirs. The township is situated on the old mail road from Manchester to Chorley, and on the Roman road from Manchester, and comprises 1470 acres; it stands elevated, and commands fine views of Cheshire. The soil is of good quality, and mostly in pasture and meadow; excellent coal is obtained, and also stone, of which the church at Tyldesley was built. A cotton-mill is in operation. Old Peel Hall is a fine specimen of Elizabethan architecture, belonging to Lord Kenyon, and another noble mansion called Peel Hall, built in 1846, in the same style, is the seat of Jacob Fletcher Fletcher, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lord Kenyon; net income, £161, with a house. The chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, was consecrated in 1760, and enlarged in 1818. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans.

HULTON, **MIDDLE**, a township, in the parish of **DEANE**, union of **BOLTON**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of **LANCASHIRE**, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Bolton; containing 902 inhabitants. This township is situated, like the preceding, on the old mail road from Manchester to Chorley and Preston. It comprises 1280 acres, of which two-thirds are meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable; the surface is level, the soil a stiffish clay, and of moderate quality, and the views from some parts extensive. Excellent coal of the common kind is abundant, as is also cannel coal; and there is a sandstone-quarry. The township is chiefly the property of the Earl of Ellesmere and the Rev. Egerton Bagot, by

whom an infant school was built in 1837, in which Church service is occasionally performed.

HULTON, OVER, a township, in the parish of **DEANE**, union of **BOLTON**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of **LANCASHIRE**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Bolton; containing 445 inhabitants. It comprises 1300 acres, chiefly arable land, and entirely the property of William Hulton, Esq., of Hulton Park. The old Hall, the residence of this gentleman's ancestors through many generations, stood upon the site of the present mansion, which is of modern erection; the park is laid out in plantations and pleasure-grounds upon an extensive scale. The ancient chapel attached to the house no longer exists. A handsome school-house was built by Mr. Hulton a few years ago. The substratum of the township is coal.

HULVERSTREET, a hamlet, in the parish of **HENSTEAD**, union of **BLYTHING**, hundred of **WANGFORD**, E. division of the county of **SUFFOLK**; containing 293 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HUMBER (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **LEOMINSTER**, hundred of **WOLPHY**, county of **HEREFORD**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from the town of Leominster; containing, with part of the township of Risbury, 247 inhabitants, of whom 71 are in Humber township. It is watered by a branch of the river Lug, and comprises 1362 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 16. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £170.

HUMBERSHOE, a hamlet, in the parish of **STUDHAM**, union of **LUTON**, hundred of **MANSHEAD**, county of **BEDFORD**; containing 374 inhabitants.

HUMBERSTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **CAISTOR**, wapentake of **BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4 miles (S. E.) from Great Grimsby; containing 269 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the banks of the Humber, and comprises by measurement upwards of 3000 acres, about half of which is pasture, and the remainder arable; the surface is flat, and the soil clayey, producing chiefly wheat, beans, and oats. The Louth navigation joins the Humber on the south of the parish. The village, which is distant nearly two miles from the Humber, is neatly built, and finely interspersed with trees. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 18. 4.; net income, £63; patron, Lord Carrington; appropriator, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, with the exception of the tower, which is handsome and in the Tudor style, was rebuilt of red brick in the early part of the last century, at an expense of £1000, the bequest of Matthew Humberston, Esq., who died and was interred here in 1709, and to whom there is a splendid monument. For the rebuilding of the church, the parish, by act of parliament, was made tithe free, on payment of about £20 per annum to the rector and vicar. Mr. Humberston also left £1100 to build and endow a school and some almshouses, but the sum remained unappropriated till 1818, when, the funds having accumulated to £24,867, a building was erected, according to a decree of the court of chancery, at a cost of £5000, including the purchase of the site, comprising ten acres of land. The income is £655, of which £100 are paid to the head master, who is vicar of the parish, £80 to an under master, and £30 to the mistress of the girls' school; each of the six inmates of the alms-

houses has £16 per annum, with coal and other supplies. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A Benedictine monastery was founded here in the reign of Henry II., the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £42. 11. 3.

HUMBERSTONE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **BILLESDON**, hundred of **EAST GOSCOTE**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Leicester; containing 462 inhabitants. The name has been variously spelt *Humerstane* and *Hubstayn*. The manor was granted by the Conqueror to Hugh de Grentemaisnel, and was held as part of the honour of Leicester, in 1474, by Sir William Haselrigge: part was also held by Leicester and Croxton Abbeys. In 1750 the manor was purchased by the Pochin family. The parish is situated near the road from Leicester to Up-tingham, and comprises by admeasurement 1500 acres, nearly equally divided between arable and pasture land. The village is pleasantly seated on a declivity north of a small rivulet. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £200; patron, Halford Adcock, Esq.; impropiators, the family of Hartopp. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments, on the inclosure of the parish, in the 28th of George III., when a small allotment was also made for the benefit of the poor. The church is a neat structure, with a lofty tower crowned by a handsome spire, and contains portions in the early and later English styles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HUMBERTON, with **MILBY**, a township, partly in the parish of **KIRBY-ON-THE-MOOR**, wapentake of **HALLIKELD**, N. riding, and partly in the parish of **ALDBOROUGH**, Lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding, of **YORK**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Boroughbridge; containing 182 inhabitants. It is situated on the north side of the river Ure, and comprises by computation 2320 acres of land. The Ure, which separates the township from Aldborough, was crossed by a wooden bridge, at Milby, before the Conquest, and some remains of the bridge are still visible when the water is low. The hamlet of Humberton lies about a mile to the west of the Swale.

HUMBLETON, a township, in the parish of **DINNINGTON**, union, and E. division of the ward, of **GLENDALE**, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 1 mile (W. N. W.) from Wooler; containing 185 inhabitants. This place is memorable as the scene of a sanguinary battle in 1402, between the Scots under Earl Douglas, who had previously laid waste the country as far as Newcastle, and the English army under Lord Percy and the Earl of March; the former to the number of 10,000 men were defeated, with great slaughter, and in commemoration a pillar has been erected on the plain, which, from the number of the slain, retains the name of Redriggs. The township comprises about 1500 acres, of which 600 are meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable: the lands near the village are in good cultivation, and the soil, consisting chiefly of debris of porphyrean rock, is fertile; the hills afford pasture for sheep, and the scenery is embellished with several belts of plantations. On rising ground near Humbleton burn, is an ancient encampment called Green Castle; and on the summit of Humbleton Hill, overlooking the field of battle, is a circular intrenchment, with a large cairn:

the declivity of the hill is cut into terraces rising above each other to the height of 20 feet. A stone coffin, inclosing the remains of a gigantic skeleton and an urn, was discovered here in 1811; and there are some remains of a chapel and burial-ground.

HUMBLETON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Danthorpe, Fitling, and Flinton, and the chapelry of Elstronwick, 568 inhabitants, of whom 137 are in the township of Humbleton, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Hedon. This place, in Domesday book called *Humeltone*, was given, under the style of *Humel's town*, by William de Scures to the abbey of Thornton, in Lincolnshire, in the year 1162; at the dissolution of monasteries the manor came to the crown, and it is now held by Lord Hotham. The parish comprises 5920 acres, of which about one-third is pasture land: the surface is in some parts level, in others undulated, and the soil mostly a rich clay; the scenery is generally pleasing and embellished with wood. The village is small, neatly built, and picturesquely seated. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 0½, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £230; impropiator, Lord Hotham. The church is an ancient and handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the altar-piece has a painting of the Transfiguration, after Raphael, presented by Miss Dixon. There is a chapel of ease at Elstronwick. Francis Heron, in 1718, devised land now producing an income of £70, for the endowment of a school, with a house and garden for the master, who receives £45 per annum; the remaining £25 are appropriated to apprenticing children.

HUMBY, GREAT, a chapelry, in the parish of SOMERBY, union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREO, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Falkingham; containing 28 inhabitants. The tithes of Great and Little Humby were commuted for land in 1795.

HUMBY, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of ROPSELEY, union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREO, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 5½ miles (W. by S.) from Falkingham; containing 69 inhabitants. It consists of 776 acres of land, whereof 124 are woods and plantations.

HUMSHAUGH, a chapelry, in the parish of SIMONBURN, union of HEXHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Hexham; containing 411 inhabitants. This chapelry, which is bounded on the east by the North Tyne, and on the south by the old Roman wall, comprises by measurement 2710 acres. Limestone is abundant, and is quarried chiefly for agricultural purposes. Humshaugh House commands fine views of the North Tyne. The living is a perpetual curacy; patrons, the Governors of Greenwich Hospital. The tithes have been commuted for £198, payable to the rector of Simonburn, by whom the curate's stipend of £120 is paid; the glebe comprises 3 acres. The chapel (a neat cruciform structure) and the parsonage-house were erected, and a cemetery formed, in 1818, at an expense of about £4000.

HUNCOAT, a township, in the parochial chapelry of CHURCH-KIRK, parish of WHALLEY, hundred of

BURNLEY, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Burnley; containing 467 inhabitants. This was a royal manor in the reign of the Confessor, who, in the great survey, is recorded to have held two carucates in "*Hunnicott*." James de Huncote, and John his son, occur in the reign of Edward I.; the Hall was occupied by this family, and afterwards became the seat of the Birdtwisells, Botteswells, and Rigbys, all long extinct. The estate became latterly the property of the Townley family. The township comprises 551 acres; the Leeds and Liverpool canal passes at its northern extremity. There is a Baptist place of worship, erected in 1817-18.

HUNCOTE, a hamlet, in the parish of NARBOROUGH, union of BLABY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (S. W.) from Leicester; containing 425 inhabitants. A rent-charge of £230 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes. Here was anciently a chapel.

HUNDERSFIELD, a division, in the parish of ROCHDALE, partly in the union of TODMORDEN, but chiefly in that of ROCHDALE, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE; comprising the four townships of Blatchinworth with Calderbrook, Todmorden with Walsden, Wardleworth, and Wuerdle with Wardle; and containing 30,042 inhabitants. The original name of the division, according to Dr. Whitaker, was *Honorsfield*, from Honorius, a Saxon chief; but it is equally probable, from many of the belligerent appellations in this part of the parish, such as War-dell, War-land, Red-ditch, &c., that in early times the place was the scene of some memorable victory, and was hence called the "Field of Honour," or *Honorsfield*. Mention of Michael de Hunrisfield, son of Suard, lord of Hunrisfield, occurs in a deed without date, but fixed by collateral circumstances in the reign of Stephen. This extensive lordship was afterwards in possession of an ancient family named Stubbley, who occupied Stubbley Hall. The division is seven miles and three-quarters in length and five miles in breadth, and forming the eastern portion of the parish, is skirted on the Yorkshire side by the lofty ridges of Blackstone-Edge, Walsden-Edge, and Stony-Edge. While the ancient part of Rochdale is comprehended within the divisions of Castleton and Butterworth, the more modern and handsome part of the town extends itself into Hundersfield, of which it forms the south-west extremity. There are numerous places of worship, which are noticed in the articles on Rochdale and the townships comprehended in the division.

HUNDERTHWAITE, a township, in the parish of ROMALD-KIRK, union of TEESDALE, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK; 5¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from the town of Barnard-Castle; containing 280 inhabitants. It is situated on the western acclivities of Teesdale, and comprises about 6299 acres, of which 4090 are open moor: the hamlets of Hurry, New-Houses, Thorngate-hill, and Wodencroft, are in the township. The tithes have been commuted for £77.

HUNDLEBY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, E. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 1 mile (N. W. by W.) from the town of Spilsby; containing 612 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, held by sequestration, and valued in the king's books at £7. 19. 4.; net income, £118; patron, Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

HUNDON, a hamlet, in the parish and poor-law union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 69 inhabitants.

HUNDON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Clare; containing 1095 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 4300 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.; net income, £201; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge. In a building attached to the church is a noble pyramidal monument to the memory of Arethusa, daughter of Lord Clifford, and wife of James Vernon, Esq. A school was built near the church by James Vernon, who also, in 1737, gave a bequest towards its support, of which £10 per annum are a rent-charge on the property of Sir R. Harland, Bart. There is an estate of 113 acres, producing a rental of £120, for repairing the church and relieving the poor. A variety of Saxon coins, of Athelstan, Edred, and Edmund, were found in digging a grave, in 1687.

HUNDRIDGE, a hamlet, in the parish of CHESHAM, union of AMERSHAM, hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM; containing 424 inhabitants.

HUNGERFORD (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, chiefly in the hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, but partly in that of KINWARDSTONE, S. division of WILTS; containing, with the tythings of Edington with Hidden and Newtown, Sanden-Fee, and Charnham-Street, 2724 inhabitants, of whom 1811 are in the town, 26 miles (W. by S.) from Reading, and 64 (W. by S.) from London. This place was anciently called *Ingleford Charnham Street*, a name signifying "the ford of the Angles on the Ermin-street," a Roman road which crossed the site of the town: the adjunct is still preserved in one of its avenues, now styled Charnham-street. It stands on the road from London to Bath, partly on the declivity of a hill, and is particularly salubrious: the houses in general have a respectable appearance; the streets are partially lighted, and the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water from wells. At the entrance into the town the river Kennet is crossed by a handsome bridge of five arches; and the Kennet and Avon canal, which passes through the town, affords a line of communication with Bath and Bristol, for the conveyance of corn, coal, and other heavy articles. An act was passed in 1845, for a railway to Reading, $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. There are an extensive brewery, and a tan-yard. Near the centre of the principal street is the market-house, a neat structure of brick, erected in 1787, which contains a spacious room for the transaction of public business. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held on the last Wednesday in April for cattle, and on the Wednesdays before and after Old Michaelmas-day, which are statute-fairs. The town is under the government of a prescriptive corporation, consisting of a bailiff, portreeve, two tythingmen, a constable, twelve burgesses, and a town-clerk. The constable, who is also coroner, and holds his office immediately under the crown, is chosen with the other officers on Hock-Tuesday, by the inhabitants, who are convened on that occasion by the sound of a brazen horn, said to have been presented to the townsmen by John of Gaunt, who granted them ex-

tensive rights of common pasture, and fishery in the Kennet. The powers of the county debt-court of Hungerford, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Hungerford.

The parish comprises by admeasurement 5144 acres. The benefice is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 4.; net income, £429. The church is a handsome edifice, erected on the site of the former church, in 1814, at the extremity of a pleasant walk, shaded by lofty trees, on the western side of the town; it has an embattled tower. A window of painted glass, representing the tutelar saint, was presented by Mr. Collins, of London; and in the north aisle is a circular stone, with a brass plate, to the memory of Robert de Hungerford, who was the first of that family settled in this county. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A free school for boys and girls was founded in 1636, by the Rev. Dr. Sheaff, and endowed by Mr. Hamblen in 1729, and Mrs. Cummins in 1735. The poor-law union of Hungerford comprises twenty-one parishes or places, of which there are ten in each of the counties of Berks and Wilts, and one in that of Southampton, the whole containing 19,892 inhabitants. Hungerford Park, situated at the extremity of the town, was the residence of the barons of Hungerford: the present mansion stands on the site of a house built by Queen Elizabeth, and given by her to the Earl of Essex. Dr. Samuel Chandler, a learned dissenting minister and theological writer, was born here in 1693.

HUNGERTON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, chiefly in the hundred of GARTREE, S. division, but partly in that of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division, of the county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Leicester; comprising the liberty of Baggrave, and the hamlets of Ingarsby and Quenby; and containing 267 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Twyford and the chapelry of Thorp-Satchville united in 1732, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the alternate patronage of the families of Peacocke and Ashby; net income, £220.

HUNGERTON, an ancient parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Grantham. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Wyvill, and valued in the king's books at £2. 3. 4. The church being demolished, the inhabitants attend that at Harlaxton.

HUNMANBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BRIDLINGTON, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bridlington; containing, with the chapelry of Fordon, 1277 inhabitants, of whom 1214 are in the township of Hunmanby. The parish comprises by computation 6500 acres, whereof about 4300 are arable, 2000 pasture, and 200 woodland. There is a large manufactory of brick and tiles, for which good clay is found. The Scarborough and Bridlington railway passes through the parish. A cattle-market is held monthly; and fairs take place on the 6th of May and 29th of October. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 1. 8.; net income, £350; patron and impropriator, Robert Mitford, Esq., R. N. The church, a very ancient structure, contains a splendid monument to the memory of different

members of the Osbaldeston family. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. A library was founded here by the Associates of Dr. Bray, for the use of the neighbouring clergy, and a parochial library for the poor. Here is a national school; also almshouses for six widows. On an eminence called Castle Hill are vestiges of an ancient fortification.

HUNNINGHAM (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Southern division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Southam; containing, with the hamlet of Hyde's-Pastures, 245 inhabitants. It comprises 1241 acres, and is on the left bank of the river Leam. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £68; patron, Lord Leigh.

HUNNINGTON, a township, in the chapelry of St. KENELM, parish of HALES-OWEN, union of BROMSGROVE, Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Hales-Owen, and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER; containing 158 inhabitants.

HUNSDON, a parish, in the union of WARE, hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Sawbridgeworth; containing 430 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the family of Calvert: the tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 47 acres. The church has a chapel on the south side belonging to the family of Cary, barons Hunsdon, and at the west end an embattled tower surmounted by a spire.

HUNSHELF, a township, in the parish of PENISTONE, union of WORTLEY, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Penistone; containing 578 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 3130 acres, chiefly a hilly moorland district, the greater portion of which has been brought into cultivation; the substratum abounds with coal, of which some mines are in operation, and with freestone, which is extensively quarried. The village is on the north bank of the Don, and consists chiefly of scattered dwellings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HUNSINGORE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK; containing 625 inhabitants, of whom 262 are in the township, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Wetherby. This parish consists of the townships of Cattal, Hunsingore, and Great Ribston with Walshford, and comprises by computation 3743 acres, of which about 984 are in Hunsingore township; the river Nidd flows in a devious course on the south of the village, and the parish is intersected by the great north road. The ancient mansion of the Goodricke family, to whom the manor belonged, was destroyed during the war in the reign of Charles I. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 17. $3\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £300; patron and impropiator, Joseph Dent, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower.

HUNSLET, or HUNFLEET, a chapelry, in the parish, and liberty of the borough, of LEEDS, and locally in the wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Leeds; containing 15,852 inhabitants. This place, at the time of the Domesday survey, belonged to the Lacys, from whom the manor passed to

various families. The chapelry is bounded on the east by the river Aire, and comprises by computation nearly 1200 acres, forming a level district. From its vicinity to the town of Leeds, of which it is a populous suburb, it has within the last forty years rapidly increased in manufacturing importance; Hunslet Lane, to the east, now forms a continuous range of buildings, and the township contains some pleasant hamlets. A subscription library was established in 1827, which has a collection of nearly 1000 volumes. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the spinning of flax, for which there are several very large mills; there are also some chemical works, and works for the manufacture of crown and flint glass, with extensive potteries for coarse earthenware, and an establishment for the finer kinds. The substratum of the district abounds with coal of good quality. The Midland railway intersects the township. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, was erected in 1636, and greatly enlarged in 1774: it is a brick edifice, with a tower, which was added to it by subscription, in 1826; it contains 1150 sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £182; patron, the Vicar of Leeds. The great tithes have been commuted for £40. There are places of worship for dissenters.

HUNSLEY, a township, in the parish of ROWLEY, union of BEVERLEY, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of the county of YORK, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from South Cave; containing 30 inhabitants. This place appears to have been anciently of more importance than it is at present, many foundations of buildings having been dug up at various times. Upon a hill here, was a beacon that gave name to the largest division of the wapentake. The tithes have been commuted for £84.

HUNSONBY, with WINSKILL, a township, in the parish of ADDINGHAM, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 7 miles (N. E.) from the town of Penrith; containing 191 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Mr. Joseph Hutchinson, in 1726, devised an estate now let for £49 a year, for teaching children.

HUNSTANTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of SMITHDON, W. division of NORFOLK, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Lynn; containing 527 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1481 acres, of which 933 are arable, 334 pasture, 65 plantation, 33 common, 51 warren, and 65 sea-beach and chalk-pits. It lies at the north-western extremity of the county, and is distinguished by its bold shore and its lofty and precipitous cliffs, one of which, commonly called St. Edmund's Point, from the tradition of Edmund the Martyr having landed here when he came from Germany to be crowned king of East Anglia, extends westward from the village, and rises to a height of from 60 to 100 feet above the beach. The waters abound with fish, and at certain refluxes of the tide a fine walk of about two miles is afforded along the sands to a place called the "Oyster Sea," which supplies almost every variety of fish in large quantities. The ancient manor-house, situated in a beautiful park, was from a remote period the residence of the family of L'Estrange, one of whom, Sir Roger L'Estrange, Knt., born here in 1616, espoused the cause of Charles I., and, after the Restoration, became conspicuous as a political writer. This

mansion, which had been long unoccupied and ruinous, has lately been completely renovated by Henry Styleman L'Estrange, Esq., lord of the manor, whose ancestor married one of the sisters of the last baronet of the L'Estrange family. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely: the great tithes have been commuted for £272, and the vicarial for £160; the vicarial glebe contains 27 acres. A school, erected in 1842 at a cost of £500, is endowed with £900, vested in three trustees. The church is a large edifice, with a strong tower rising from the west end of the north aisle; it contains several handsome monuments to the L'Estranges. There are vestiges of an ancient chapel on St. Edmund's Point.

HUNTERSON, a township, in the parish of WYBUNBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 6 miles (S. E.) from Nantwich; containing 245 inhabitants. It comprises 1497*a*. 17*p*. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £126, and the vicarial for £24. A school is partly supported by endowment.

HUNSTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of STOW, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3½ miles (E.) from Ixworth; containing 162 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £55; patron and impropriator, J. H. Heigham, Esq. The church, beautifully situated in the grounds of Hunston Hall, the seat of Mr. Heigham, is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower.

HUNSTON (*St. LEODEGAR*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of BOX and STOCKBRIDGE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 2½ miles (S.) from Chichester; containing 193 inhabitants. It is crossed by the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 7.; net income, £348; patron, J. B. Fletcher, Esq. The church is in the early English style, with a fine Norman doorway in the south porch, and consists of a nave, south aisle, and chancel.

HUNSTONWORTH, or HUNSTANWORTH, a parish, in the union of WEARDALE, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Stanhope; containing 567 inhabitants. The hospital of Kepier seems to have had possessions here for a considerable period prior to the Dissolution, upon which event the estate was granted to William, Lord Paget, the founder of the house of Beaudesert. Nearly one-half of the lands now belong to the trustees of Bishop Crewe's charity, who are lords of the manor. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Derwent, which is formed here by the union of the two rivulets called Beldon beck and Nuckton beck, and which divides it from Northumberland: the Derwent lead-mines are principally in the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of R. Capper, Esq., the impropriator, and has a net income of £60. The church is a small neat structure, almost entirely built towards the close of the last century, on the site of a very ancient edifice.

HUNSWORTH, a township, in the parish of BIRSTAL, union of BRADFORD, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 3½ miles (S.) from Bradford; containing 978 inhabitants. This township, which is compre-

hended in the ecclesiastical district of Birkenshaw, includes the hamlets of Hunsworth, East Bierley, and Toftshaw, and comprises by computation 1310 acres. It is principally pasture land, and is divided into numerous dairy-farms, which are under good management. The population is employed in agriculture and mining, and in the manufacture of stuff and woollen-cloth; the strata abound with coal, which is extensively wrought, and with ironstone, purchased in 1841 by the Bowling Iron Company. The village of Hunsworth, which is pleasantly situated, is small and irregularly built, consisting chiefly of scattered dwellings.

HUNT-END, WORCESTER.—See FECKENHAM.

HUNTINGDON, a borough and market-town, and the head of a union, in the hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 59 miles (N. by W.) from London; containing 3507 inhabitants. This place, called by the Saxons *Huntantun*, and in the Norman survey *Huntersdune*, appears to have derived its name from its situation in a tract



Seal and Arms.

of country which was anciently an extensive forest abounding with deer, and well suited for the purposes of the chase. A castle was built here in 917, by Edward the Elder, and enlarged by David, Earl of Huntingdon and King of Scotland, to whom King Stephen had given the borough; but becoming a retreat for the disaffected in the reign of Henry II., it was levelled with the ground. This fortress is supposed, from the form of its outworks, which may still be traced, to have been the site of *Duro-liponte*, a station of the Romans. A mint was established here at a very early period, and coins of Edwy and of his successors, until the time of William Rufus, were struck and issued from the town. Huntingdon has been honoured with many royal visits: James I., on his arrival from Scotland, with all his court, was sumptuously entertained by Sir Oliver Cromwell, uncle of the Protector, in his princely mansion of Hinchinbrook, a spacious quadrangular building in the Elizabethan style, in which, also, Charles I. frequently partook of the hospitality of its possessor. Prior to the commencement of the civil war, that monarch kept his court at Huntingdon, where he carried on his negotiations with the parliament then sitting in London; and during the subsequent contests it was repeatedly the head-quarters of his army. Not long after the breaking out of the war, however, it appears to have fallen into the hands of the parliament; for it is stated to have been plundered, in August 1645, by the royalists, commanded by the king in person. In 1646, the king, on his route from Holmby to Hampton Court, in the custody of Cornet Joyce and the parliamentary commissioners, was lodged at Hinchinbrook House, at that time belonging to Colonel Montague, then an officer in the army of the parliament, but afterwards, on joining Charles II. at the Restoration, created Earl of Sandwich; from whose lady the captive monarch received every tribute of sympathising loyalty, and by whose courage he was protected from the insults of a factious mob. In 1745, the inhabitants, assisted by the surrounding gentry, came forward to

support the reigning dynasty against the claims of the Pretender, and raised a large sum of money for that purpose.

The town is pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity, on the northern bank of the river Ouse, over which is an ancient stone bridge of six arches connecting it with Godmanchester. It has one principal street, extending a mile in length, and intersected at right angles by several smaller streets; the houses are in general large, well built, and of handsome appearance, and the town is paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The environs are agreeable, and from the Castle Hill the prospect is varied and extensive. Within a quarter of a mile of the town is a meadow called Portholm, more than two miles in circumference, on which is one of the finest race-courses in the kingdom: the races take place in August, continuing three days, during which, and usually for a fortnight after, the theatre, a small edifice erected in 1800, is open. There are two public subscription reading-rooms, and a literary and scientific institution has lately been erected; it is a chaste and pleasing structure in the Grecian style, with a cornice surmounted by a statue of Minerva. In 1821, an horticultural society was established. Monthly assemblies are held during the season, in a suite of rooms in the town-hall, and public balls take place there in the race week. The trade is principally in wool and corn: there are two breweries. The Ouse is navigable for small vessels from Lynn, and for barges from this town to Bedford. An act was passed in 1845 for effecting railway communication with Cambridge and with Ely, and the lines were opened in 1847: the great railway from London to York will also pass by. The market, on Saturday, is plentifully supplied with corn and provisions: fairs are held on the Tuesday before Easter, and on the second Tuesday in May, for cattle of all sorts; there is a statute-fair about two weeks before Michaelmas, on a day fixed by the mayor, and large cattle-markets are held on the Saturday before Old Michaelmas-day, and on the third Saturday in November. The market-place occupies a spacious square in the centre of the town.

Huntingdon was first incorporated in 1206, by charter of King John, which was confirmed and extended by Henry III. and succeeding sovereigns until the 6th year of the reign of Charles I., when it was renewed with modifications. Under that charter the government was vested in a mayor, recorder, and 11 aldermen, forming the common-council, together with a high steward, town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, and other officers. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the corporation now consists of a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors; and the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, the county magistrates having concurrent jurisdiction within the town. This borough, jointly with the neighbouring parish of Godmanchester, sends two representatives to parliament; the mayor is returning officer. Petty-sessions are held every Wednesday, before the mayor; and there is a court of record, for the recovery of debts to any amount, once in three weeks. The assizes, the election of members of parliament for the county, and the general quarter-sessions of the peace, are also held here: the powers of the county debt-court of Huntingdon, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Huntingdon and St.

Ives. The town-hall is a handsome building, erected in 1745, by subscription, on the site of the old court-house, and surrounded with piazzas, under which the market is kept; above the ground floor is a suite of assembly-rooms, and the ball-room is ornamented with portraits of George II. and III., with those of their queens, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and one of John, Earl of Sandwich, by Gainsborough. A new prison has been erected on the western side of the great north road.

Huntingdon was formerly much more extensive than it is at present, and contained fifteen parish churches, the greater number of which had fallen into decay before Leland's time; only four were then remaining, and two of these were destroyed during the parliamentary war. The old borough at present comprises the parishes of *All Saints*, containing 568; *St. Benedict*, 814; *St. John the Baptist*, 1057; and *St. Mary*, 1068 inhabitants. The living of All Saints' is a rectory, with that of St. John the Baptist's united, the former valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 10½., and the latter at £6. 7. 6.; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the net income is £190. The church of All Saints' is a venerable and handsome structure, partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, strengthened with buttresses, ornamented with niches, and crowned by pinnacles; the chancel is early English, and has a remarkably good doorway, now walled up. The nave is separated from the chancel by a lofty and finely-pointed arch, and from the aisles by pointed arches resting upon clustered columns; the oak roof is richly carved, and there are several ancient monuments, among which are some to the ancestors of Oliver Cromwell. The registry books of the parish of St. John contain an entry of the baptism of the Protector, in 1599. The living of St. Mary's is a rectory, united with the discharged rectory of St. Benedict's, and valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 5.; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the net income is £162. The church of St. Mary's was rebuilt in 1620, and is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, strengthened by buttresses, and profusely ornamented with niches and sculpture. The nave is separated from the aisles by finely-pointed arches, and octangular and circular columns alternately: the font is of octangular form, and supported on a column encircled by small pillars; in the chancel are several handsome monuments, and in other parts of the church some mural tablets. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans.

St. John's Hospital is of uncertain date; the earliest notice of it occurs in the year 1261, in the rolls of the Bishop of Lincoln, from which it appears to have been founded and endowed in the reign of Henry II., by David, Earl of Huntingdon, for the maintenance and relief of poor people, and the support of a free grammar school. The free grammar school is open to the sons of inhabitants, for classical instruction. There is a scholarship for a boy from this town at Peter House, Cambridge, founded by Thomas Miller, who gave for that purpose land now producing £20 per annum, tenable from admission until obtaining the degree of M.A.; also a scholarship founded in Christ's College, Cambridge, for a native of Huntingdon. Richard Fishborn, in 1625, gave £2000 in trust to the Mercers' Company, London, for the maintenance of a lecture, a Latin grammar school,

and an almshouse in the town: this sum, together with £4560 arising from other donations, was in 1630 vested in the purchase of the manor of Chalgrave, in the county of Bedford, now producing a revenue of £700 per annum, of which £60 are paid to a lecturer, and £175 to trustees for charitable uses. A school for boys was established by a decree of chancery in 1735, under the will of Lionel Walden, who in 1719 had bequeathed £500 for that purpose; the net income is £90, and 25 of the scholars are clothed in green by a bequest of £26 per annum by Gabriel Newton, alderman of Leicester, in 1760. National central schools are supported by subscription; and there are various charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. The union of Huntingdon comprises 33 parishes or places, and contains a population of 18,431; a workhouse has been built on the western side of the great north road, close to the town; and the old workhouse has been sold, and converted into an iron-foundry.

Of the monastic establishments that existed here, was a priory of Black canons, dedicated to *St. Mary*, founded prior to the year 973, and removed by Eustace de Lovetot in the reign of Stephen, or that of Henry II., to the eastern part of the town; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was £232. 7. : there are no remains. A priory for nuns of the *Benedictine* order was removed from Eltesley, in the county of Cambridge, to Huntingdon, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £19. 9. 2. ; the site was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Cromwell, who erected the mansion of Hinchinbrook House, with part of the materials. A convent of *Augustine* friars was founded in the parish of St. John, in the reign of Edward I., which subsisted until the Reformation; and in the latter part of the sixteenth century, the site of the friary belonged to Robert Cromwell, whose son became Protector. Here was also an hospital dedicated to *St. Margaret*, for a master and leprous brethren, to which Malcolm, King of Scotland and Earl of Huntingdon, was a benefactor, and which was annexed to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1445, by letters-patent of Henry VI.: the only remains are two tenements with small gardens attached, called the Spitals, usually occupied rent-free by poor widows or families. The learned Henry of Huntingdon, author of a history of England, continued to the reign of Stephen; and Oliver Cromwell, were natives of Huntingdon. The town gives the title of Earl to the family of Rawdon-Hastings.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north and west by the county of Northampton, on the south-west and south by that of Bedford, and on the east by that of Cambridge. It extends from 52° 8' to 52° 36' (N. Lat.), and from 0° 3' (E. Lon.) to 0° 31' (W. Lon.); and contains 370 square miles, or 236,800 acres. Within its limits are 11,860 houses inhabited, 377 uninhabited, and 65 in progress of erection; and the population amounts to 58,549, of whom 29,072 are males, and 29,477 females.

Before the Romans had obtained possession of this part of Britain, the territory now included in the small county of Huntingdon formed the western extremity of the country of the *Iceni*. It subsequently became part of the great division of Roman Britain, called *Flavia Caesariensis*; and at the period of the Saxon heptarchy, was at first included in the kingdom of East Anglia, and afterwards annexed by conquest to the more powerful

kingdom of Mercia. Its early annals afford no materials for history, but such as relate to the acquisition and possession of its EARLDOM by the royal family of Scotland, which furnished the two crowns with an additional object of contention and mutual annoyance. A short time before the Norman Conquest, the earldom, or governorship, of the shire (being then an office granted at pleasure, and not hereditary) was held by one Siward, who was in consequence styled Earl of Huntingdon, but who, having received a grant of the earldom of Northumberland, afterwards assumed the latter title. William the Conqueror, having taken into favour Waltheof, the son of Siward, gave him in marriage his own niece Judith, who, after the execution of Waltheof for high treason, was offered by the king in marriage to Simon de St. Liz, a Norman soldier, and, on her refusal, was deprived of her estates, which were conferred upon her eldest daughter, the latter at the same time espousing the Norman whom her mother had rejected. Simon de St. Liz thus became Earl of Huntingdon; but dying early in the reign of Henry I. his widow was married to David, brother and successor to Alexander, King of Scotland; who in her right inherited the possessions of Waltheof, and was made Earl of Huntingdon and Northumberland. After his death, according to the fluctuations in the tide of political events, or the caprice of the English monarchs, the earldom was sometimes enjoyed by the descendants of Matilda by Simon de St. Liz, and sometimes by her posterity by the Scottish prince. Henry, son of the latter, was at first admitted earl; but on his father's refusal to acknowledge the claim of Stephen, Count of Blois, to the throne of England, that monarch seized all the English possessions of the Scottish king, and restored the earldom to the young Simon de St. Liz. At the termination of the subsequent war between the two countries, through the mediation of the empress, one of the conditions of the peace was, that the counties of Huntingdon and Northumberland should remain in the possession of Prince Henry, as heir by maternal right, and that he and his successors should render homage for these lands to the kings of England: nevertheless, they continued a subject of frequent disputes between the two crowns. On the accession of Henry's grandson, Malcolm, to the Scottish throne, he was summoned to London by Henry II., to do homage for the lands of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Huntingdon; and not long after, Henry sent a second summons commanding him to repair to York, where a parliament had assembled, by which, on the charge of his having in the late campaign of France, whither King Henry had commissioned him, betrayed to the French the plans of the English army, he was condemned to forfeit all his English possessions. A war between the two countries ensued, which was terminated by a treaty concluded near Carlisle, when it was stipulated that Malcolm should receive back Cumberland and Huntingdon, and that Northumberland should be fully surrendered to Henry. In the war with Malcolm's successor, William the Lion, the Scottish monarch was made prisoner; and his English territories, being seized, were held in pledge for his ransom, until delivered up by Richard I., on condition that all the castles and fortified places within the earldoms of Huntingdon and Cumberland should be garrisoned by Richard's own officers and soldiers. In the subsequent wars occasioned by the rival

claims to the Scottish crown, between the families of Bruce and Balliol, this earldom was finally seized by the kings of England, since which it has been granted successively to several families; a portion of the lands, however, was retained by the Bruces, and from them descended to the family of Cotton. The ancient celebrity of this part of the country for the purposes of the chase is indicated by the name of the shire and the county town. According to Leland, the shire was in former times very woody, and the deer resorted to the fens: it was not entirely disafforested until the reign of Edward I.

Huntingdonshire was formerly included in the *diocese* of Lincoln, but under the provisions of the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, was transferred to the diocese of Ely; it forms an archdeaconry, comprising the deaneries of Huntingdon, St. Ives, Leightonstone, St. Neot's, and Yaxley, and containing 93 parishes. For civil purposes it is divided into the hundreds of Normancross, which includes the northern part of the county; Toseland, the southern; Hurstingstone, the eastern; and Leightonstone, the western. It contains the borough and market-town of Huntingdon, and the market-towns of Kimbolton, Ramsey, St. Ives, and St. Neot's. Two knights are returned for the shire, and two representatives for the borough. The county is included in the Norfolk circuit; the assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Huntingdon, where stands the county gaol. A peculiarity in the civil government of Huntingdonshire is, that it is included under the same shrievalty with Cambridgeshire; the sheriff being annually chosen, in rotation, from the county of Cambridge, the Isle of Ely, and this county.

The *Soils* consist chiefly of clay and loam of various qualities, sand, gravel, and peat-earth. Of these, the clay predominates, being found all over the county: the sandy and light soils, and the loams, are dispersed in small tracts in different parts; while the peat-earth is confined almost wholly to the fens, in the north-eastern part of the county. These *fens*, including the lakes, the chief of which are Whittlesea Mere and Ramsey Mere, comprise 44,000 acres, and form about one-seventh of the Great Bedford Level: 8000 or 10,000 acres of this area may be considered productive, but, as stated in the last agricultural survey of this county, made under the sanction of the Board of Agriculture, a sum equal to two-thirds of the rental is required to preserve even these from inundation; for, although they have a more elevated surface than those situated between them and the sea, yet they are not nearly so well drained, in consequence, as is asserted in the survey, of some defect in the original plan of the dykes. *Timber* is somewhat scarce, owing to the great demand for it in the fens. Turf is used for fuel in about half the parishes; but the inhabitants generally burn wood, and coal also, though in many places very little of the latter. The only *Rivers* of magnitude are the Ouse and the Nene; the latter forms the northern boundary of the county, and both are navigable in the whole of their course in connexion with it. Owing to the want of springs, the greater part of the county is supplied with water from ponds.

The chief Roman stations were *Durolipons* and *Durobrivæ*, the respective sites of which are at Godmanchester, or Huntingdon, and near Dornford Ferry. Of the ancient roads, the three principal were as follows. The

British *Ermin-street* appears to have entered the county from the neighbourhood of Cæsar's camp, in Bedfordshire, and to have run by Crane Hill, in the tract since known by the name of Hell Lane, whence, passing through Toseland, Godmanchester, and Huntingdon, and by Alconbury, Weston, and Upton, and falling into the line called the Bullock-road, it entered Northamptonshire at Wansford. The Roman *Ermin-street* entered from Cambridgeshire in the vicinity of Papworth St. Agnes, and proceeding nearly in the line of the present high road to Godmanchester, thence followed the course of the British *Ermin-street* to the vicinity of Alconbury, whence branching off eastward, it resumed the line of the present high road through Sawtry, Stilton, and Chesterton, to the station of *Durobrivæ*, where it entered Northamptonshire. The *Via Devana* entered from Cambridgeshire in the neighbourhood of Fen-Stanton, and proceeded in the line of the present turnpike-road to Godmanchester, whence, pursuing the track of the British *Ermin-street* to Alconbury, it passed to the north of Buckworth and Old Weston, and entered Northamptonshire in the vicinity of Clapton. Numerous Roman coins have been discovered at Godmanchester: coins, coffins, urns, lachrymatories, &c., have been found near the site of the station *Durobrivæ*; urns and coins near Somersham; urns in Sawtry field; and Roman pottery at Holywell. The celebrated *Cars-dyke*, supposed to have been originally a work of the Romans, enters Huntingdonshire at Earith, crosses Huntingdon river, passes by Littleport, and proceeds northward to the stream named the West Water, by Benwick, and then by the Old River Nene, to Whittlesea-dyke. At the time of the Reformation, the number of *Religious houses*, according to Bishop Tanner, was nine, including one hospital: the principal remains are comprised in the gateway of the mitred abbey of Ramsey. Among the ancient *Mansions* the most interesting, from their antiquity and other circumstances, are Buckden Palace; Kimbolton Castle, the seat of the Duke of Manchester; and Hinchinbrook House, once the seat of the Cromwell family, and subsequently that of the Montagues, earls of Sandwich and viscounts Hinchinbroke. There is a mineral spring at Somersham, now in little repute.

HUNTINGFIELD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Halesworth; containing 397 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 2000 acres. Huntingfield Hall, now the property of Lord Huntingfield, while in the possession of Lord Hunsden, was honoured by a visit from Queen Elizabeth, who was entertained with great splendour by that nobleman; in the park is an oak which was a favourite tree with the queen, and from which it is said that she shot a buck with her own hand. The living is a rectory, with that of Cookley united, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £800; patron, Lord Huntingfield. There is a glebe of about 120 acres, with a good house, considerably improved by the Rev. Henry Uhthoff. The church is chiefly in the early English style: the produce of certain town lands, £60 per annum, is partly applied to its repairs.

HUNTINGFORD, a tything, in the parish of WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, union of DURSLEY, Upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 59 inhabitants.

HUNTINGTON, a township, in the parish of ST. OSWALD, CHESTER, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Chester; containing 143 inhabitants. The township comprises 1380 acres, of a clayey soil, and is bounded on the west by the river Dee, which is crossed by a ferry to Eccleston.

HUNTINGTON, a parish, in the borough of HEREFORD, hundred of GRIMSWORTH, union and county of HEREFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from the city of Hereford; containing 115 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Holmer: the appropriate tithes have been commuted for £85. 15., and £57 are paid to the vicar of Holmer.

HUNTINGTON, a parish, in the union of KINGTON, hundred of HUNTINGTON, county of HEREFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Kington; containing 262 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the river Arrow, and situated on the borders of Wales, comprising by computation 2120 acres; the pastures are luxuriantly rich, and the dairy-farms under excellent management. Fairs for horses, sheep, and cattle, are held on the 18th of July and 13th of November. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Kington. The church is an ancient structure, said to have been built with the materials of an adjoining castle, formerly a place of great strength, the baronial residence of the Bohuns. There is a place of worship for Independents. A school was endowed in 1791, by Edward Goff, Esq., with five small tenements and £1000 in money: the income is £118.

HUNTINGTON, a township, in the parish of CANNOCK, union of PENKRIDGE, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Penkridge, on the road to Stafford; containing 121 inhabitants. The township comprises upwards of 900 acres of land, a large portion of which was inclosed about thirty years since. It adjoins the western side of Cannock Chase, and is celebrated for its white gravel, considerable quantities of which are sent to different places for garden-walks, &c. Nearly the whole township is the property of Lord Hatherton.

HUNTINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the wapentake of BULMER, union and N. riding of YORK; containing 652 inhabitants, of whom 490 are in the township, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from York, on the road to Sheriff-Hutton. This parish, which is bounded on the west by the river Foss, consists of the townships of Earswick, Huntington, and Towthorpe, and comprises by measurement 4830 acres, of which one-third is arable, and the remainder, with the exception of about 50 acres of woodland, meadow and pasture. Earl De Grey is lord of the manor, and there are several resident proprietors of estates: the village, which is neat, is seated on the east side of the river. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £127; patrons and appropriators, the Sub-Chanter and Vicars Choral of the Cathedral of York.

HUNTISHAM, a township, in the parish of GOODRICH, poor-law union of Ross, Lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD; containing 127 inhabitants.

HUNTLEY (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of WESTBURY, duchy of LANCASTER, W.

division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Gloucester; containing 511 inhabitants. It is situated on the road between Gloucester and Ross, and comprises by admeasurement 1409 acres, of which 736 are meadow and pasture, 380 arable, 139 wood, and 154 waste: the soil rests chiefly on limestone, intermixed with red and blue clay, gravel, and marl. The scenery is richly wooded, and fine views are obtained from some of the elevations, of the Cotswold, Malvern, and Bredon hills, the mountains of South Wales, the Severn, Bristol Channel, &c. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 5. 10.; patron, R. Capper, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £240. 11., and the glebe comprises 48 acres, with a house. The church is in the later English style, and has been enlarged at a cost of £500, defrayed chiefly by the rector; it has 370 sittings.

HUNTLEY, a hamlet, in the parish and union of CHEADLE, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Cheadle. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Cheadle to Uttoxeter.

HUNTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of MAIDSTONE, hundred of TWYFORD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Maidstone; containing 740 inhabitants. This place, in the reign of Henry III., belonged to Nicholas de Lenham, who obtained for the inhabitants the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair for five days, both which have long fallen into disuse. The manor afterwards passed to the Gyffords, and in the reign of Edward III. to the family of Clinton, of whose ancient mansion, the site, encompassed by a moat, is still visible near the church. On Midsummer-day, 1746, and on Aug. 19th, 1763, two of the most awful and destructive storms ever recorded in the country occurred in this and the neighbouring parishes. The parish consists of 2061a. 3r. 8p., a large portion of which is appropriated to the cultivation of hops of fine quality, and the growth of fruit for the London market; the soil is chiefly clay. There are 386 acres of wood, and the surface is watered by the river Beult, which falls into the Medway at Yalding. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £900, and the glebe comprises 24 acres, with a house. The church, to which a gallery has been added at the expense of the rector and parishioners, is a very neat edifice, containing a fine bust of H. Hatley, Esq., by Roubilliac, and some handsome monuments of the Fanes, whose old family seat at Burston is now a farmhouse, and its chapel desecrated. Beilby Porteus, 22 years rector of the parish, successively Bishop of Chester and of London, and celebrated for his universal benevolence, bequeathed £1000 three per cent. consols. for teaching children here. A stratum of petrified shells in marl was discovered in the parish, in the year 1683.

HUNTON (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of WINCHESTER, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Whitechurch; containing 111 inhabitants. This was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Crawley St. Mary; it comprises 1029 acres. The living is annexed to the rectory of Crawley: the tithes have been commuted for £190.

HUNTON, a chapelry, in the union of LEYBURN, partly in the parish of HORNBY, wapentake of HANG-EAST, but chiefly in the parish of BROMPTON-PATRICK, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Richmond; containing 534 inhabitants. The township is situated north of the Newton beck, and comprises about 1855 acres: the village, which is large, lies on both sides and near the confluence of two streams. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Bishop of Chester; impropiator, C. H. Elsley, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, is a plain edifice, consecrated in 1794.

HUNTSHAM, a parish, in the union and hundred of TIVERTON, Cullompton and N. divisions of DEVON, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Bampton; containing 157 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in a very retired part of the county, far from any public road, comprises by measurement 1859 acres, chiefly of a poor clayey soil; about 771 acres are pasture, 757 arable, and 330 woodland. The surface is varied, the scenery generally pleasing; and the river Lowman, which falls into the Exe at Tiverton, has its source in the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 11.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. E. B. Troyte: the tithes have been commuted for £182, and the glebe comprises 62 acres. The church is a small edifice, completely covered with ivy, and forming a picturesque feature in the landscape; it has a tower at the west end.

HUNTSHAW (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of TORRINGTON, hundred of FREMINGTON, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Torrington; containing 296 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 7. 1., and in the gift of Lord Clinton: the tithes have been commuted for £190, and the glebe comprises 36 acres. John Lovering, in 1671, bequeathed £200 to purchase lands, a part of the proceeds to be applied in teaching children.

HUNTSPILL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, partly in the hundred of BEMPSTONE, but chiefly in that of HUNTSPILL and PURITON, W. division of SOMERSET, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Bridgwater; containing 1643 inhabitants. It borders on the Bristol Channel, and comprises 6615*a.* 1*r.* 1*p.*, of which 4939 acres are meadow and pasture, 835 arable, and 170 orchards. The surface is flat, and the soil a deep rich loam; the chief produce is cheese. The river Parret, at the mouth of which the parish is situated, is navigable for vessels of considerable burthen; and the Bristol and Exeter railway, and the Axbridge and Bridgwater road, also afford facilities of conveyance. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £72. 5. 5., and in the gift of Balliol College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £684. 6., and the glebe comprises 49 acres, with a house. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style. A district church, dedicated to All Saints, was built in 1839, containing 230 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £130 in aid of the expense; the funds, with this exception, were supplied by the rector, the parishioners, and the patrons of the parish living. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Beautiful marine shells, of the *Wentletrap* and *Helix* species, abound among the sedge by the sea-side.

HUNTSTILL, a hamlet, in the parish of CHILTON-TRINITY, union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of NORTH PETHERTON, W. division of the county of SOMERSET; containing 22 inhabitants.

HUNTWICK, with FOULBY and NOSTAL, a township, in the parish of WRAGBY, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 3½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Pontefract, near the road to Wakefield; containing 152 inhabitants. Huntwick is a mile and a half north, and Foulby about half a mile west, of the church; they consist of 2 farms and some cottages.—See NOSTAL.

HUNWICK, with HELMINGTON, a township, in the parish of ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND, union of AUCKLAND, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 3½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 338 inhabitants. It is situated on the bank of the Wear, and comprises about 1560 acres of land. A district chapel dedicated to St. Paul has been erected; the district consists of this township and part of that of Newton-Cap, and is bounded on the east and south by the river Wear. A fine mineral spring, much resorted to in cases of indigestion, became dry in 1842, owing to the sinking of a coal-pit.

HUNWORTH (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, W. division of NORFOLK, 2½ miles (S. S. W.) from Holt; containing 234 inhabitants. This parish, situated in a picturesque dell, comprises 838*a.* 1*r.* 28*p.*, of which 494 acres are arable, 52 pasture and meadow, 48 woodland, and 68 heath and common. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Stody, and valued in the king's books at £4: the tithes have been commuted for £148, and the glebe contains 22½ acres. The church is in the early and later English styles, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a south transept, and a square embattled tower.

HURCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of ILTON, union of CHARD, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 12 inhabitants.

HURDCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of BAVERSTOCK, union of WILTON, hundred of CAWDEN and CADWORTH, Hindon and S. divisions of the county of WILTS; containing 58 inhabitants.

HURDSFIELD, a township, in the parish of PREST-BURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER; adjoining the town of Macclesfield on the east, and containing 3551 inhabitants. This township, the lower end of which is in the borough of Macclesfield, comprises about 859 acres, consisting of pasture, with a little arable, and some woodland, and plantations of Scotch larch and firs; the surface is hill and dale, and the soil clay and sand, and stony. Coal and stone are obtained; and there are several silk manufactories and dye-works, employing a vast number of hands: the establishment of Messrs. Brocklehurst and Company is the largest in the township. The Macclesfield and Chapel-en-le-Frith road, and the Macclesfield canal, pass through. A very neat church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and in the pointed style, was consecrated in 1837; the cost of its erection was about £3000. The living is a perpetual curacy, with an income derived from pew-rents, and £1000 in the funds; patrons, Hindmarsh's Trustees. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and infant and Sunday schools are in connexion with the church.

HURLESTON, a township, in the parish of **ACTON**, union and hundred of **NANTWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Nantwich; containing 192 inhabitants. It comprises 1342 acres, the soil of which is sand and clay. A branch of the Chester canal passes through the township. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £83. 5., and the vicarial for £32. 3. 2.

HURLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **COOKHAM**, hundred of **BEYNHURST**, county of **BERKS**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Maidenhead; containing 1119 inhabitants. A Benedictine priory was founded here in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Godfrey de Mandeville, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it flourished, as a cell to the abbey of Westminster, till the Dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £134. 10. 8. The site was afterwards occupied by a mansion called Lady Place, in a vault beneath which were held the meetings of the confederate lords for promoting the Revolution of 1688, among whom Lord Lovelace distinguished himself. On a tablet in the vault are recorded the visits of William III., George III. and his consort, and the celebrated General Paoli, to this dark recess. The adjoining stable was the refectory of the priory, the windows of which are still remaining. The parish is situated on the river Thames, and comprises 4096 acres, of which 174 are common or waste; the soil is chiefly clay and sand, with small portions of chalk, and the surface is diversified with hills covered with rich plantations of beech and other timber. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; patron and impropriator, Sir E. G. C. East, Bart.: the great tithes have been commuted for £289, and the small for £250; the vicar has a glebe of one acre. The church, supposed to have been the chapel belonging to the priory, is an ancient structure, displaying many details of early Norman architecture. At Knowle Hill, a district deriving its name from an eminence near the outportions of the parishes of Hurley and Wargrave, a church has been built by subscription, aided by a grant of £200 from the Incorporated Society; it is a neat edifice in the later English style, and contains 415 sittings, of which 268 are free. The living is in the gift of the Vicar.

HURLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of **KINGSBURY**, union of **TAMWORTH**, Tamworth division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 2 miles (E.) from the village of Kingsbury; containing 604 inhabitants.

HURN, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of Christchurch, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Christchurch; containing 482 inhabitants.

HURSLEY (*All Saints*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **BUDDLESGATE**, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Winchester; containing 1520 inhabitants. The parish formed part of the ancient manor of Merdon or Merden, in the Saxon chronicles called *Mrantune*, and supposed to be the place where Cynewulph, King of the West Saxons, who had succeeded Sigebert on the throne, was assassinated by Ceynard, the brother of that monarch, whom he had driven into exile. The living is a vicarage, with that of Otterbourne annexed, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of Sir William Heathcote, Bart.; the appro-

priation belongs to Winchester Cathedral. The great tithes of the parish have been commuted for £1341, and the glebe contains 161 acres; the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe contains nearly two acres, with a house. At Amphield is a separate incumbency. Hursley Park was the residence of Richard Cromwell, son of the Protector; and in pulling down the old manor-house, in the early part of the last century, the seal of the Commonwealth, which Oliver Cromwell took from the parliament, was discovered in one of the walls. The poor-law union of Hursley comprises four parishes, which contain 2592 inhabitants.

HURST (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **WOKINGHAM**, hundreds of **CHARLTON** and **SONNING**, county of **BERKS**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Wokingham; containing, with the liberties of Newland, Winnersh, Whistley-Hurst, and Broad Hinton, 2339 inhabitants. *Hurst House* is an ancient mansion, originally built by Ward, treasurer to Queen Elizabeth, and forming an interesting specimen of the domestic architecture of that period. It was subsequently inhabited by Sir John Harrison and his son, Sir Richard, and was afterwards the residence, for many years, of the Queen of Bohemia; the royal arms, emblazoned in stained glass, still embellish the window of the hall. The estate of *Bearwood* is the property of the Walter family, of whom the late John Walter, Esq., who died in July, 1847, greatly improved the vicinity: Mr. Walter was the principal proprietor of *The Times* newspaper, which, under his management during a period of forty years, attained its present eminence. The parish comprises 6471 acres, of which 71 are common or waste; it is intersected by the Great Western railway. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford; net income, £150: the tithes have been commuted for £1540. The church contains handsome monuments to the memory of Margaret, wife of Sir Henry Savile, founder of the Savilian professorship at Oxford; and Sir Richard Harrison, who twice raised at his own expense a troop of cavalry for the service of Charles I. A second church, dedicated to St. Catherine, was consecrated in April, 1846. It stands upon the most commanding point of the elevated range occupied by the mansion and demesne of Bearwood, and near the borders of the parish of Wokingham, and is an exquisitely finished specimen of the decorated style. The cost of the erection and endowment was about £9000, to which the Walter family, who are the patrons, largely contributed. An hospital was founded by William Barker, who died in 1685, for eight persons. Dorothy Harrison, in 1690, gave £7 per annum for instruction; and Edward Polehampton, in 1721, erected a chapel, schoolroom, and dwelling-house, which he endowed with £40 a year, for a clergyman to officiate in the chapel, and teach ten boys.

HURST (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of **EAST ASHFORD**, partly within the liberty of **ROMNEY-MARSH**, but chiefly in the hundred of **STREET**, lathe of **SHEPWAY**, E. division of **KENT**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Hythe; containing 40 inhabitants. It comprises 459 acres. The Grand Military canal passes through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 4., and in the patronage of Mrs. Carter; income, £55. The church being in ruins, the inhabitants attend service at Aldington, which is situated to the north, between Hurst and the South-Eastern railway.

HURST, an ecclesiastical parish, in the division of **HARTSHED**, parish and union of **ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of **LANCASHIRE**, 1 mile (N. E.) from **Ashton-under-Lyne**; containing about 4500 inhabitants. This parish was constituted under the provisions of the act 6th and 7th of Victoria, cap. 37. It is on the old road from **Ashton** to **Mossley**, and forms a circle whose radius is about half a mile; the land is all pasture, and stands high, commanding fine views of the country around, especially in a western and south-western direction. Coal is abundant, and several cotton-mills are in operation. In the village of **Higher Hurst**, a suburb of the town of **Ashton**, is the manufacturing establishment of the Messrs. **Whittaker**, commenced about forty years ago by the late **John Whittaker, Esq.**, and now carried on by his sons, who have enlarged, and propose further to extend, the buildings, already among the largest cotton-factories in the kingdom, and at present employing 1300 hands. The gardens and pleasure-grounds around the dwelling-houses of these gentlemen have been greatly improved by tasteful culture, and attract the attention of visitors. The village of **Hurst-Brook**, which in 1442 was the patrimony of **Nicholas de Hyrst**, and for more than three centuries was an obscure rural spot, has, owing in part to its vicinity to **Ashton**, become a considerable place, having a population of several hundred persons, and containing two cotton-mills.

The church, dedicated to **St. John the Evangelist**, was commenced in 1847, on a site presented by the **Earl of Stamford and Warrington**. It stands near **Hurst Cross**, another small village in the parish, and at the junction of four roads, and has accommodation for 645 persons, 495 seats being free; the cost of erection is estimated at £2476. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester, alternately; net income, £150; incumbent, the **Rev. J. H. Greenwood**, who, previously to the church being built, performed divine service in a room licensed by the bishop. A handsome place of worship belonging to the New Connexion of Methodists has been erected at a cost of nearly £2000; and in union with it is a school-house, sufficiently capacious for 600 children, and serving both for week-day and Sunday schools.

HURST, a township, in the parish of **WOODHORN**, union of **MORPETH**, E. division of **MORPETH** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from **Morpeth**; containing 42 inhabitants. Among the early owners of this place were the families of **Balliol**, **Denton**, **Hunter**, **Lumley**, and **Ogle**. A castle, or peel-house, is still remaining; but it is nothing more than a strong old farmhouse, with a small tower, elevated very slightly above the roof of the building, and apparently for the defence of the door. The township comprises 360 acres.

HURST, COURTNEY, a township, in the parish of **BIRKIN**, union of **SELBY**, Lower division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, W. riding of **YORK**, 3 miles (N. W.) from **Snaith**; containing 134 inhabitants. The township, which is bounded on the south by the river **Aire**, comprises about 580 acres; the soil is generally light and sandy. The village is small, but pleasantly situated, and the surrounding scenery is agreeably varied. A rent-charge of £139 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes.

HURST-MONCEAUX.—See **HERSTMONCEAUX**.

HURST, OLD (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **ST. IVES**, hundred of **HURSTINGSTONE**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from **St. Ives**; containing 182 inhabitants. The living is united, with that of **Woodhurst**, to the vicarage of **St. Ives**: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1801.

HURST-PIERREPOINT (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **CUCKFIELD**, hundred of **BUTTINGHILL**, rape of **LEWES**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 9 miles (N.) from **Brighton**; containing 2118 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4989a. 30p., of which 2453 acres are arable, 1711 pasture, 21 in orchards, and 281 woodland. The village stands on an acclivity, and consists of one long street, containing many very good and handsome houses; it is situated between the two great **Brighton** roads, and the road from **Crouch-hill** to **Lewes** by way of **Ditchell** passes through it. A market for corn is held on Tuesday, and a fair on the 1st of May. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. 4½., and in the patronage of **N. Borrer, Esq.**: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £1000, and the impropriate for £25; there are 5 acres of glebe. The late church, erected in the reign of **Edward III.**, having been removed, a new edifice was completed in May, 1845; it is a spacious and beautiful building, 122 feet long, and cost upwards of £7000. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. A national school is supported by endowment amounting to £36 per annum, and by subscription; and there are several charitable institutions. The union workhouse is situated at **Hurst-Pierrepoint**. **Dr. Swale**, rector of the parish, and who was buried here, was tutor to **Prince Henry**, eldest son of **James I.**

HURST, TEMPLE, a township, in the parish of **BIRKIN**, union of **SELBY**, Lower division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, W. riding of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from **Snaith**; containing 114 inhabitants. This place derived the prefix to its name from a preceptory of the **Knights Templars**, founded about 1152, in which year the manor was given to them by **Henry de Lacy**. The township comprises about 700 acres: the village is situated on the river **Aire**, and the surrounding scenery is of pleasing character. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1789. There are still some remains of the preceptory, with its fish-ponds and moat; and some small remains of a chapel, distant about a mile from the Temple.

HURSTBOURN-PRIORS (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **WHITCHURCH**, hundred of **EVINGAR**, **Kingsclere** and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from **Whitchurch**; containing 506 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of **Bourne St. Mary** annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 19. 4½.; net income, £202; patron, the Bishop of Winchester; impropiators, the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of **St. Cross**.

HURSTBOURN-TARRANT (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **ANDOVER**, hundred of **PASTROW**, **Kingsclere** and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from **Andover**; containing, with the tything of **Brickleton**, 850 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4466 acres; the surface is hilly, the soil on some of the hills clay and chalk, and in the valleys gravelly. A stream called the **Swift** flows through the lower

grounds, for certain portions of the year. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Newbury to Andover. The living is a vicarage, with that of Vernham-Dean annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 12. 6.; patron, the Prebendary of Hurstbourn and Burbage in the Cathedral of Salisbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £1340, and the vicarial for £402. 11. 6.; the glebe comprises 50 acres.

HURSTLEY, a township, in the parish of LETTON, union of WEOBLEY, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from the town of Weobley; containing 105 inhabitants.

HURWORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DARLINGTON, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM; consisting of the townships of Hurworth and Neasham, and containing 1599 inhabitants, of whom 1235 are in the township of Hurworth, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Darlington. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Tees, which separates it from Yorkshire; and comprises 3930*a.* 3*r.* 18*p.*, whereof two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and woodland. Its soil, from the river side, for three-quarters of a mile, is a fine gravelly loam, but in other places a cold clay: the river flows over a bed of red sandstone, which, in some parts of the channel, when dry, is quarried. The weaving of linen-cloth is carried on to some extent. The village is inhabited by a number of genteel families, and consists principally of a spacious well-built street, beautifully placed on the brow of a hill at the foot of which flows the Tees, and commanding a fine view of the windings of that river through the vale of the Tees, and of the Cleveland hills, distant fifteen miles, which form a soft outline to the scenery. The York and Newcastle railway runs through the parish for one mile and a half, crossing the Tees by a magnificent stone viaduct of four oblique arches; the Croft station is three-quarters of a mile from Hurworth. The Croft or Hurworth branch of the Stockton and Darlington railway also runs for about one mile through the parish, nearly parallel, at a hundred yards' distance, with the York and Newcastle line, and terminates at Hurworth Place, a village recently populated, where is a depôt for coal and lead. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 5. 5., and in the gift of the Rev. Robert Hopper Williamson, who is also incumbent; the tithes have been commuted for £550, and the glebe comprises 68 acres. The church, a cruciform structure with a square tower, was enlarged in 1832, at an expense of £1965, raised by subscription and the sale of pews, aided by a grant of £400 from the Incorporated Society; of 850 sittings, 406 are free. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and some schools aided by an endowment of £22 per annum. Skeletons are frequently dug up in the western end of the village. William Emmer-son, the self-taught mathematician, who died in 1782, was born and resided here.

HUSBORN-CRAWLEY (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of WOBURN, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Woburn; containing 656 inhabitants. It comprises 1500 acres; the soil is generally clayey, the surface for the most part hilly, and the low land a marshy moor. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £46; patron and impropria-

tor, the Duke of Bedford. The tithes were commuted for land in 1795. The church occupies an elevated situation, and has a tower eighty feet high.

HUSTHWAITE, a parish, in the union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK; containing 577 inhabitants, of whom 406 are in the township of Husthwaite, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Easingwold. The parish comprises the townships of Carlton and Husthwaite, in which latter are 1680 acres, the property of various owners; about one-half of the lands are arable. The village is pleasantly situated on an eminence, to the east of the road from Easingwold to Thirsk, and the York and Newcastle railway passes at a short distance in the same direction. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £91; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, whose tithes have been commuted for £468, and who have a glebe of seven acres. The church is partly in the Norman style. At Carlton is a chapel of ease.

HUTTOFT (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (E.) from Alford; containing 515 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-east by the sea, and comprises about 3300 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £100. The tithes were commuted for land and an annual money payment in 1779. The church is a handsome structure, much mutilated, and contains some ancient monuments. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HUTTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BILLERICAY, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, 2½ miles (W.) from Billericay; containing 449 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1701 acres, of which 1185 are arable, 362 meadow, and 100 woodland. The village, which is small, is pleasantly situated on the road from Brentwood to Billericay, and nearly at an equal distance from each. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London: the tithes have been commuted for £380, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice with a tower of wood, and contains several inscriptions.

HUTTON, a township, in the parish of PENWORTHAM, union of PRESTON, hundred of LEYLAND, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Preston; containing 563 inhabitants. By an *inspeximus*, 7th and 8th of Richard II., reciting various charters of the abbey of St. Mary, Cockersand, it appears that Helias, the son of Roger de Hoton, had at a very distant period granted to that house three carucates of land in "Hottun," in "Leylondeschire," that is, of the whole town of Hottun, without any reservation. The abbey and great part of its possessions were sold by Henry VIII. to John Ketchyng. The township comprises 2073*a.* 2*r.* 13*p.*, of which about one-third are arable, and two-thirds pasture, with some wood. The road from Preston to Ormskirk passes through. Hutton Hall, built in the 17th century, is the residence of the Rev. Robert Atherton Rawstone, M.A. The free grammar school of Penwortham is situated here.

HUTTON, or PRIEST-HUTTON, a township, in the parish of WARTON, union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of LANCA-

SHIRE, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Burton-in Kendal, on the road to Lancaster; containing 254 inhabitants. The manor is mentioned in the Domesday survey, and belonged to the Saxon Gilmicel. Adam de *Hoton* was one of the witnesses to Walter de Lyndesay's charter of liberties to Warton. The property was subsequently possessed by the Standish family, of whom Thomas Strickland Standish, Esq., sold it in 1817 to Lazarus Threlfall, Esq., of Lancaster. The township comprises 1049 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture and woodland; the surface is hilly, and the scenery beautiful, embracing views of Morecambe bay and the Lake mountains: freestone is obtained for private uses. The rivulet Whitbeck runs through the township, and is proverbial for its purity and lightness. The ancient mansion of Up Hall has been taken down, and a new erection on another site has received the name: near the old site a moat was visible within memory. Dr. Matthew Hutton, successively bishop of Lichfield and of Durham, and archbishop of York, was born here of humble parents in 1529, and was the founder of Warton grammar school. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HUTTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Axbridge; containing 462 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1876 acres, of which 351 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the gift of G. Gibbs, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £315, and the glebe comprises 65 acres. The church has a fine groined ceiling, and the pulpit is of stone, richly ornamented with sculpture. Here are curious subterraneous caverns, communicating with the shafts of old mines, in which have been discovered considerable quantities of the bones of animals and birds.

HUTTON, a township, in the parish of LONG MARSTON, W. division of the AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Tadcaster; containing 125 inhabitants. It comprises about 1250 acres, and is on the road from York to Wetherby. Here is the ancient and handsome mansion of Hutton Hall.

HUTTON-BONVILLE, a chapelry, in the parish of BIRKBY, union of NORTHALLERTON, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Northallerton; containing 111 inhabitants. The township comprises 1080 acres of land, and includes the small village of Lovesome-Hill. The York and Newcastle railway passes to the east of Hutton-Bonville Hall. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £53; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Mary A. Piers. The chapel is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

HUTTON-BUSCEL (*ST. MATTHEW*), a parish, in the union of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING lythe, N. riding of YORK; containing 811 inhabitants, of whom 506 are in the township, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N. by E.) from Wykeham, and 34 (N. E.) from York. This parish, which derives its name from having been anciently the "High town of the Buscel or Bushel family," is on the road from Scarborough to York, and comprises by computation, with West Ayton township, 3510 acres, of which about 1000 are moor and woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture. The surface is in some parts very elevated, and the scenery highly picturesque, and enriched by the

windings of the Derwent, which flows through the parish on the east. Good limestone is quarried for building and agricultural purposes. The manor was purchased of G. Osbaldeston, Esq., by the Hon. Marmaduke Langley, in 1839. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 17. 6.; net income, £320; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam; impropriator, the Hon. M. Langley. The tithes were commuted for land and an annual money payment in 1790. The church is an ancient edifice, with a square tower; in the churchyard is a curious pillar. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HUTTON-CONYERS, an extra-parochial liberty, in the wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, though locally in that of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Ripon; containing 190 inhabitants. This place was anciently the residence of a branch of the Conyers family, whose Hall appears to have been on the north side of the village, in a field still called the Hallgarth. It comprises 3059a. 2r. 3p.: the village is pleasantly situated upon a bold acclivity on the north bank of the Ure. The inhabitants attend the new church at Sharrow, on the West riding side of the river.

HUTTON-CRANSWICK (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK; consisting of the townships of Hutton-Cranswick, Rotsea, and Sunderlandwick; and containing 1228 inhabitants, of whom 1154 are in the township of Hutton-Cranswick, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Driffield. This place is thought to have been more considerable than it is at present, and there are four or five mansions the moats around which still remain; the neighbourhood was the arena of fierce engagements between the Saxons and Danes, and traces of a fortified camp exist at Hutton. The parish comprises by computation 6230 acres, of which 4710 are in the township. It is bounded on the east by the navigable river Hull, on which are extensive flour-mills, and by which the produce is shipped to the Humber; the surface is boldly undulated, and the higher grounds command views over the Wolds and of Holderness. The villages of Hutton and Cranswick are within half a mile of each other, the former on an eminence, and the latter in a vale, and are neatly built and well inhabited. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £130, with a house; patron, Lord Hotham. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1769. The church, supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry III., is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower, and contains an ancient Norman font ornamented with sculpture. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

HUTTON-HANG, a township, in the parish of FINGALL, union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANGWEST, N. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Middleham; containing 43 inhabitants. This township, which comprises about 580 acres, is divided into High and Low, and gives name to the two wapentakes of Hang-East and Hang-West: the river Ure passes on the west and south.

HUTTON-HENRY, a township, in the parish of MONK-HESLETON, union of EASINGTON, S. division of EASINGTON ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Castle-Eden, and 12 (N. by W.) from

Stockton-on-Tees; containing 287 inhabitants. It comprises about 1900 acres of arable and pasture, with about 100 acres of wood; the soil, in some parts a strong clay loam, is generally poor moory land, but capable of much improvement. The scenery embraces fine sea-views, and the air is very salubrious. Limestone is quarried; and at Hart Bushes, Messrs. Metcalfe, Wilson, Seame, and Co., opened a deep shaft for a coal-mine in 1843: the produce is shipped at Hartlepool. The village stands on rising ground in the centre of the township, and the Stockton and Sunderland road passes on the east. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £232. 18. 1., of which £162. 18. are payable to the vicar of the parish, and £70 to the vicar of Hart. There is a place of worship for Roman Catholics, built in 1824, by the Rev. Thomas Augustin Slater.

HUTTON-IN-THE-FOREST (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing 264 inhabitants, of whom 165 are in the township, 5 miles (N. W.) from Penrith. The parish comprises 2300*a.* 12*p.*; 1880 acres are arable, 320 pasture and meadow, and 100 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 12. 8½.; net income, £123; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. A school was founded in 1715, by Thomas Fletcher, Esq., and others, and endowed with land producing about £20 per annum.

HUTTON-I'-TH'-HAY.—See SCALTHWAITERIGG.

HUTTON-JOHN, a township, in the parish of GREYSTOCK, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Penrith; containing 25 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £9.

HUTTON-LE-HOLE, a township, in the parish of LASTINGHAM, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYE-DALE, N. riding of YORK, 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from Pickering; containing 272 inhabitants. It is situated on the east side of the river Dove, and comprises 2860 acres, whereof 1800 are common or waste. The tithes have been commuted for £43. 18. payable to the vicar, and £93. 17. to the Archbishop of York. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. John Stockton, in 1839, left £10 per annum for the instruction of children.

HUTTON-LOCRAS, a township, in the parish and union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 1½ mile (S. W. by S.) from Guisborough; containing 57 inhabitants. This place was granted by the Conqueror to Robert, Earl of Morton, and was afterwards held by the family of de Brus, from whom it passed to the Thwengs, by marriage. The Hotons subsequently possessed property here; at the Dissolution the estate was in the hands of the priory of Guisborough, and came to the crown, since which date it has passed through several families. The township forms part of the district called Cleveland, and comprises 1510 acres: the hamlet is east of the road from Guisborough to Stokesley. Here was an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Leonard.

HUTTON-MAGNUM, a parish, partly in the union of TEESDALE, and partly in that of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of West Layton, 297 inhabitants, of whom 209 are in the township of Hutton-Magnum, 3¼ miles (E. by S.) from Greta-Bridge. The township, in-

cluding the hamlet of Lane-Head, comprises by computation 1500 acres, of which a portion may be classed among the best and richest lands in the county; it is chiefly the property of Sir Clifford Constable, Bart., who is lord of the manor. At Lane-Head is an extensive limestone-quarry. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Gilling, with a net income of £52: the church is a plain structure.

HUTTON-MULGRAVE, a township, in the parish of LYTHER, union of WHITBY, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 4¾ miles (W.) from Whitby; containing 63 inhabitants. This manor, called in Domesday book *Hotune*, was held under the Earl of Morton at the time when that survey was taken; the Mauleys subsequently owned the estate, and from them it descended, through the Bigods, to the present lord. The township comprises about 880 acres: the hamlet lies in the southern extremity of the parish, about three miles from the parochial church, and a short distance south of Mulgrave Castle.

HUTTON, NEW, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Kendal; comprising the districts or places of Hay and Hutton-i'-th'-Hay, and the township of New Hutton; and containing 350 inhabitants, of whom 148 are in New Hutton township. The chapelry comprises 4489 acres, of which about 250 are woodland; the surface is hilly and mountainous, the soil various. The Kendal and Sedbergh road passes through; and the Oxenholme station of the Lancaster and Carlisle railway is distant only about two miles and a half. A large reservoir which supplies the Kendal and Lancaster canal, is situated partly in the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80, including a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; patron, the Vicar of Kendal; impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes of the college have been commuted for £123. 17. 9.; there is neither glebe nor glebe-house. The chapel was erected in 1739, and handsomely rebuilt in 1829 at a cost of about £600, and contains 280 sittings, whereof 100 are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense of erection; it has a beautiful marble font, and the chancel window is bordered with stained glass. A school is endowed with £5 per annum.

HUTTON, OLD, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 4 miles (S. E.) from Kendal; containing 488 inhabitants. This place and Holmescales form a joint township; but the latter, though united with Old Hutton in the poor's-rate and in the partition of common rights, is a hamlet forming the extreme point, east, of the parish of Burton-in-Kendal, and ecclesiastically belonging to it. The township is situated on the higher Kirkby-Lonsdale road, and on the river Bela, in ancient records Betha. The old inclosed lands comprise 1827*a.* 1*r.* 9*p.* The commons have lately been inclosed, and considerably improved, some of the owners having planted trees, and others tried drainage and plough cultivation to a rather large extent: these lands comprise 1293*a.* 1*r.* 36*p.* The surface of the township is undulated, being a succession of well-wooded, gently rising, and well-cultivated little hills; the views, also, are extensive and pleasing, extending to Morecambe bay on the west, and the Lake

mountains on the north. The soil is generally a light sandy gritty loam, in provincial phrase, "sharp." At the village of Bridge-End, on the Bela, is a small worsted manufactory, long established; and at Holmescales is a bobbin-mill. Bleaze Hall, for several centuries the seat of the Batemans, was a large and elegant mansion, which still retains traces of its former consequence in a fine oak-wainscoted room, dated 1624; Hood-Ridding, another ancient mansion, has belonged for more than two centuries to the family of Yates.

The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £98; patron, the Vicar of Kendal; impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes have been commuted for £104. 14. 8. A farm belonging to the benefice, situated at Esgrigg-End, contains 19 acres, customary measure; and another at Flodden Hill, in Holmescales, 18½ acres, same measure; and an allotment of 13 statute acres has been added as the share of common for both. A neat and commodious parsonage was built in 1841 by the incumbent, the Rev. Francis Whalley, aided by a grant of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was erected in 1628, and rebuilt in 1699; it is a plain edifice, having square windows with mullions, and a small eastern window which is a pure specimen of the old English style: a burial-ground was consecrated in 1822. There is a place of worship for dissenters. A school, built and endowed in 1613 by Edward Milner, and rebuilt in 1753, has an income of £19. 11. per annum; and a parochial lending library, for the use of the minister and neighbouring clergy, was founded in 1757 by the Associates of the Rev. Dr. Bray: it consists of nearly 400 volumes. A small estate, producing £18 per annum, and supposed to have been given by Roger Ward, of the township, is appropriated to the poor; and there are some minor charities. On the Bela, about a quarter of a mile west from the chapel, is a cascade with a noble volume of water.

HUTTON-ROOF, a township, in the parish of GREYSTOCK, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 3¾ miles (S. E.) from Heskett-Newmarket; containing, with the hamlet of Newbiggin, 197 inhabitants. Here is a good freestone-quarry.

HUTTON-ROOF, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKBY-LONSDALE, union of KENDAL, LONSDALE ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 3¼ miles (W. by S.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing 319 inhabitants. It comprises 2120 acres, of which 600 are in Hutton-Roof Cragg; and contains blue and white freestone, and several quarries of limestone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale. The chapel, a small edifice, was built in 1757. A schoolroom was erected by subscription in 1773, and endowed by Thomas Chamney with £100.

HUTTON-RUDBY, a township, in the parish of RUDBY-IN-CLEVELAND, union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Stokesley; containing 911 inhabitants. This place, in Domesday book written *Hotun*, was the property of Gospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, but on the rebellion of that noble was bestowed by the Conqueror upon the Earl of Morton: it afterwards passed to the Meinells, who, in the time of Edward I., held the estate under the Archbishop of Canterbury by military service; and among subsequent

owners, mention occurs of the families of D'Arcy and Conyers. The manor was once of considerable importance, and attached to it was a soke or liberty extending over several adjacent places. The township comprises 2184a. 24p., of which 1213 acres are arable, 681 meadow, 29 wood, and 30 in roads, exclusive of 229 acres exempt by prescription from the payment of tithes. The village, which is large, is pleasantly situated on the southern acclivities of the dale of the Leven, and a bridge over the river affords means of communication with Rudby: many of the inhabitants are employed in various branches of the linen manufacture. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. A free school, founded in 1740, has an endowment.

HUTTON, SAND, a chapelry, in the parish and union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (W.) from Thirsk; containing 309 inhabitants. This district, which takes the prefix to its name from the sandy nature of the soil, comprises 1315 acres, whereof 879 are arable, 374 meadow and pasture, 26 in plantations, and the remainder sites of buildings, water, and waste. The village is neatly built, and situated on the road from Northallerton to Boroughbridge, in a flat but richly-cultivated district in the vale of Mowbray, about a mile from the river Swale, which skirts the parish, and about two miles from the York and Newcastle railway. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain structure: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £108; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. About a mile and a half from the village is a pillar, placed on a massive pedestal, and called Sand-Hutton Cross; it is supposed to be an ancient boundary stone.

HUTTON, SAND, a chapelry, in the parish of BOSSALL, union of YORK, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 8 miles (N. E.) from York; containing 224 inhabitants. A neat and commodious chapel of ease has been erected, at the expense of J. Walker, Esq., proprietor of the lands, in consideration of the distance of the inhabitants from the parish church.

HUTTON-SESSAY, a township, in the parish of SESSAY, union of THIRSK, wapentake of ALLERTON-SHIRE, N. riding of YORK, 5¾ miles (N. W.) from Easingwold; containing 114 inhabitants. It comprises 600 acres, and is situated to the north of a rivulet, a tributary of the Swale: the village stands on an eminence, surrounded by picturesque and well-wooded scenery.

HUTTON, SHERIFF (*St. HELEN*), a parish, partly in the union of MALTON, and partly in that of YORK, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Cornbrough, Lillings-Ambo, and Stittenham, 1316 inhabitants, of whom 955 are in the township of Sheriff-Hutton, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from York. This place is celebrated for its castle, erected in the time of Stephen (1140) by Bertram de Bulmer, from whose family it descended by marriage to the Nevilles, who held it till the battle of Barnet, in 1471, when Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, was slain, and his estates confiscated. Edward IV. bestowed it upon his brother, subsequently Richard III., and it became the prison of Edward Plantagenet, who was confined within its walls until the death of Richard on Bosworth-Field: the Princess Elizabeth of York, afterwards consort of Henry VII., was

also confined here. The castle and manor remained in the hands of the crown till 1625, when they were granted to the Ingrams. The ruins of the castle are of quadrangular form, with a large open court in the centre, and the angles flanked with high square towers; a considerable part of the warder's tower, over the eastern gateway, still remains.

The parish comprises by measurement 8590 acres, of which 4800 are in the township, and which, with the exception of 120 acres of woodland and 260 waste, are equally divided between arable and pasture. The surface is undulated; the soil generally of moderate quality, but rich in the valley; and the scenery picturesque, embracing panoramic views including the Howardian hills, the cathedral of York, &c. A charter for a market and fair was granted in 1377, but neither had been held for a considerable time previous to 1839, when two fairs were established, one on Easter-Monday, and the other on Martinmas-day. The village, anciently *Hotune*, displays the singular appearance of hill and valley, a deep ravine running through the greater part of the main street, and the houses and cottages being built high up on each side. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £36, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York (the appropriator), with a net income of £194: the tithes were commuted for land in 1769. The church, a very ancient edifice, was appropriated to the priory of Marton, and granted at the Dissolution to the see of York; it stands on an eminence, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a fine tower. The eastern window is large and of handsome branching tracery, and a few fragments of stained glass are preserved: in the north aisle is the recumbent figure of a Knight Templar; and a monument of alabaster represents a young female, also recumbent. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and a parochial school supported by subscription, aided by an endowment of £16 per annum.

HUTTON-SOIL, a township, in the parish of GREYSTOCK, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 6 miles (W. by S.) from the town of Penrith; containing 359 inhabitants.

HUTTONS-AMBO (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (N. E.) from Whitwell; consisting of High and Low Hutton, and containing 408 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Derwent, and comprises by computation 2300 acres, chiefly arable, with an intermixture of wood and meadow; the surface is undulated, the soil of various quality, and the scenery picturesque. The village of Low Hutton, or Hutton-upon-Derwent, is on the banks of the river, and High Hutton stands near the road from York to Malton. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £93; patron, the Archbishop of York; impropiators, Lord Macdonald, the Earl of Carlisle, and others. The tithes were commuted for land in 1805. The church is small. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

HUXHAM, a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of WONFORD, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Exeter; containing 150 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Culm, comprises 765 acres; the soil is partly sandy, and partly clay, and there are some valuable

mines of manganese. The living is a rectory, united to that of Poltimore, and valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for £118, and the glebe comprises 22 acres.

HUXLEY, a township, in the parish of WAVERTON, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Tarporley; containing 279 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1300 acres, of a clayey soil. The Chester canal passes on the south side. Huxley Hall is a curious specimen of early architecture; the original ceilings in some of the apartments are still preserved, exhibiting richly embossed groinings, and the ancient stone mullions yet remain in the spacious windows. It is now a farmhouse. A rent-charge of £135 has been awarded in lieu of tithes.

HUYTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE; containing, with the townships of Knowsley, Roby, and Tarbock, 3749 inhabitants, of whom 1263 are in the township of Huyton, 7 miles (E.) from Liverpool. In the time of Edward the Confessor, the district was in the possession of two thanes. The Lathoms were early proprietors, being mentioned in the reign of Henry III. Isabella, the heiress of Sir Thomas Lathom, brought a large portion of the property to Sir John Stanley, and the heiress of another branch of the family conveyed by marriage their estate here to the Harringtons: the heiress of the Harringtons married into the family of Molineau, of New Hall. The parish comprises by measurement 10,063 acres, whereof 1755 are in Huyton township. The land is principally arable; about 2025 acres are woodland and park-grounds: the surface is elevated and undulating, the soil various, the air salubrious, and the scenery beautiful. The stream anciently designated the Terbeck skirts the southern verge of the parish; rising near Childwall, and passing by Little Woolton and Tarbock, it descends into the Mersey at Hale-Bank, in Halewood. A branch, also, of the Alt, a small affluent of the Irish Sea, flows from the vicinity of Huyton to the north-west, by Croxteth Park. Coal, but of inferior quality, is raised; and to the east of the village of Huyton, is an excellent slate-quarry. A brewery, belonging to Mr. Barker, was established in 1825. The Liverpool and Manchester railway has stations at Huyton-Lane, Huyton-Quarry, and Roby-Lane. In 1846 acts were passed for the construction of a railway from Huyton to Runcorn and Aston, Cheshire, a line of 12 miles; another to Warrington, also 12 miles; one to Prescott and St. Helen's, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and one to Edge-Hill, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 9.; net income, £300, with a house; patron, the Earl of Derby. The original church was of considerable antiquity, having been granted to the priory of Burscough, at the time of its foundation, by the first Robert de Lathom. The oldest portion of the present noble church is supposed to be a relic preserved at the rebuilding in 1647. The structure is partly in the early English style, and consists of a tower, nave, aisles, and chancel; the body is divided from the aisles by low strong circular columns with fluted mouldings bearing semicircular arches: the east window and several others are adorned with stained glass. The edifice was repaired in 1663; the present tower was built in the last

century, the interior enlarged in 1823, and the chancel lengthened and improved in 1847. At Knowsley is a separate incumbency. A place of worship for Independents was built in 1836. There is a school with an endowment of £10 per annum, and other schools are supported by subscription.

HYCKHAM, NORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTIVEN, union and county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from the city of Lincoln; containing 367 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £19. 16. 3.; net income, £208; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents in 1769. The church is in ruins.

HYCKHAM, SOUTH (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTIVEN, union and county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Lincoln; containing, with a portion of the township of Haddington, 147 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £340: the tithes were commuted for corn-rents, under an inclosure act of the 39th and 40th George III.

HYDE, a town, and a township, in the parish and union of STOCKPORT, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Manchester; containing 10,151 inhabitants. So early as the reign of John, a part of the manor of Hyde was held by a family of the same name, of which the great Lord Chancellor Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, was a descendant; the remaining portion was acquired by them in the reign of Edward III. Half the township is now the property of the Clarke family, by the marriage of George Clarke, Esq., lieutenant-governor of New York, with Anne, one of the daughters and eventually sole heiress of Edward Hyde, Esq. The township remained until of late years a mere agricultural district, thinly inhabited; but has now become a rapidly improving place by the establishment of the cotton manufacture, for which there are some of the largest spinning and power-loom factories in the kingdom, employing more than 5000 hands. The township is on the Manchester and Mottram turnpike-road, and comprises 890 acres, whereof 731 are arable and pasture, 33 woodland, and 126 in roads, streets, buildings, &c.; it contains extensive coal-mines, the property of Edward Hyde Clarke, Esq., and stone is also wrought. The river Tame separates Hyde from Haughton, in Lancashire. Water conveyance to Manchester is had by the Peak-Forest canal, which passes through the township, and unites with the Ashton canal; and the Sheffield and Manchester railway passes within a quarter of a mile of Hyde: a proposed branch from this railway will be made through the town, and thence to Whaley-Bridge.

Hyde is a flourishing place with many good streets and handsome shops; the inhabitants are supplied with water from reservoirs situated at Werneth Lowe, about a mile distant. A literary and scientific institution, and a mechanics' institute, have been established. A market is held on Saturday, and is numerously attended by the residents of the populous districts around. The magistrates of the division of Hyde hold a session every Monday, at the court-room in the town, where is also a police-office for the district. The police officers are ap-

pointed by the magistrates, under a constabulary act for Cheshire (that county being excepted from the general Rural-Police act for England and Wales); the common township constables are appointed at the court leet of the Queen's forest and manor of Macclesfield. A court baron is held at Hyde Hall on the first Wednesday after the 21st of November. The powers of the county debt-court of Hyde, established in 1847, extend over part of the two registration-districts of Stockport and Ashton-under-Lyne. St. George's church, here, for which the site was given by Mr. Clarke, was erected in 1832, at a cost of £4310, raised by parliamentary grant and local subscriptions; it is in the early English style, with a tower. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £170; patron, the Rector of Stockport, whose tithes in the township have been commuted for £12. A church district named St. Thomas's has been formed by the Ecclesiastical Commission: the living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Chester, alternately. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians: the last recently erected a new meeting-house of great beauty, in the pointed style, at Gee-Cross, in the township, in lieu of that built there in 1708.

HYDE, with PINNOCK.—See PINNOCK.

HYDE, a ville, in the parish of KINGSBURY, poor-law union of HENDON, hundred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 263 inhabitants.

HYDE, a tything, in the parish of MONTACUTE, union of YEOVIL, hundred of TINTINHULL, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 46 inhabitants.

HYDE-ASH, a township, in the parish and union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 6 miles (S. W.) from the town of Leominster; containing, with Wintercott, 199 inhabitants.

HYDE, EAST and WEST, a hamlet, in the parish and union of LUTON, hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Luton; containing 631 inhabitants. At East Hyde is a church dedicated to St. Thomas, in the Norman style, of which the first stone was laid by Mrs. Ames, of The Hyde, in 1840. It was built through the exertions of Mr. Ames and his family, and contains 500 sittings; the painted windows, font, communion-plate, and organ, were all presented by Mrs. Ames. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of London.

HYDE-PASTURES, a hamlet, in the parish of HUNNINGHAM, union of HINCKLEY, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Nuneaton; containing 21 inhabitants. It is situated on the borders of Leicestershire, and consists of 408 acres.

HYLTON, a township, in the parish of MONK-WEARMOUTH, union of SUNDERLAND, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Sunderland; containing 550 inhabitants. This township, which is in the vale of the Wear, and on the road from Sunderland to Newcastle, comprises Hylton Castle, a baronial mansion, which has been much modernised, the centre only possessing any claim to antiquity. The grounds to the north and north-east are laid out in slopes and terraces. It was the residence of the Hyltons from the time of King Athelstan to the year 1746, and the building has the arms of that ancient family and its alliances engraven on it in numerous places; its battlements are orna-

mented with statues, and its corners with circular turrets. The domestic chapel is first mentioned in a record of the date 1157, when the prior of Durham granted that the knight of *Heltun* might have his own chaplain; it was dedicated to St. Katherine, but before 1322 there was a chantry founded within it in honour of the Virgin. The chapel was resigned into the hands of the prior before the Dissolution, but was afterwards restored by the family as a domestic place of worship, and was again used during the residence of Simon Temple, Esq.

HYLTON FERRY, county DURHAM.—See FORD.



Corporation Seal.

HYTHE (*St. LEONARD*), a borough, parish, and one of the cinque-ports, having separate jurisdiction, in the union of ELHAM, and locally in the hundred of HYTHE, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 33 miles (S. E. by E.) from Maidstone, and 67 (S. E. by E.) from London; containing 2265 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, was noted for

the security of its haven, from which circumstance it appears to have derived its Saxon name, signifying "harbour." In 456, a sanguinary battle occurred on this part of the coast, between the Britons and the Saxons, when many were slain on both sides: their bones, whitened by long exposure on the sea-shore, having been collected, were deposited in the crypt under the chancel of the parochial church. Hythe, from its maritime importance, was constituted one of the cinque-ports, rated at five ships, with a complement of 21 men each, for the service of the king, and invested with ample privileges. In 1036, the town, with the manor of Saltwood, was given to the see of Canterbury, the archbishops of which built a castle at Saltwood, about a mile to the north. In the early part of the reign of Henry IV., according to Lambarde, "Hythe was grievously afflicted, in so much, beside the furie of the pestilence which raged all over, there were in one day 200 of the houses consumed by fire, and five of the ships with 100 men drowned;" the inhabitants, impoverished and dispirited by this calamity, thought of abandoning the town, but were prevented by the interposition of the king, who released them for a time from their services as inhabitants of a cinque-port. At the Reformation, Archbishop Cranmer exchanged the manor of Saltwood, and the town of Hythe, with Henry VIII.; and they continued vested in the crown until the 17th of Elizabeth, who granted the place at a fee-farm rent of £3 to the inhabitants, whom she incorporated, by the style of "the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of the town and port of Hythe." Since the maritime survey made in that reign, the haven has been entirely choked up with sand, and the beach is now nearly three-quarters of a mile from the town.

HYTHE consists principally of one long street, running parallel with the sea, and intersected nearly at right angles by several smaller streets: the houses are irregularly built; those on the higher grounds command a fine view of the sea, Romney-Marsh, and the adjacent country, which abounds with romantic scenery, and affords numerous pleasing walks and rides. The

town is much frequented during the season for bathing. At the entrance from the London road are the barracks, in which about 50 of the Royal Sappers and Miners are stationed. The theatre, a small building, is opened occasionally, and there is a public library. The coast is defended by a range of strong forts and a line of martello towers, erected during the late war with France. The Royal Military canal from Hythe to Rye affords a facility of conveyance for goods; a passage-boat plies daily on it, and the South-Eastern railway runs near Hythe. The market is on Saturday, and a corn-market is held on Thursday; fairs take place on July 10th and December 1st. Under a charter granted in the 20th of Charles II., the corporation consisted of a mayor, 12 jurats, and 34 common-councilmen, aided by a recorder, town-clerk, two chamberlains, and other officers; but by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the government is now vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, the total number of magistrates being 9. The municipal borough comprises 1717 acres, and the parliamentary 2622. The town formerly returned two members to parliament, but now sends only one; the mayor is returning officer. A court of quarter-sessions is held before the recorder; and petty-sessions occur on the last Thursday in the month: a court of record is held on alternate Saturdays. The county magistrates for the division hold a meeting here on the third Monday in every month: the powers of the county debt-court of Hythe, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Elham. The court-hall is a convenient building in the centre of the town; the market-place was formed by Viscount Strangford, in the reign of Charles II. There is a small borough gaol and house of correction.

The LIVING is annexed to the rectory of Saltwood. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, partly Norman and partly early English, with a tower at the west end in the former style, and a central tower of the latter character. It has been repaired and renovated by the present rector, the Archdeacon of Canterbury; and contains some monuments of considerable antiquity to the family of Deedes, one of which is to the memory of Julius Deedes, who represented the borough as a baron in parliament, and was mayor of Hythe, in the time of Charles II. Under the chancel is a very fine crypt, beautifully groined, and having a door on each side with highly-enriched mouldings. Over the porch is a large apartment used as the town-hall, in which the mayor and other officers of the corporation are chosen. Formerly there were two other churches, the sites of which were taken by government when the canal was cut. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. St. Bartholomew's hospital for four men and eight women, was founded by Haimo, Bishop of Rochester, about 1336, and is endowed with land producing about £270 per annum. An almshouse for nine persons, called St. John's Hospital, is also endowed with landed property; and there are some other charitable benefactions. Near the end of Stane-street, the Roman road from Canterbury, is the ancient port *Lemanus*, or Limne, where the remains of the walls of that station are still visible.

HYTHE, a district chapelry, in the parish of FAWLEY, union of NEW-Forest, hundred of BISHOP'S-WALTHAM, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTH-

AMPTON, 3 miles (S.) from the town of Southampton. This place is agreeably situated on the bank of the Southampton Water, opposite to the town, with which a communication is kept up by passage-boats. An act was passed in 1844, for making a landing-place here. There are numerous respectable houses, and an extensive yard for ship-building. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the incumbent of Fawley; net income, £92. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, was built in 1823.

HYTHE, WEST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union, and partly within the liberties, of ROMNEY-MARSH, but chiefly within the liberties of the town and port of HYTHE (of which it is a member), partly in the hundred of HYTHE, and partly in that of WORTH, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Hythe; containing 237 inhabitants. The haven of West Hythe was a place of great resort for shipping so early as the first settlement of the Saxons; and in the reign of Edward the Confessor, the town, from its maritime importance, had the privileges of a cinque-port; but on the subsequent retirement of the sea, it yielded to the growing importance of the new town of Hythe. The parish comprises 1253 acres. The Military canal passes through. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 4½.; net income, £34; patron, the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church has been demolished.

I

IBBERTON (*St. Eustache*), a parish, in the union of STURMINSTER, hundred of WHITEWAY, Sturminster division of DORSET, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 232 inhabitants. It is intersected by a range of hills from east to west, dividing the downs, and the hill or arable land, from a vale consisting of meadow and pasture; the soil on the south or high side is chalk, and on the north loamy clay, with a substratum of blue clay. The parish comprises 1383a. 3r. 16p., of which 332 acres are arable, 565 meadow and pasture, 286 down, and 37 wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 13. 9., and in the gift of Lord Rivers: the tithes have been commuted for £190, and the glebe comprises 57 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, standing on the side of the hill, and commanding a fine view of the vale of Blackmoor.

IBLE, a township, in the parish and hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Wirksworth; containing 93 inhabitants. It comprises 412 acres of rich grazing land; and has a neat village, pleasantly situated on a bold elevation. The tithes have been commuted for £47. 17., of which £47 are paid to the impropiator, and 17s. to the vicar of Wirksworth. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

IBSLEY, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of FORDINGBRIDGE, union of RINGWOOD, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from the town of Ringwood; containing 325 inhabitants. It comprises 1748 acres, of which 883 are common or waste. The chapel, dedicated to St. Martin, has been rebuilt.

IBSTOCK (*St. Denis*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENBOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Ashby-de-la-Zouch; containing, with the chapelry of Donnington with Hugglescote, 2002 inhabitants. The parish comprises upwards of 4600 acres; the surface is gently undulated, and the soil in general fertile. The south side is intersected by three small rivulets, two of which have their source in that part of the parish, and, flowing in streams nearly parallel, form a junction just before entering the next parish; they are both easily available for the purpose of irrigation. Coal is obtained, a considerable quantity of which is sent to Leicester by the Leicester and Swannington railway, which passes through the extremity of the parish. Clay, marl, gravel, sand, and freestone abound; and there is an extensive yard in which every variety of bricks is made. In the village, which is large, are many stocking-frames. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 8. 11., and in the gift of the Bishop of Rochester: the tithes have been commuted for £522, and the glebe comprises about 550 acres, with a good glebe-house. The church is an ancient edifice with a tower surmounted by a spire, and is situated at the extremity of the village. There is a chapel of ease at Hugglescote; and at Coalville is a district church, a neat stone edifice containing 450 sittings, consecrated August 4th, 1840, and endowed by the Rev. Thomas Webb Minton, in whom the patronage is vested. There are places of worship for General Baptists and Wesleyans. A national school, to which the rector contributes liberally, was established in 1818; and there is another for Hugglescote and Donnington. Archbishop Laud was for nine years, from 1617 to 1626, incumbent of the parish.

ICCOMB (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Stow, Upper division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (S. E.) from Stow; containing 162 inhabitants, and comprising 510a. 3r. 6p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £149; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1809. There is a chalybeate spring. A priory was founded by Gervaise Paganel, as a cell to Wenlock Priory; the revenue, at the suppression, was £36. 3. Here are the remains of an encampment, supposed to be Danish.

ICKBOROUGH, or IGBOROUGH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of GRIMSHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Brandon; containing 220 inhabitants. It comprises 1598a. 3r. 9p., about two-thirds of which are arable, 333 acres pasture, meadow, and heath, and 126 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Langford: the tithes have been commuted for £124, and the glebe comprises 33 acres. The poor have twenty-seven acres of land, left by Sarah and Mary Dingles. Here was an hospital for lepers, with a free chapel dedicated to St. Mary and St. Lawrence, founded by William Barentum in the reign of Edward I.; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was valued at £3. 7. 6. The chapel has been converted into cottages.

ICKENHAM (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of UXBRIDGE, hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 2¾ miles (N. E.) from Uxbridge; containing 396 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1500 acres,

of which more than 1200 are meadow and pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £382; patron, T. T. Clarke, Esq. The greater portion of the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an act of inclosure, in 1780; and the remainder have recently been commuted for a rent-charge of £40. 2. 7.: the glebe consists of 13 acres. The church is an ancient structure.

ICKFORD (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of THAME, partly in the hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD, but chiefly in that of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Thame; containing, with the hamlet of Draycott, 386 inhabitants. This is supposed by some writers to be the place where the treaty between Edward and the Danes was signed, in 907. The parish comprises 1133*a.* 1*r.* 3*p.*, of which 820*a.* 3*r.* 13*p.* are pasture, and 312*a.* 1*r.* 30*p.* arable land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 7.; net income, £392; patron, the Rev. J. C. Townsend. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Calyute Downing, a celebrated divine in the seventeenth century, and Gilbert Sheldon, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, were rectors of the parish, to which, during his incumbency, the latter presented part of the communion-plate.

ICKHAM (*ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGE, hundred of DOWNHAMFORD, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W. by N.) from Wingham; containing 577 inhabitants. It comprises 2438*a.* 3*r.* 28*p.*, of which about 1434 acres are arable, 632 meadow, 167 wood, and 89 in hop-grounds. The living is a rectory, with the chapel of Weald (now a ruin) annexed, valued in the king's books at £29. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £1000, and the glebe contains 21 acres, with a house. The church is in the form of a cross, and in the early English style, with some decorated windows, and a Norman door; it was restored in 1846. The Roman road from Canterbury to Richborough passes through the parish.

ICKLEFORD (*ST. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of HITCHIN and PIRTON, county of HERTFORD, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N.) from Hitchin, on the road to Bedford; containing 570 inhabitants. The females are employed in platting straw. The village is on the line of the ancient Ikeneld-street; a fair is held in it on the 2nd of August. The living is a vicarage, with that of Pirton united, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £363; patron, the Rev. Charles Peers. The church is an ancient structure, in the Norman style, with later additions.

ICKLESHAM (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of RYE, hundred of GUESTLING, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Winchelsea; containing 681 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the coast-road from Dover to Hastings and Brighton, and is bounded on the east by the English Channel and the mouth of Rye harbour. The site of the new town of Winchelsea was formerly a part of this parish, called Petit Higham, but was purchased by the inhabitants of Old Winchelsea, which is now covered by the sea; the remains of Camber or Winchelsea Castle, erected by Henry VIII. for the defence of the coast, are still within the limits of Icklesham parish. This castle,

which was erected at an expense of £23,000, consists of a large round tower forming the keep, and several smaller towers of similar form, connected with each other by curtains. The surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and from many points are extensive views of the adjacent country. The Brede canal and the Grand Military canal skirt the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 1. 8.; net income, £715; patron, the Bishop of Chichester; improprators, W. L. Shadwell and W. Briscoe, Esqrs., and others. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with some portions of the Norman, and has a square embattled tower. The old vicarage-house was lately taken down and rebuilt in a handsome style, by the Rev. Thomas Richards. Mineral springs abound.

ICKLETON (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of LINTON, hundred of WHITTLESFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Saffron-Walden; containing 700 inhabitants. This place was the seat of a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry II., to the prioress of which a weekly market and an annual fair were granted by Henry III.; the market has long been discontinued, but the fair is still held on the 22nd of July: the convent flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £80. 1. 10. The parish is partly bounded by a branch of the river Cam, which separates it from the county of Essex; and comprises by computation 2700 acres, whereof 150 are pasture, and the remainder arable. Its soil, resting chiefly on chalk, in some places alternated with clay, is for the far greater part thin and poor. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8.; net income, £114; patron, the Bishop of Ely; appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1810. The church, supposed to have been built before the Conquest, contains 400 sittings.

ICKLINGHAM (*ALL SAINTS AND ST. JAMES*), consolidated parishes, in the union of MILDENHALL, hundred of LACKFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Mildenhall; containing 525 inhabitants. This place is by some antiquaries supposed to have been the Villa Faustina of the Romans; an opinion chiefly resting on the discovery of many Roman coins, some tessellated pavement, which is preserved in the floor of the chancel of the church, and several tumuli and other relics of antiquity. The parish comprises 6450 acres, and is watered by the river Lark. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 8. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £504; patron and incumbent, the Rev. D. Gwilt. The tithes of All Saints' have been commuted for £320. 2., and the glebe comprises 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; those of St. James' have been commuted for £239. 18., with a glebe of 41 acres. In the church of St. James' are numerous monuments to the family of Gwilt, lords of the manor. About £45 per annum, arising from land, are distributed among the poor.

ICKWELL, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTHILL, union of BIGGLESWADE, hundred of WIXAMTREE, county of BEDFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from the town of Biggleswade; containing 206 inhabitants.

ICKWORTH, a parish, in the union and hundred of THINGOE, W. division of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 62 inhabitants.

This place is the property of the Marquess of Bristol, whose magnificent seat is within the parish. The mansion, consisting of a circular centre connected with wings by extensive corridors, was commenced in 1792, but the western wing is not yet completed; the park, which includes the parish, comprises about 2000 acres of rich land. The surface is varied, and the lower grounds are watered by a rivulet which expands into a broad lake, the whole forming one of the most splendid demesnes in the country. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 5½., and in the gift of the Marquess: the tithes have been commuted for £192. 1. 6., and the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church, the tower of which has been rebuilt by the present marquess, who has also added a south aisle, has a chancel in the early English style, and some windows in the decorated and later styles.

IDBURY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Burford; containing, with the hamlets of Bowld and Foscott, 207 inhabitants. It comprises 1498 acres, of which 1438 are arable and pasture, and 60 woodland; the soil is partly fertile, producing good crops of barley, turnips, and seed, and partly a cold clay. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron, the Chancellor of Sarum. The church is an ancient structure, with a Norman entrance on the north side of the nave; in the north aisle are several monuments of the Loggan family. There are vestiges of a large military camp near the turnpike-road from Stow to Burford.

IDDESLEIGH (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of Devon, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Hatherleigh; containing 545 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west and south-west by the rivers Torridge and Okement; the banks of the former are richly ornamented with fine oaks, and the surrounding scenery is picturesque. The parish comprises 2522 acres, of which 380 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 1. 3.; net income, £350; patron, the Rev. Mr. Houndsfield: the glebe comprises 150 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice, partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a handsome embattled tower, and contains a monumental effigy of a crusader, supposed to represent Sir J. Sully, whose family once possessed the manor. There is a place of worship for Bible Christians. The Rev. William Tasker, a poet and dramatist, was born here in 1740.

IDE (*St. Ida*), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of EXMINSTER, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Exeter; containing 795 inhabitants. It comprises, chiefly by measurement, 1461 acres, of which about one-third is pasture and orchard, and the remainder arable; the soil is principally a red sand, but partly clay. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £155; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The present church, a neat plain structure, erected by subscription, was opened for divine service on the 13th April, 1834, and contains 530 sittings, of which 230 are free.

IDEFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of TEIGNBRIDGE, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, 2½ miles (S. E.) from

Chudleigh; containing 331 inhabitants. It comprises 1347 acres, of which 160 are common or waste; the surface is varied. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 9., and in the gift of the Trustees of the Rev. George Heywood, late rector: the tithes have been commuted for £255, and the glebe comprises 59 acres. The church is a neat structure.

IDE-HILL, a chapelry, in the parish of SUNDRIDGE, union of SEVEN-OAKS, hundred of CODSHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 3¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Seven-Oaks. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £124; patron, the Rector of Sundridge. The chapel, erected and endowed in 1807, by Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London, has been enlarged, and 110 free sittings provided.

IDEN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of RYE, hundred of GOLDSBUR, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 2¼ miles (N.) from Rye; containing 554 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north and east by the county of Kent, comprises by computation 2800 acres of profitable land; the surface is undulated, the scenery pleasingly diversified, and in many parts embellished with wood. The river Rother and the Royal Military canal intersect the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 8. 6½.; the tithes have been commuted for £680, and the glebe consists of 23 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

IDLE, a chapelry, in the parish of CALVERLEY, union of BRADFORD, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Bradford; containing 6212 inhabitants. This township, which includes the village of Windhill, and the hamlets of Thackley, Thorpe, Simpson's-Green, Parkhill, Cross-Keys, Buckmill, and Wroose, comprises by computation 2420 acres, whereof 197 are woods and plantations. The surface is boldly undulated, rising into numerous hills commanding extensive prospects of the picturesque scenery of Airedale. The substratum consists chiefly of valuable flagstone and slate, of which there are four quarries, employing about 300 persons; and two mines of coal of moderate quality are in operation: a considerable part of the population, also, is engaged in the woollen manufacture. The village of Idle is pleasantly seated on the acclivity of a hill, on the west of which is Windhill, situated at the base, near the river Aire, and on the banks of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Fairs for cattle are held on the first Wednesday in April, and the second Wednesday in October. The old chapel was converted into a national and Sunday school, and a handsome church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1830, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £2577; it is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains 1020 sittings, of which 588 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150, with a good residence; patron, the Vicar of Calverley. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

IDLESTREE, HERTFORDSHIRE.—See ELSTREE.

IDLICOTE (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Brailes division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 3¼ miles (N. E.) from Shipston; containing 82 inhabit-

ants. This parish, which is situated on the right bank of the Stour, that river separating it from a detached part of Worcestershire, comprises about 1408 acres, divided into arable, pasture, and woodland. The surface is somewhat hilly, the soil partly clay, and in some parts gravel, and the scenery picturesque: stone is obtained for rough buildings and for repairing the roads, but the quarries are not considerable. The road from Shipston to Birmingham passes on the west of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Henry Peach K. Peach, Esq., lord of the manor: the tithes have been commuted for £300 per annum; and the glebe consists of two acres, including a garden, with a parsonage. The church is supposed to have been built five centuries ago.

IDMISTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of AMESBURY, hundred of ALDERBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Amesbury; including the tythings of Gomeldon, Shrippe, and part of Ford, and the chapelry of Porton; and containing 497 inhabitants, of whom 255 are in the tything of Idmiston. The parish is situated on the river Bourne, and comprises by computation 4000 acres, chiefly arable; there is a narrow strip of meadowland on each side of the river, and the uninclosed down is pasture. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 0½.; net income, £228; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church is an ancient edifice, in the later English style. There is a chapel of ease at Porton. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and a parochial school is partly supported by a small endowment, and partly by subscription. Here are several barrows and tumuli. The Rev. John Bowle, distinguished for his critical knowledge of Spanish literature, and who published one of the best editions of Don Quixote, was vicar of the parish.

IDRIDGEHAY, with ALLTON, a township, in the parish of WIRKSWORTH, union of BELPER, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 3½ miles (S.) from Wirksworth; containing 194 inhabitants. Idridgehay comprises 517 acres of fertile land, and Allton 475 acres, both lying on the Derby and Wirksworth road. There are some good residences, commanding beautiful views; among them are, Ecclesburn, named from a rivulet that flows in the vicinity, and Allton Manor House, recently erected, of stone procured on the estate. The tithes of the township were commuted in 1844, when £154 were apportioned to the impropriator, and £7 to the vicar of Wirksworth.

IDSTONE, a tything, in the parish of ASHBURY, union of FARRINGDON, hundred of SHRIVENHAM, county of BERKS, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Lambourn; containing 178 inhabitants. The ancient Ikeneld-street intersects the village.

IDSWORTH, a chapelry, in the parish of CHALTON, union of CATHERINGTON, hundred of FINCH-DEAN, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from Horndean; containing 396 inhabitants. It comprises 1674 acres, of which 177 are common or waste. Idsworth is the residence of the Rev. Sir Samuel Jervoise, whose splendid mansion and richly-wooded park border on the county of Sussex; the grounds are watered by a stream called Lavant,

which rises here, and flows through the chapelry in its course to Portsmouth. The population, with the exception of a few employed in an iron-foundry, is engaged in agriculture.

IFIELD (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of NORTH AYLESFORD, hundred of TOLTINGTROUGH, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from Gravesend; containing 172 inhabitants. It comprises 312 acres. The village, which is comprehended in the hamlet of Shinglewell, is usually called Shinglefield-street, and is situated on the line of a Roman road, traces of which are yet visible. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 7., and in the gift of William Edmeads, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £149. 1. 6., and the glebe comprises 8½ acres. The church, which is the smallest in the diocese, was built in 1596, and the rector added a vestry to it in 1838.

IFIELD (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of HORSHAM, hundred of BURBEACH, though locally in that of SINGLECROSS, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 1¼ mile (W.) from Crawley; containing 1061 inhabitants. It comprises 3948 acres, of which 2650 are arable, 870 pasture, 120 wood, and 300 are waste; the soil is chiefly a stiff clay. The surface is undulated, rising into hills of moderate elevation, and the low grounds are watered by the river Mole. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 4., and in the patronage of Miss Dehany; impropriator, the Rev. Spencer J. Lewin. The great tithes have been commuted for £455. 17. 6., and the vicarial for £216. 15.; the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church has portions in the early and decorated English styles; several of the Hollys family have been buried here, and the edifice contains recumbent figures of a Knight Templar and a lady, and the remains of the coronet and hatchment of Denzil, Lord Hollis, of Ifield, in the reigns of Charles I. and II. Here is a place of worship for the Society of Friends.

IFLEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HEADINGTON, hundred of BULLINGDON, county of OXFORD, 1½ mile (S. E. by S.) from Oxford; containing, with part of the liberty of Littlemoor, 958 inhabitants. This parish, anciently *Yeoſſley*, is situated on the left bank of the Thames, and adjoins the road from London to Oxford; it comprises 1092 acres, of which 104 are common or waste. A remarkably hard kind of limestone is quarried, suitable for coarse buildings and the repair of roads. An inconsiderable fair is held in the week after Michaelmas-day. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £61; patron, the Archdeacon of Oxford. The church is principally of Norman architecture, and has a low square tower between the nave and chancel, with a handsome south porch, and a western doorway embellished with chevron mouldings and other decorations. The chancel is partly in the early English style, and has a stone roof boldly groined, the ribs springing from clustered columns and others of dissimilar character; the great west window is in the decorated style. Alice Smith, in 1678, gave lands yielding a rent of about £100, for apprenticing boys, and other purposes. In 1805, a school for girls was founded in pursuance of the will of the Rev. Thomas Nowell, D.D., who left property producing £39 per annum.

IFORD, a tything, in the parish and union of CHRISTCHURCH, liberty of WESTOVER, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Christchurch; with 286 inhabitants.

IFORD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of NEWHAVEN, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Lewes; containing 174 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the river Ouse, and comprises by computation 2117*a.* 1*r.* 29*p.*, of which 513*a.* 1*r.* 23*p.* are arable, and the remainder down and pasture. The village is pleasantly situated, and contains some well-built houses. The living is a vicarage, with that of Kingston united, valued in the king's books at £10. 10. 2½.; the net income is £343, and the patronage and impropriation belongs to Mrs. Hurley. The church, which is in the early English style, with some remains of Norman architecture, has a tower rising from between the nave and chancel, surmounted by a spire, and contains some monuments to the Hurleys. There are some remains of an ancient fort, and on the Downs are some barrows. In the Saxon times, here was a shrine or statue of a pagan deity, called *Niorde*, of which the present name of the parish is a corruption.

IFTON, a parish, in the union of CHEPSTOW, division of CHRISTCHURCH, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, 6 miles (S. W.) from Chepstow; containing 41 inhabitants. The parish is situated at the mouth of the river Severn, and contains about 680 acres; the soil is of a sandy and loamy quality, resting on limestone. The living is a rectory not in charge, united to that of Roggiet: the glebe consists of 75 acres. The church has been demolished.

IFTON-RHYN, a township, in the parish of St. MARTIN, hundred of OSWESTRY, N. division of the county of SALOP; containing 1020 inhabitants.

IGHTENHILL-PARK, a township, in the ecclesiastical parish of ALL SAINTS, HABERGHAM, parish of WHALLEY, union of BURNLEY, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 2 miles (N. W.) from Burnley; containing 158 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Hightenhull*, belonged to the Lacy family in the reign of Henry III.: in the 14th of Henry VIII., Sir John Townley was lessee under the crown; and in the 12th of James I., the manor, and the chase of Pendle, appear to have been held by Christopher Hartley. A court baron is held twice a year at Burnley for Ightenhill manor. Gawthorpe Hall, in the township, was the baronial residence of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and some remains still exist of the ancient mansion: the present Hall, the seat of P. Kay Shuttleworth, Esq., is a splendid specimen of the Elizabethan style, much visited by antiquaries. The township is bounded on the north-west and north-east by the river Calder, and comprises 690 acres of land. Coal is obtained. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £20. 13.

IGHTFIELD (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of WEM, Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Whitchurch; containing 368 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 14. 9½.; patron, H. Justice, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £160, and the glebe consists of 72 acres.

IGHTHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of WEST MALLING, hundred of WROTHAM, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. W.) from Wrotham; containing 1039 inhabitants. The ancient name of this parish was *Eightham*, expressive of its having eight *hams*, or villages: it comprises 2400 acres, of which 350 are common or waste, and 760 woodland. A fair is held in Whitsun-week. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 16. 8.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. S. W. Cobb: the tithes have been commuted for £650, and the glebe comprises 6 acres. The church is ancient. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school is partly supported by an endowment left by the family of James. On Old Berry Hill are the remains of a Roman *castra æstiva*, which occupied a space of 137 acres; in the centre of the inclosure are two fine springs.

IKEN (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union and hundred of PLOMESGATE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Orford; containing 342 inhabitants. The navigable river Ore runs on the north of the parish, which on the east is bounded by the sea. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of T. W. Allen, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £425, and the glebe comprises $20\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land. In the year 1814, the Marquess of Hertford granted a rent-charge of £36 per annum on his estate, in exchange for the town lands of this place.

ILAM (*Holy Cross*), a parish, in the N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (N. W.) from Ashbourn; containing, with the hamlets of Castern, Rushley, and Throwley, 263 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the banks of the river Dove, near the great road from London to Manchester, and comprises by measurement 3000 acres, almost the whole of which is pasture land. Jesse Watts Russell, Esq., is proprietor of 986 acres, whereof 125 consist of woods and plantations: a vein of copper, lately discovered upon this property, has been let to some Cornish miners, who are also working veins of lead-ore. ILAM HALL is delightfully situated on a gentle eminence, with two verdant terraces and a fine lawn in front; behind the Hall, on the south-west bank of the Manyfold, is a flourishing wood of oak, ash, elm, &c., rising in the form of an amphitheatre, and above this is a cultivated acclivity crowned by a coppice, which may be seen at a distance of several miles. The village is small and secluded, picturesquely seated in the vale of the Manyfold, and within half a mile of its junction with the deepest, narrowest, and most romantic part of Dovedale. It has lately been entirely rebuilt in the Elizabethan style, and the beauty of its appearance rendered more striking by the erection of a highly ornamented cross, about 45 feet in height, to the memory of Mrs. Mary Watts Russell, first wife of J. W. Russell, Esq. This beautiful structure is hexagonal in form, and much resembles the crosses generally known by the name of Queen Eleanor's crosses: in the niches on each face are figures of angels holding scrolls with suitable inscriptions, executed in Caen stone by Westmacott; and around the base of the cross runs a stream of clear water, which serves the purpose of a well to the inhabitants, and to which allusion is made in an inscription on the monument.

The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of Mr. Russell: the tithes have been commuted for £410, and the glebe, with house, &c., is valued at £30. The church was rebuilt about the year 1500: an octagonal chapel with stained glass windows, has been added by the patron, who has erected in it an elegant white marble monument in memory of his lady's father, the late D. P. Watts, Esq., who is represented on his death-bed in the act of taking leave of his daughter and her three children; the whole group being admirably executed, by Chantrey. Much interest appertains to the church from its containing the tomb of St. Bertram, a hermit who passed the latter years of his life in the neighbourhood, and whose memory is still preserved in numerous legends among the poor. Congreve, the dramatic poet, retired to this secluded and romantic spot, after his return from Ireland, and here wrote his first comedy, *The Old Bachelor*.



Seal and Arms.

ILCHESTER (*St. Mary*), a parish and incorporated town, and formerly a representative borough and a market-town, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of TINTINHULL, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Somerton, and 122 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 1068 inhabitants. This place, called by the Britons *Pont Ivel Coit*, signi-

fying "the bridge over the Ivel in the wood," was the *Ischalis* of Ptolemy, and, from having been a Roman station on the river Ivel, obtained the Saxon appellation of *Ivelceastre*, of which its present name is an obvious contraction. It was anciently a town of much greater extent and importance than it is at present, and was encompassed by walls, and defended by a deep moat: of the former, the foundations are plainly discernible in various places, and of the latter there are still vestiges at Belles-Pool, and also in Yard-lane, to the north of the town. The ancient gates are supposed to have occupied the site of the present entrances from Ilminster and Yeovil, and near the bridge may be traced the stones of a ford across the river. The Roman Fosse-way from London to Exeter, which passed through the town, still forms the principal turnpike-road; and there are some remains of a fortification, which is supposed to have been built by the Romans. At the time of the Norman Conquest it appears to have had 107 burgesses; and in 1088, during a rebellion against William Rufus, it was successfully defended from the attack of Robert Mowbray, a leader of the insurgents.

The town is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the river Ivel, in a rich and fertile parish comprising 664 acres, of which 121 are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; it is connected with the parish of Northover by a stone bridge of seven arches. The houses, with few exceptions, are indifferently built; and there are extensive piles of building, originally erected for electioneering purposes, consisting of several stories, and comprising, on each, different small tenements formerly inhabited by burgage tenants at a nominal rent. The market-place is a commodious area, at the lower

end of which is the town-hall, and at the upper a handsome pillar of the Doric order, supporting a vertical sun-dial with four faces directed to the four cardinal points. Assemblies occasionally take place in the town-hall: the races, held on Kingsmoor, have been discontinued. There are no particular branches of manufacture: some of the females are employed in making gloves for the Yeovil manufacturers; but the town derives its chief trade from its situation as a thoroughfare. The market, on Wednesday, is now disused: the fairs are on the Monday before Palm-Sunday, July 2nd, and Aug. 2nd, for cattle and pigs; but the two last fairs are rapidly falling into neglect. About the close of the 18th century, an attempt was made to render the river Ivel navigable to this place from Langport, but after the expenditure of several thousands of pounds, it eventually failed. Ilchester, a borough by prescription, was incorporated by charter of King John, by which the government is vested in a bailiff and twelve capital burgesses. The inhabitants first exercised the elective franchise in the 26th of Edward I., and made regular returns till the 34th of Edward III., from which time its privileges were suspended until the 12th of Edward IV., when it resumed them; it again discontinued until the 19th of James I., from which period it regularly returned two members to parliament until the 2nd of William IV., when it was disfranchised. The corporation have power to hold courts of assize, a privilege they have not exercised for a very considerable length of time; and the assizes for the county, formerly held in the town, are now held at Taunton, Wells, and Bridgwater. At the court leet of the lord of the manor, constables and other officers are appointed. The town-hall is a neat modern structure, containing a large assembly-room; the county gaol is a spacious building, on the northern bank of the Ivel. The election of the members for the western division of the county takes place here.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 10½.; net income, £282; patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells: the tithes have been commuted for £51. 10., and the glebe comprises about 45 acres. The church, an ancient building with a small octagonal tower, appears to have been rebuilt at a remote period; in the chancel is a monument to the memory of the daughter of William Evers, servant to Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary, and serjeant-at-arms to Queen Elizabeth. There is a place of worship for Independents. The almshouses here appear to have been founded in the reign of Henry VI., by Robert Veal, who endowed them with lands producing upwards of £150 per annum, for aged men; they were rebuilt of stone in 1810, by the bailiff and burgesses. A few years since, in removing part of the old wainscoting in the house anciently occupied by the family of Masters, a beautiful specimen of carved ivory was found, inclosed in a wooden frame in two compartments, and representing the Annunciation of the Virgin; and in digging a garden nearly opposite the house, a ring of massy gold was discovered, in which was set a coin of the Emperor Severus, in excellent preservation. Among the monastic institutions existing here, was a nunnery, originally founded about 1220, by William Dacres, as an hospital for poor travellers, and dedicated to the Blessed Trinity, but which, prior to the Reformation, had dwindled into a free chapel. Here was also a convent of preaching friars, in

which the celebrated Roger Bacon, who is usually stated to have been a native of Ilchester, but whose birthplace is uncertain, was educated. Mrs. Rowe, author of *Devout Exercises of the Heart*, and other works, was a native of the parish. Ilchester gives the title of Earl to the family of Fox.

ILDERTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of GLENDALE, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND; consisting of the townships of Ilderton, Middleton-Hall, North and South Middleton, Roddam, and Roseden; and containing 585 inhabitants, of whom 121 are in the township of Ilderton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Wooler. The parish is intersected by the Coldgate, Lilburn, Roddam, and several minor streams, and comprises by computation 13,000 acres, of which about 5000 are in Ilderton township; of the latter, 1000 acres are arable, 60 wood, and 3940 moorland. The eastern portion has a light, gravelly, sharp soil, and the western portion is chiefly moss, heather, and bent; the surface is hilly, and in some parts mountainous. The road from Edinburgh to Newcastle passes through, and the river Breamish on the south side. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £96; patron, the Duke of Northumberland: the glebe contains about 50 acres. The church is a modern edifice, situated on an eminence, and consisting of a nave, chancel, and square tower. A parsonage-house was built in 1843. On Roseden-Edge are the remains of a square encampment; and between the village of Ilderton and Hedgehope is a temple of the Druids, consisting of ten large unequal stones, placed in the form of an oval, 38 yards in diameter from east to west, and 33 from north to south.

ILFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of ILTON, union of CHARD, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 36 inhabitants.

ILFORD, GREAT (*St. Mary*), an ecclesiastical parish, in the union of ROMFORD, hundred of BECONTREE, S. division of ESSEX, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from London, on the road to Chelmsford, containing 3742 inhabitants. This place, until 1830 a chapelry in the parish of Barking, is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Roden: the village has one principal street, containing several good houses, and here is a station on the line of the Eastern Counties railway, which passes on the north in its course to Romford. A pleasure-fair is held in July, on the site of the well-known Fairlop Oak, in Hainault Forest; and the petty-sessions for the division are held in the village every Saturday. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of All Souls College, Oxford; net income, £430. The church was erected in 1831, at an expense of £3521, and is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire. In the reign of Stephen, the abbess of Barking founded an hospital at Ilford for thirteen lepers: the present buildings, occupying three sides of a small quadrangular area, are appropriated to six poor persons, and contain also an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, which has been improved and repaired. In a field behind Valentines House, a stone coffin was found in 1724, containing a human skeleton; and in 1746, an urn filled with burnt bones. Various fossil remains, in a high state of preservation, have been discovered in a brickfield.—See BARKING.

ILFORD, LITTLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAM, hundred of BECONTREE, S. division of ESSEX, 7 miles (E. N. E.) from London; containing 189 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 763 acres, of which 428a. 3r. 16p. are arable, 276a. 19p. pasture, and the remainder roads and waste. The village, which is small, is situated a little to the west of Great Ilford; and a large mart for cattle from the north of England, and from Wales and Scotland, is held here, in conjunction with several of the neighbouring parishes, from February till May. A house of correction for the county was erected in 1831. The Eastern Counties railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 9., and in the gift of W. Hibbitts, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £310, and the glebe comprises 36 acres. The church is a plain edifice containing several interesting monuments.

ILFRACOMBE (*Holy Trinity*), a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of BRAUNTON, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON, 11 miles (N. by W.) from Barnstaple, and 187 (W. by S.) from London; containing 3679 inhabitants. This town, which derives its chief importance from its situation on the shore of the Bristol Channel, is not distinguished by many events of historical interest. In the latter part of the 13th century, a grant was obtained for holding a market and a fair; and the place became a sea-port of so much consideration as to furnish six ships and 96 men towards the armament of Edward III. against Calais, to which Liverpool contributed only one vessel and five men. During the civil war of the 17th century, the royalists, under the command of Sir Francis Doddington, took possession of it. The town is near the northern extremity of the county, opposite to the coast of Wales; it is irregularly built on the side of a hill, and consists principally of one long street, extending from the church to the harbour, and which, being inconveniently narrow, has been widened. At the outskirts are several good houses and villas, and some ranges of buildings called Montpelier, Hillsborough, and Coronation terraces, in the centre of the last of which are the public-rooms, with a handsome front of the Ionic order. Many other improvements have been made of late years, among which is a new line of road, passing along a winding valley, between this place and Barnstaple. The beach affords great facilities for sea-bathing; several lodging-houses have been opened, and the town is rapidly rising into reputation. A regatta was established in the summer of 1828, which has since been regularly held, and is fashionably attended.

To the west of the town are seven hills called the Tors, forming a conspicuous landmark, and the descent from which terminates in a fine opening towards the sea, named Wildersmouth, where is a bathing-place. On the east is the rock of Hillsborough, on the summit of which, 500 feet above the level of the sea, are the remains of a Danish fortification. Capstone Hill, another eminence, 300 feet above the level of the sea, and on which is a flag-staff and signal-post, commands an extensive view of the Welsh coast, Swansea, the Bristol Channel, and Lundy Island with its lighthouse. Between Hillsborough and a smaller eminence to the west, called Lantern Hill, on which a lighthouse has been erected, is the entrance to the harbour, which is surrounded by a

series of rocks, and protected towards the sea by a pier, constructed by the family of Bouchier, lords of the manor. The pier, being injured by the violence of the sea, was repaired and enlarged under the provisions of an act obtained in 1731 for the regulation of the harbour, which has been since greatly improved from the harbour dues, by the present proprietor of the manor. It affords shelter to vessels of 500 tons' burthen, which may lie here in safety in all states of the weather.

The trade of the port, which has lately been united as a creek to Barnstaple, consists chiefly in the shipping of corn, and in the importation of goods from Bristol, and coal from South Wales; several vessels are employed in bringing timber from America, and live-stock from Ireland. A packet sails every Monday and Thursday to Swansea, and a steam-packet to the same place every Tuesday and Saturday during the summer; a steam-packet leaves the port for Bristol every Saturday. The market, chiefly for provisions, is on Saturday; and fairs for cattle are held on April 14th, and the Saturday next after August 23rd. There are courts leet annually for the manor, at which a portreeve and constables for the town and parish are appointed. Ilfracombe constitutes a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, which, being tenable by a layman, was held by Camden, the antiquary. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £50. 4.; net income, £150; patron and appropriator, the Prebendary. The church is an ancient edifice, situated on a hill at a short distance from the town; it has been repaired, and the number of sittings increased by the erection of four galleries and an organ-loft. A chapel has been built and endowed at Lee, containing 120 free sittings. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

ILKESTON (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of BASFORD, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 8½ miles (W. by N.) from Nottingham; and 128 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing, in 1841, 5326 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Elchestane*, obtained a grant of a market and a fair in 1251. It is situated on a hill, near the river Erewash, commanding beautiful prospects in every direction: the Erewash divides the parish from the county of Nottingham. Here is a mineral spring of considerable power, said to be different from any other spa in England, and to resemble the Seltzer water of Germany. The spa is at the north end of the town, where a building with a neat front has been erected, affording every accommodation for bathing; many persons afflicted with rheumatism, lumbago, and paralysis, resort annually hither, and derive much benefit from the warm baths, and from drinking the water. The parish comprises 2474a. 1r. 37p., of which 55 acres are woodland; it abounds with various and extensive veins of coal and ironstone. The principal branches of manufacture are those of stockings, lace, silk gloves, and mittens, the last being very much on the increase; these products employ about two-thirds of the labouring population, the remainder being chiefly engaged in mining operations. The Erewash and Nuthbrook canals pass through, and the Erewash-Valley railway has a station here. The market, which is chiefly for fruit, vegetables, and earthenware, is held every Thursday; and there are fairs on March 6th, Whit-Thursday, and the first Thursday after Christmas-day, for horses,

cattle, sheep, and hogs. Courts leet and baron for the manor are held under the Duke of Rutland.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 9.; net income, £250; patron, the Duke of Rutland; impropiators, his Grace, the family of Denison, and the possessors of Mr. Outram's property. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1794. The church is a very handsome specimen of the early decorated style, and contains a beautiful stone screen supported on pillars of Petworth marble, and monuments of a Knight Templar and the founder of the edifice: the tower, which is lofty, was erected in 1737, when a large part of the church had fallen down. A district called Cotmanhay was formed and endowed in 1845, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There are places of worship for General Baptists, Independents, Ranters, Unitarians, and Wesleyans; the last have two. A school, now amalgamated with a national school, is endowed with £10 per annum from a benefaction by Richard Smedley, who in 1744 gave a rent-charge of £60 for the establishment of this and other schools, and for the foundation and endowment of almshouses for six women. About £40 are distributed annually in doles to the poor.

ILKETSHALL (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Bungay; containing 548 inhabitants. It comprises 1530 acres, of which 100 are common or waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed in 1591 to the mastership of the free grammar school at Bungay, and valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4.; net income, £139: the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Scott. The glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is in the early and later English styles, with a circular tower and south porch in the Norman style.

ILKETSHALL (*St. John*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (S. E.) from Bungay; containing 71 inhabitants. It comprises by survey 744 acres; the soil is partly a stiff clay, and partly of a mixed quality, and the surface rather flat. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £217, and the glebe comprises 42 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a square embattled tower; the interior has been beautified, and the windows embellished with stained glass.

ILKETSHALL (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Bungay; containing 221 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £47; patron, the Rev. J. C. Safford; impropiators, the family of Day. The church consists of a nave and chancel, with a square embattled tower; it was repewed in 1841.

ILKETSHALL (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Bungay; containing 315 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2000 acres, of which the soil is generally a strong heavy clay. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 9., and in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk: the great tithes, which belong to the family of Paterson, have been commuted for £536. 8., and the vicarial for £120; the glebe comprises 30 acres. The

church is in the later English style, with a circular Norman tower.

ILKLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, chiefly in the Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, and partly in the Upper division of that of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Otley; containing, with the townships of Middleton, and Nesfield with Langbar, 1174 inhabitants, of whom 778 are in the township of Ilkley. This place is by most antiquaries supposed to be the site of the Roman station *Olicana*, and three sides of the fortifications may still be distinctly traced. Many Roman coins have been found at various times, and, among other relics, an altar dedicated by the Romans to Verbeia, the nymph of the river Wharfe, which is deposited in the cabinet of William Middleton, Esq., lord of the manor. There are remains of intrenchments, also, plainly discernible on the hills of Castleburgh, Counter Hill, and Woofa. The parish comprises by computation 7600 acres, of which a very considerable portion is high moorland, and the remainder arable and pasture in cultivation. Its surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the scenery is in some parts exceedingly beautiful; the higher grounds command extensive and richly-diversified prospects, and from a vast rock called the Hanging Stones is obtained a most magnificent view. The moors abound with grouse, and the river Wharfe with trout and other kinds of fish. Here are some quarries of excellent freestone for building.

The village, which is romantically situated on the banks of the Wharfe, and on the road from Otley to Skipton, is much frequented during the summer months for its salubrious air, and for the virtues of a remarkably clear and cold spring, which issues from the side of a lofty hill in a copious stream, and which, though combining few chemical ingredients, is found to be efficacious in various diseases. Two bathing establishments have been formed; one of them for the benefit of the poor, and the use of the patients of the Ilkley Bath charity, an institution productive of great benefit to the poor of the manufacturing districts. In 1844, a hydro-pathic establishment was opened; and there are several lodging-houses for visitors. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 9., and in the patronage of the Hartley family; net income, £110; impropriator, Mr. Middleton. The church is an ancient structure, containing a monument to the Middletons dated 1312: in the churchyard are three crosses. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The free school was founded by Mr. Marshall, who in 1608 bequeathed £100 for its endowment, which was augmented with a bequest of £200 by R. Heber, Esq., in 1691; these sums, with other bequests, now produce about £66 per annum.

ILLINGTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WAYLAND, hundred of SHROPHAM, W. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from East Harling; containing 93 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 19. 2., and in the patronage of the family of Long: the tithes have been commuted for £145, and there are nearly 26 acres of glebe. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower.

ILLINGWORTH, West riding of the county of YORK.—See OVENDEN.

ILLMIRE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Thame; containing 79 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 8.; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Chesterfield. The great tithes have been commuted for £71. 10., and the vicarial for £104. 4., and the glebe comprises nearly 2 acres.

ILLOGAN (*ST. ILLOGAN*), a parish, in the union of REDRUTH, E. division of the hundred of PENWITH, W. division of CORNWALL, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Redruth; containing 7815 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, and is intersected by a small river which here falls into the sea; it comprises by measurement 8078 acres, of which 2195 are common or waste. The substratum is rich in mineral wealth, and several mines are in operation, producing abundance of copper-ore; granite of good quality is found in large quantities, and there are extensive quarries of building-stone. Portreath, or Bassett's Cove, a small haven for the exportation of copper-ore to the smelting-works in Wales, is a flourishing place, and carries on a considerable trade also in the importation of coal and lime. The railway from Hayle into the mining district of Gwennap passes through the parish, and a branch diverges from it to Portreath. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 7. 6., and in the gift of Lady Bassett; the tithes have been commuted for £670, and the glebe comprises 77 acres. The church, an ancient structure, contains a beautiful monument to Francis Bassett, Esq., and another to James Bassett, Esq., in which are four brasses with his effigy and those of his lady and their children. A chapel was erected at Trevenson, in the parish, by the late Lord de Dunstanville, who endowed it with land producing about £42 per annum; and another has been erected by subscription, at Portreath. The Wesleyans and Bryanites have places of worship, and the Redruth union workhouse is situated in the parish. There are numerous Druidical remains, the principal of which is Carn Brea, considered by antiquaries to have been the chief seat of the Druidical ceremonies in this part of the country. The remains of this work occupy the eastern extremity of a hill, 700 feet above the level of the sea; they are founded upon several of the rocks with which the hill abounds, and the rocks not being contiguous, are connected by arches over the intervals. The ancient part, which is pierced with loop-hole windows, is supposed to have been built by the Britons, and the modern part to have been constructed simply as an object to embellish the view from the grounds of Tehidy House. About 300 yards to the west, are the remains of a circular fortress called the Old Castle, which appears to have been surrounded by a strong wall. There are also some remains of fortifications on the cliffs along the coast. On the side of Carn Brea, Roman coins and British gold coins have been found.

ILLSFIELD, HANTS.—See ELLISFIELD.

ILLY, a township, in the parish of HALES-OWEN, union of STOURBRIDGE, Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Hales-Owen and E. divisions of WORCESTERSHIRE; containing 94 inhabitants.

ILMINGTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, partly in the Upper division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of

GLOUCESTER, but chiefly in a detached part of the hundred of KINETON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Shipston; containing 891 inhabitants, of whom 18 are in Gloucestershire, in the hamlet of Lark-Stoke. This parish, the name of which is derived from its hilly position, is divided into four hamlets, Ilmington, Foxcote, Compton-Scorpion, and Stoke. Ilmington anciently belonged to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester; and the celebrated Heriot, the goldsmith (who died in 1624), was proprietor of the principal part of the hamlet: the manor was sold with the chief and quit-rents, in 1699, by Algernon Capel, Earl of Essex, to Martin Bedwell, Esq.; whose representative, C. L. Greaves, Esq., is the present proprietor. The parish comprises by computation 3700 acres; the scenery is strikingly romantic, and well wooded. Stone is quarried for the repair of the roads, and a few of the inhabitants are employed in winding silk manufactured at the mills of Blockley and Chipping-Campden. The road from Chipping-Campden to Stratford, and the tramway from Stratford to Shipston and Moreton, pass through the parish. Foxcote was formerly the seat of the Cannings, but now belongs to P. H. Howard, Esq., by his marriage with the heiress of that family.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30, net income, about £700; patron and incumbent, the Rev. E. J. Townsend. The commons were inclosed in 1782, when lands were allotted to the rector in lieu of tithes for Ilmington and Foxcote; an annual rent-charge of £45 is payable from Stoke, and a small modus from Compton. The glebe altogether consists of about 420 acres, and there is a modern rectory-house, at some distance from the village: the former house stood near the church. The church is ancient, and exhibits many varieties of style; on the north side is a chapel, appropriated chiefly to the inhabitants of Stoke and Compton, and in it are many memorials of interments of the families of Palmer of Compton, and Brent of Stoke, both long extinct: the church has very lately been restored and much enlarged. Attached to Foxcote mansion is a Roman Catholic chapel. There is a national school. A strong chalybeate spring, about a quarter of a mile to the north-west of the village, was formerly much frequented; the ground around it was given to the public in 1684 by Algernon Capel, Earl of Essex, then lord of the manor, who also inclosed it with a wall, and erected a house for the accommodation of visitors. The water, however, is now hardly to be recognised, from long neglect and disuse.

ILMINSTER (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of CHARD, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET, 13 miles (S. W. by W.) from Ilchester, and 136 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 3227 inhabitants. This place, which even prior to the Conquest had the privilege of a weekly market, is situated within a mile of the river Ile, from which, and from the church, its name is derived. It was formerly more extensive than it is at present, having been repeatedly damaged by conflagrations, of which that in 1491 destroyed the greater part of the town. The Duke of Monmouth on the day before the battle of Sedgemoor, dined in public under an ancient chesnut-tree in White Lackington Park, the seat of Colonel Speke, whose son was afterwards executed at Ilminster

for his adherence to the interests of that nobleman, and for the part he took in the rebellion. The town consists principally of two streets, the larger of which is more than a mile in length; the houses are neat and well built, and the general appearance of the place is cleanly and prepossessing. The neighbourhood abounds with interesting scenery: from one eminence is an extensive prospect, comprehending not less than 30 churches, and the course of the river, over which to the west of the town, is a neat stone bridge of four arches. The wool-len manufacture formerly flourished to a considerable extent, but at present there is only one factory: a silk-mill has been established; here are some tanneries, and a considerable trade in malt is carried on. The market is on Wednesday; and there is a fair on the last Wednesday in August. The market-house is a neat and commodious building. The town is in the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty sessions for the division every month during the winter; and constables or tythingmen are annually appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £25. 5.; patron, J. Lee Lee, Esq.; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The great tithes have been commuted for £350, and the vicarial for £499; the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church is a venerable and spacious cruciform structure, in the decorated English style, with a tower of light and beautiful design rising from the centre, and crowned with twelve pinnacles: increased accommodation has been provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £300 in aid of the expense. Among the several ancient and interesting monuments, are those of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, the munificent founders of Wadham College, Oxford. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. The free grammar school was founded by Edward VI., in the third year of his reign, and endowed with lands, producing an income of £490 per annum, of which part is appropriated to the repairs of the bridge and the high roads. In 1824, William Hanning, Esq., gave land for the establishment of four exhibitions to the University, for boys of the school. A secondary establishment for boys and girls is supported by the trustees, and a third school in which young children are taught to read. Here is also a national school; and various bequests are distributed among the poor.

ILSINGTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of TEIGNBRIDGE, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Ashburton; containing 1093 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected on the north-east by the Stover railway, includes the Haytor granite-works, and abounds with pipe and potters' clay of good quality. It comprises 5956 acres, of which 1662 are common or waste; the surface is varied, and the scenery diversified with the grounds of Ingsdon House. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 9. 7.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The great tithes have been commuted for £340, and the vicarial for £300; the appropriate glebe comprises 12 acres, and the vicarial 80 acres. The church contains some screen-work of oak. Jane Ford, in 1663, bequeathed a rent-charge of £26, for instruction.

ILSLEY, EAST, or MARKET-ILSLEY (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of WANTAGE, hundred of COMPTON, county of BERKS, 9 miles (N. by E.) from Newbury, and 56 (W.) from London; containing 733 inhabitants. This place was originally called Hildesley, as appears from an inscription on a brass plate in the church, where the name occurs as belonging to an ancient family. The town is pleasantly situated, about seven miles from the Great Western railway, on rising ground forming a part of the chalk hills, or downs, which extend across the county from east to west; and on the road from Newbury to Oxford. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture; and the town is noted for its sheep-market, which, with the exception of that of the metropolis, is the largest in the kingdom, the number of sheep and lambs sold in one day sometimes amounting to more than 25,000. The place has also long been celebrated for the quality of its ale; and there is a small manufactory for whiting. The market is on Wednesday; great sheep-markets are held on alternate Wednesdays from Easter to Midsummer, and there is occasionally one before Easter. The fairs for sheep are on the Wednesdays in Easter and Whitsun weeks, August 1st and 26th (the last chiefly for lambs), and the Wednesdays next after September 19th, October 17th, and November 12th. A wool-fair is held in July, and a fair for hiring servants on October 11th. The town is a polling-place for the county, and the petty-sessions for the district are held here. The parish comprises 2945*a.* 1*r.* 26*p.*, of which about 1846 acres are arable, 937 pasture, including downs, and about 200 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 13*s.* 4*d.*, and in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £700, and the glebe comprises 63 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The Rev. Richard Wightwick, who, conjointly with Thomas Teesdale, Esq., founded Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1624, was rector. In this parish are three tumuli called the Cross Barrows, two of which, on being opened, were found to contain one human skeleton each, and the third six skeletons: the graves in which they were, had been dug in the native chalk, and filled up with mould brought from a distance; in some of them were discovered the bones of birds and animals, and in others implements of war.

ILSLEY, WEST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WANTAGE, hundred of COMPTON, county of BERKS, 10 miles (N.) from Newbury; containing 404 inhabitants. It comprises 3011*a.* 2*r.* 29*p.*, of which 2580 acres are arable, and about 400 down and pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 7*s.* 1*d.*; net income, £537; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor: the tithes were commuted for land in 1825. In the church is a handsome monument to the ancient family of Head, of Hodcott. The learned Mark Antony de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalatro, who abjured the errors of the Romish church in 1622, was, in the reign of James I., Dean of Windsor and rector of this parish; he was considered by Sir Isaac Newton to be the first person who philosophically explained the colours of the rainbow. In the reigns of Charles I. and II., Calyute Downing, a celebrated divine, was rector.

ILSTON-ON-THE-HILL, a chapelry, partly in the parish of CARLTON-CURLIEU, and partly in that of

KING'S-NORTON, union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 9 miles (E. S. E.) from Leicester; containing 151 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael.

ILTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of CHARD, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET, 2½ miles (N. N. W.) from Ilminster; containing, with the hamlets of Ashford, Hureott, and Ilford, 557 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 19*s.* 4½*d.*, and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Ilton in the Cathedral of Wells. The great tithes have been commuted for £275, and the vicarial for £120; the impropriate glebe comprises 26 acres, and the vicarial 5 acres.

ILTON, with POTT, a township, in the parish of MASHAM, union of BEDALE, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. W.) from Masham; containing 237 inhabitants. The township comprises 2220 acres, of which a large portion was not inclosed until 1820: the village is scattered. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £30, and the impropriate for £92, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge.

IMBER (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of WARMINSTER, partly in the hundred of HEYTESBURY, S. division, and partly in that of SWANBOROUGH, Warminster and N. divisions, of WILTS, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Heytesbury; containing 405 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on Salisbury Plain, and surrounded by extensive downs, comprises by measurement 3033 acres; chalk, alternated with flint, is the prevalent substratum. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £141; patron, the Marquess of Bath: the tithes have been commuted for £409. 4*s.* 11*d.*, and the glebe comprises 81 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early and decorated English styles, with some relics of Norman detail, and contains two monuments with the recumbent effigies of Knights Templars of the family of Le Rouse, chamberlains to Henry II. and Edward III. There are several British and Roman antiquities.

IMINGHAM (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, E. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 10 miles (N. W.) from Great Grimsby; containing 221 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18*s.* 4*d.*; net income, £105; patrons, the Earl of Yarborough and others.

IMPINGTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of NORTHSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 3¼ miles (N.) from Cambridge; containing 248 inhabitants. This place, which had anciently a market and a fair, is situated near the road from Cambridge to Cottenham, and comprises 1200 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 7*s.*; net income, £128; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. At the inclosure of the parish, in 1806, the tithes were commuted for about 58 acres of land. The church has portions in the decorated, with insertions in the later, English style.

INCE (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Chester; containing 475 inhabitants. This place was distinguished for a monastic institution that belonged to the abbots of St. Werburgh's, Chester.

The dormitory, refectory, and chapel still remain; the two former have been converted into a farmhouse, and the chapel into a barn, an object of great beauty, the eastern side being thickly covered with ivy. The walls are about six feet in thickness, with eight large bay windows, now bricked up; and the monastery was surrounded by a moat, still traceable by parts of its outer walls. The parish comprises by measurement 1500 acres, and is bounded on the north by the river Mersey, where a pier has been constructed, at the distance of half a mile from the village. The central portion is rising ground, and each extremity consists of marsh land protected by an embankment from the tides of the Mersey, which flow up two small brooks forming the eastern and western boundaries of the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £104; patron and impropiator, the representative of the late Edmund Yates, Esq.: the glebe consists of about an acre and a half of land, on which is the glebe-house. The church, situated on the highest point of a rock, has some traces in the Norman style, but the greater part of the building is of later date. The late Mr. Yates erected a free school for children.

INCE, or INCE-IN-MAKERFIELD, a township, in the parish and union of WIGAN, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. S. E.) from Wigan, on the road to Bolton and Manchester; containing 2565 inhabitants. The family of Ince were anciently lords of this manor, which, in the reign of Henry IV., was conveyed by their heiress to the Gerards. It remained the property of the latter family for several centuries, and was sold by William Gerard, Esq., to the late Earl of Balcarres. The township comprises 2221 acres, whereof 212 are arable, 1692 pasture, and 317 common, waste, &c.; the surface is level, the soil various, mostly a stiff clay, and the entire substratum excellent cannel and other coal, with about fifteen collieries at work, varying generally from 40 to 300 yards deep, and one of them 600 yards in depth. At a short distance from the Ince road, was discovered lately, by Mr. McCormick, a contractor of the Liverpool and Bury railway, a valuable stone-quarry, of singular strata, a great quantity of the material of which was used in the construction of the bridges upon that part of the line for which he contracted. There is a cotton-mill in operation. The Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the North-Union and the Liverpool and Bury railways, run through the township. William Gerard Walmsley, Esq., of Platts, possesses 400 acres of the land: John Walmsley, Esq., of Bath, is owner of the manorial Hall, and 440 acres; and Colonel Anderton, owner of Ince Hall, with 360 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £117. 11. 11. payable to an impropiator, and £33. 17. 3. to the rector.

INCE-BLUNDELL, a township, in the parish of SEFTON, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Liverpool; containing 451 inhabitants. The Blundells are said to have been lords of the manor from the time of the Conquest, and William Blundell is mentioned as having a seat here in the reign of Henry III. The township lies on the south-west side of the river Alt, and comprises 2201 acres, of which 82 are common or waste. In the midst of Ince-Blundell park is the Hall, the family seat of the Blundells, a large handsome man-

sion with stone dressings, at the eastern angle of which is a building called "The Pantheon," erected by the late Henry Blundell, Esq., and precisely similar in its architecture and proportions to the Pantheon at Rome, but one-third less. The building contains a splendid collection of paintings, statuary, sarcophagi, urns, and other relics of antiquity, procured by the founder, and said to be unequalled by any similar collection in the kingdom: there are upwards of 360 statues, busts, and basso-relievos in this temple of the arts. The tithes have been commuted for £263. A Roman Catholic chapel has existed from time immemorial within the Hall. Henry Blundell, Esq., in 1808, gave a rent-charge of £10 for teaching children.

INGARSBY, a hamlet, in the parish of HUNGERTON, union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Leicestershire; containing 26 inhabitants.

INGATESTONE (*VIRGIN MARY*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (S. W.) from Chelmsford, and 23 (N. E. by E.) from London; containing 856 inhabitants. This place was anciently called *Ing-atte-stone*, a name derived from the Saxon word *Ing*, a "meadow," and a Roman military stone on the road to Colchester. The parish comprises 2678 acres, of which 226 are woods and plantations, 104 common and waste, and the remainder arable and pasture. Ingatestone Hall, the mansion-house of the principal manor, a quadrangular structure erected by Sir W. Petre, ancestor of the present Lord Petre, in 1565, has been partly taken down, and the remainder converted into private dwellings. The town, which extends into the adjoining parish of Fryerning, is lighted with oil; and has a station of the Eastern Counties railway. There is a large fair for Scotch and Welsh cattle on December 1st and 2nd. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Buttsbury annexed, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., and in the gift of Lord Petre: the tithes have been commuted for £560, and the glebe contains one acre, with a house. The church has a lofty embattled tower of brick at the west end: adjoining the chancel is a sepulchral chapel belonging to the Petre family, which contains several handsome monuments, especially a fine altar-tomb to the memory of Sir William Petre, treasurer to Edward IV., and his lady, with their statues in Parian marble; also a sumptuous monument to John, the first Lord Petre, with his lady. There is a place of worship for Independents. An almshouse for seven men and three women was founded and endowed by Sir William Petre, in 1557.

INGBIRCHWORTH, a township, in the parish of PENISTONE, union of WORTLEY, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Barnsley; containing 419 inhabitants. The township comprises about 830 acres: the village is situated on the road from Huddersfield to Penistone, and about two miles and a half north-west of the latter town. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

INGERTHORPE, a township, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, though locally in the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Ripon; containing 46 inhabitants. This place appears,

from the numerous mounds on its surface, in some of which ancient foundations of buildings and fragments of stained glass have been discovered, to have been at a remote period of considerable importance, though at present it can scarcely be denominated a hamlet. The township comprises about 550 acres, chiefly the property of Mrs. Wilberforce, widow of the late William Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.

INGESTRIE, or INGESTRE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Stafford; containing 118 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1236 acres. In the north and west the soil is strong, and in other parts generally a light and sandy loam; the surface rises gently towards the west. The river Trent runs through the parish; and there is a brine spring, the water of which is raised by a steam-engine, conveyed to Weston, and there manufactured into table salt. Ingestre Hall, the seat of Earl Talbot, was partly built in the reign of Edward III.; the principal part is more modern, and in the style of architecture prevailing in the reign of Elizabeth. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 16. 8., and in the gift of the Earl: the tithes have been commuted for £204. 3. 6., and the glebe comprises 32 acres. The church was erected in 1676, by Walter Chetwynd, Esq., on a more convenient site than that occupied by the ancient and decayed edifice; the chancel is paved with black and white marble, and many of the windows are ornamented with stained glass, exhibiting the armorial bearings of the Chetwynd family. Ingestre gives the inferior title of Viscount to Earl Talbot.

INGHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the W. division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Lincoln; containing 514 inhabitants. It comprises about 2000 acres, nearly equally divided between arable and pasture land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £50; patrons, the family of Neville: the tithes were commuted for land in 1769. The church is a plain structure, built on the old site in 1792. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

INGHAM (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of HAPPING, E. division of NORFOLK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. N. E.) from Stalham; containing 509 inhabitants. A large stock fair is held on Trinity-Monday. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Bishop of Norwich: the tithes have been commuted for £456. The church is principally in the decorated style, with a lofty and very handsome embattled tower; it has a Norman font, and a groined porch on the south. On the south side of the chancel were stone stalls with canopies for four priests, one of which still remains, and on each side of the chancel are ten oak stalls; there are also several ancient tombs with effigies, including those of Sir Miles Stapleton and lady, and Sir Roger de Boys and lady. Annexed to the church was a college or priory of the order of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of captives, founded in 1360, by Sir Miles Stapleton, of Bedale, in Yorkshire, who had become lord of this place by marriage with Joanna, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Oliver de Ingham, a valiant knight, and favourite of

Edward III. Sir Miles rebuilt the church, and ordained that the college should be for a prior, sacrist, and six canons. The revenue, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £74. 2. 7.; and the site of the priory, with the impropriate rectory, and some appurtenances, came to the Bishopric of Norwich, in exchange for other estates. The chancel was used as the conventual church, and the priory, of which there are some slight remains, was situated on the north side of the church. There is a place of worship for Baptists. At the inclosure, in 1812, about seventeen acres and a half were allotted to the poor.

INGHAM (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 208 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the livings of Culford and Timworth consolidated, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of R. B. de Beauvoir, Esq.: the tithes for the three parishes have been commuted for £849. 5., and the glebe comprises 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is mostly in the later English style.

INGLEBY, a township, in the parish of FOREMARK, union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, 7 miles (S.) from Derby; containing 157 inhabitants. It comprises 886 acres of sandy land, including 98 acres of wood; and has a small village situated at the foot of a sandy cliff, on the south bank, and overlooking the vale, of the Trent. Ingleby Hall is a neat modern mansion, on a lofty eminence. A remarkable elm-tree, said to be 600 years old, and much noticed by visitors, is in the village.

INGLEBY-ARNCLIFFE, in the county of YORK.—See ARNCLIFFE, INGLEBY.

INGLEBY-BERWICK, a township, in the parish of STAINTON, union of STOCKTON, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Yarm; containing 138 inhabitants. At the time of the Domesday survey, the lands here were described with those of Acklam, to which the hamlet pertained, as is implied in the term Berwick: the ancient name of the place was Berewyke-juxta-Tees. The township is situated in the western part of Cleveland, close to the river Tees, which is here joined on the east by the Leven, whose banks are in this place naked, and rise abruptly to a considerable height.

INGLEBY-GREENHOW (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Stokesley; containing 355 inhabitants, of whom 161 are in the township. This place, at the time of the Conqueror's survey, was within the soke or liberty of Stokesley. The Balliols were anciently proprietors here: from them the estate descended to the Eures, in whom the lands continued vested till 1609, when they were sold to the family of Foulis, of whom Henry Foulis, the historian and divine, was born at Ingleby manor-house in the middle of the 17th century. The parish is now almost exclusively the property of Sir William Foulis, Bart., who is lord of the manor. It is bounded on the south by a range of naked mountains, and comprises, with the townships of Greenhow and Battersby, about 8400 acres, of which nearly 2000 are arable, 2400 meadow and pasture, 500 wood and plantations, and the re-

mainder moorland and waste. The surface is diversified with hill and dale, is level at the base of the Cleveland hills, and interspersed with abrupt acclivities and with wildly romantic features; the soil is a strong clay. Ingleby manor-house, the seat of Sir William Foulis, is a stately mansion of stone, finely situated on an eminence; it contains some oak carvings, and an ancient portrait of Queen Elizabeth. The village is pleasantly seated on the acclivity of a narrow moorland valley, and has a strikingly picturesque appearance; it is well built, and partly inhabited by persons employed in the manufacture of bricks and tiles. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Sir William Foulis, the impropiator; net income, £67: the tithes have been commuted for £565. The church was rebuilt in 1741, and is a plain structure, containing 80 sittings.

INGLEBY, NORTH and SOUTH, hamlets, in the parish of SAXELBY, wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (N. W.) from Lincoln; containing respectively 33 and 44 inhabitants. These places comprise 1525 acres, and consist of seven farms, of which three form North Ingleby, and belong to the crown. The hamlets lie about a mile north of the village of Saxelby.

INGLESHAM (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Cricklade and N. divisions of WILTS, 2 miles (S.) from Lechlade; containing 125 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north and west by the river Isis, comprises by computation 900 acres, whereof 60 are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The Thames and Severn canal commences here. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury: the tithes have been commuted for £198, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The church is a very ancient structure, partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with an open campanile turret; it contains many curious details, with some finely-sculptured screen-work. In the churchyard are the pedestal and shaft of a cross.

INGLETON, a township, in the parish of STAINDROP, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 8½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Darlington; containing 334 inhabitants. The family of Bowes held some lands here under the Nevills, who possessed the greater part of the township as a member of Raby. It comprises about 800 acres of land. The village, which is large, is situated on the road from Darlington to Staindrop, from which place it is distant three miles. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £170. The first stone of a district chapel was laid by the Duke of Cleveland in 1844: the chapel is dedicated to St. John, and is in the gift of the Incumbent of the parish. A schoolroom, rebuilt in 1816, is used on Sunday as a place of worship by Primitive Methodists.

INGLETON, a township and chapelry, in the parish of BENTHAM, union of SETTLE, wapentake of EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 10 miles (N. W.) from Settle; containing 1355 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 15,280 acres, of which the upper part, forming a large portion, is sterile moorland and mountain; the other parts are simply undulated, and on the low grounds the soil is rich and productive. It is separated

by the river Greta from the parish of Thornton in Lonsdale; and the road from Kendal to Leeds, and that from Lancaster to Richmond, run through it. The tenure is customary freehold within the manor of Ingleton, of which Messrs. Hornby and Roughsedge are lords. The village is on the Kendal road, at the confluence of two mountain streams, which form the source of the Greta; and is sheltered on the north by a lofty range of hills, among which rise the mountains of Ingleborough, Wharfedale, and Pennigant. The small hamlets of Chapel-le-Dale, Twistleton, and Gearstones, are romantically situated in a deep secluded valley between the mountains of Wharfedale and Ingleborough, watered by several streams, and abounding with picturesque scenery. Coal of a tolerably good quality is in abundance; there are several quarries of lime and freestone, and a slate-quarry. The cotton manufacture is carried on to some extent. Fairs are held in the village on the day preceding Holy-Thursday, and on the 17th of November; and at Gearstones is a market for corn and oatmeal every Wednesday. The chapel is an ancient edifice with a square tower, and contains a fine antique font: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, the Rector of Bentham, whose tithes in Ingleton have been commuted for £438. At Chapel-le-Dale is a second chapel, the living of which is also in the Rector's gift; net income, £82. On Ingleton Fells an inconsiderable mountain torrent alternately merges and re-appears, leaving a channel of rock, never covered but in floods. Here, also, is Wethercote cave, a waterfall of great depth and force, completely subterraneous; the descent is steep and slippery, beneath a yawning arch of limestone, opposite to which, from a mouth about one-third part of the whole depth from the surface, issues a tremendous cataract that dashes into a rocky basin beneath, and instantly turns to the left, where its waters are lost in another dark and dismal aperture which has no visible termination.

INGLEWOOD-FOREST, a district, in the parish and union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing 116 inhabitants.

INGLISH-COMBE.—See COMBE, ENGLISH.

INGOE, a township, in the parish of STAMFORDHAM, union of CASTLE ward, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 11 miles (N. E.) from Hexham; containing 231 inhabitants. It comprises 2113a. 27p., and is mostly inhabited by colliers, there being some pits in the place: the village stands about four miles north-west of Stamfordham. The tithes have been commuted for £69. 10. payable to the Bishop of Durham, and £62 to the vicar, who has also a glebe of nearly 106½ acres.

INGOL, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER.—See ASHTON.

INGOLDISTHORPE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of SMITHDON, W. division of NORFOLK, 10 miles (N. E. by N.) from Lynn; containing 344 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Lynn to Wells, and comprises 1395a. 1r. 1p., of which nearly 613 acres are arable, 451 pasture and meadow, 35 woodland, and 209 common. The surface is boldly undulated, and the scenery picturesque, being enlivened by a small stream which winds through the parish, crosses the marshes, and empties itself into the sea. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the

king's books at £12, and in the gift of the Rev. John Leir: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises $47\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is in the decorated and later styles, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower; the font is Norman. Several Roman coins have been found; and opposite the south porch of the church is an ancient cross.

INGOLDMELLS (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Marsh division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (N. E.) from Burgh; containing 259 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the sea-coast, comprises by computation 1147 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, Mrs. Thoroton: the glebe consists of about 17 acres, and the tithes have been commuted for £120. The church is a handsome edifice in the decorated style, with a tower. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

INGOLDSBY (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Corby; containing 402 inhabitants, and comprising 2306*a.* 3*r.* 13*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 6. $10\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £338; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Christ College, Cambridge. There are 67 acres of glebe, with a house. On the verge of a wood, is an ancient circular camp called Round Hills.

INGRAM (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of GLENDALE, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (N. W.) from Whittingham; containing, with the two townships of Fawdon with Clinch and Hartside, and Reaveley, 220 inhabitants, of whom 92 are in the township of Ingram with Linop and Greenshaw-Hill. This parish comprises about 12,000 acres, of which 1100 are arable, 45 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture, of which about 50 acres have been converted into beds of gravel by the ravages of the floods. The surface is mountainous, and the soil extremely various. To the north of Linop is a remarkable waterfall called Linop Spout, or Roughting Linn, formed by the descent of a stream in the Cheviot hills from a rocky precipice 48 feet in perpendicular height. The village is situated on the river Breamish, which intersects the parish, and, assuming the name of the Till about four miles to the east, forms a tributary to the Tweed. The hamlet of Greenshaw-Hill lies a little to the east of Hartside, near the road between Wooler and Morpeth. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 16. 8.; net income, £462; patron, R. L. Allgood, Esq.: the glebe consists of 42 acres. The tithes of Ingram township have been commuted for £140. The church is an ancient structure of early English architecture; but from frequent alterations and repairs, conducted without the slightest regard to harmony of style, very few traces of its original character remain. At Greenshaw-Hill, opposite to Linop, are still considerable remains of a British city, notwithstanding the removal of many thousand cart-loads of stones, for the construction of fences; and at each side of the entrance of the valley leading to the city, is a British camp in a very perfect state. About three miles to the north-west of Linop are the Cardlaw cairns, sepulchral monuments of the earliest

inhabitants of the island. From the traces of foundations of buildings in various parts, and from the indications of early cultivation on the sides of the hills, there is every reason to infer that the parish was formerly much more populous than it is at present.

INGRAVE (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of BILLERICAY, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Brentwood; containing 530 inhabitants. This parish, anciently called *Ing Ralph*, is supposed to have derived that name from the Saxon, signifying "the meadow of Ralph." The living is a rectory, united to that of West Horndon, and valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.: the tithes have been commuted for £290, and the glebe comprises 70 acres. The church is a plain edifice, erected by Lord Petre after the union of the two livings.

INGTHORP, a hamlet, in the parish of TINWELL, union of STAMFORD, hundred of EAST, county of RUTLAND; containing 8 inhabitants. A school is partly supported by the Marquess of Exeter.

INGWORTH (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Aylsham; containing 152 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Bure, and comprises 505*a.* 1*r.* 25*p.*, of which 433 acres are arable, 60 pasture and meadow, and 9 woodland: the road from Aylsham to Cromer passes through the village. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the gift of the family of Windham: the tithes have been commuted for £166, and the glebe comprises about 14 acres. The church, which is chiefly in the early and later English styles, had a circular tower, which fell in 1822.

INHURST, a tything, in the parish of BAUGHURST, union of KINGSCLERE, hundred of EVINGAR, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from the town of Basingstoke; containing 117 inhabitants.

INKBERROW, or INKBOROUGH (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of ALCESTER, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Droitwich and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Alcester; containing 1809 inhabitants. This parish is intersected by the road between Droitwich and Alcester, and situated on the borders of Warwickshire, which bounds it on the east. It comprises by measurement 6868*a.* 3*r.* 2*p.*, including part of the district of Shell; the soil is rather above the average in productiveness, is well watered, and partially wooded. There are several quarries, producing a white sandstone which hardens considerably by exposure, and is well adapted for building purposes. A few of the male population are employed in needle-making, and some females in the glove-trade. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £16. 2. 1.; patron, the Earl of Abergavenny. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £595, and the vicarial for £800; the glebe comprises 90 acres. The church is a large and handsome edifice, of various styles of architecture, and consisting of a nave, chancel, and north transept, with a tower at the west end; it is supposed to have been originally built about five centuries ago, and was repaired in 1841, when 160 additional sittings were obtained. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Under an inclosure act in 1818, a poor's es-

tate, consisting of 52 acres, was allotted in exchange for lands given by several benefactors; it produces £50 per annum. At Cokehill, on a site now occupied by a farmhouse, was a nunnery, founded in 1260 by Isabella, Countess of Warwick, who assumed the veil here: at the Dissolution, the revenue was estimated at £34. 15. 11. The chapel which was attached to the nunnery is still in existence, and underwent a thorough repair about 80 years ago.

INKPEN (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Hungerford; containing 743 inhabitants, and consisting of 2759*a. 3r. 2p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 14. 7., and in the gift of J. Butler, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £615, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. There is a place of worship for a congregation of Wesleyans.

INSKIP, with SOWERBY, a township, in the parish of ST. MICHAEL UPON WYRE, union of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Kirkham; containing 735 inhabitants. In the Domesday book this place is written *Inscip*. It appears to have early belonged to the Carletons and the Butlers. In the reign of Henry VIII., the manor was held by the Cliftons; and subsequently, in the same reign, conjointly with them, by Sir Henry Kyghley. In the 2nd of Edward VI., Sir William Molyneux, who had married the heiress of Cuthbert de Clifton, was lord of the manor, which was afterwards transferred to the noble family of Cavendish by marriage with an heiress of the Kyghleys. The fishery of Sowerby mere, in Henry VIII.'s reign, belonged to the Hoghtons; and Thomas Rigmayden, and Thomas, Earl of Derby, were possessed of lands in this part of the township about that period. The manor of Sowerby has long been considered as belonging to the Stanleys, by whom a court baron is held on the first Friday after Trinity Sunday. A court baron is also held for Inskip. The township comprises 2888 acres, of which 62 are common or waste. The foundation stone of a church dedicated to St. Peter, was laid 10th June, 1847, by the Rev. William Hornby, vicar of St. Michael's, on an elevated site given by the Earl of Derby, who also contributed £500 towards the erection: Mr. Hornby presented £1000, and has endowed the living from the tithes of his vicarage. The edifice is in the early English style, with a tower at the west end, and contains 300 sittings. The impropriate tithes of the township have been commuted for £63, and the vicarial for £129. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a school.

INSTOW (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of FREMINGTON, Brauntoun and N. divisions of DEVON, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Bideford; containing 557 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the navigable river Taw, and on the west by the Torridge; and comprises by measurement 1605 acres. The village is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the rivers, and on the new road from Barnstaple to Bideford, which affords some picturesque views of the bay, with Lundy Island and the light-houses. There are some quarries of freestone. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £292; patron, A. S. Wil-

lett, Esq.: the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is an ancient structure. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Here are several springs of chalybeate water.

INTWOOD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HENSTEAD, hundred of HUMBLEYARD, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Norwich; containing 49 inhabitants. This place was the property and residence of Sir Thomas Gresham, who was lord of the manor, and erected the spacious mansion of Intwood Hall, in which he had the honour to entertain Queen Elizabeth for some days, and also the Earl of Warwick, when on his march against the rebel Ket, in 1549. The manor is now the property of John Salisbury Muskett, Esq., who has nearly rebuilt the old Hall in a handsome modern style, and greatly improved the demesne. The living is a rectory, with that of Keswick united, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the gift of Mr. Muskett: the tithes of Intwood have been commuted for £143, and the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church, originally Norman, has been rebuilt in the later English style, with the exception of the tower, which is circular, and surmounted by a spire.

INWARDLEIGH, a parish, in the union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of DEVON, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Oakhampton; containing 715 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the rivers Okement and Torridge, on the road from Oakhampton to Exeter, and on that through Hatherleigh to the north. It comprises according to computation 7120 acres, principally arable land; 1300 are common or waste. Stone of good quality for building is quarried, and also stone for mending the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 11. 3.; net income, £277; patron, the Rev. R. Holland: the glebe comprises 200 acres of arable and pasture land, and 33 of coppice. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

INWORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WITHAM, Witham division of the hundred of LEXDEN, N. division of ESSEX, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from Kelvedon; containing 591 inhabitants. This place, which is variously written in records *Ineworth*, *Innesworth*, and *Inford*, has two manors, or reputed manors, Inworth and Chedingswell. Inworth, which has a mansion-house about a quarter of a mile from the church, formed part of the endowment of the nunnery of Helenstow, in Bedfordshire, founded by Judith, niece of William the Conqueror; and that establishment retained the property till the Dissolution. The manor of Chedingswell, the house of which is about a mile from the church, was formerly styled *Cuddingswell*, and *Chiswell*, and belonged to Coggeshall Abbey; different families have since owned it. The parish is pleasantly situated near the London road, and comprises by measurement 1554 acres, of which 1322 are arable, 83 pasture, about 60 wood, and 89 common or waste; the lands are elevated, and the soil generally a strong rich loam, producing abundant crops. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of T. Poynder, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £361, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church is remarkable for a small porch on the south side, of Roman bricks and flints mixed; near the altar is a piscina, and there are some remains of a tessellated pavement.

IPERSBRIDGE, an extra-parochial place, in the liberty of DIBDEN, poor-law union of NEW-Forest, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 23 inhabitants.

IPING, a parish, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of EASEBOURNE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Midhurst; containing 409 inhabitants. It is situated on the Rother, and comprises 1926a. 1r. 30p., of which 675 acres are arable, 326 meadow and pasture, 357 in woods and roads, 197 common, and 336 waste; the soil is a stiffish kind of clay mixed with sand. Near the church is a bridge of five arches over the Rother, on the bank of which river is a paper-mill, affording employment to fifty persons. The road from Midhurst to Petersfield passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, with the living of Chithurst annexed, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of Colonel Wyndham, with a net income of £314: the tithes of Iping have been commuted for £265. 10., and there are 15 acres of glebe. The church, rebuilt by subscription, and consecrated in October 1840, is in the later English style.

IPPLEPEN (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of HAYTOR, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Newton-Abbott; containing, with the chapelry of Woodland, 1172 inhabitants. It comprises 2726 acres, of which 180 are common or waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £26. 2. 3½.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The great tithes have been commuted for £480; the vicar's glebe comprises 80 acres. The church has a handsome screen, and enriched pulpit; it belonged, with some adjoining lands, to the priory of St. Peter de Fulgeriis in Brittany, and attached to it was a cell to that establishment. After the suppression of alien priories, the church was in the crown, till 1438, when it was appropriated to the college of St. Mary Ottery, on the dissolution of which it was given to the dean and canons of Windsor. At Woodland is a separate incumbency. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

IPPOLITTS (*St. Hippolytus*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of HITCHIN and PIRTON, county of HERTFORD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E. by S.) from Hitchin; containing 919 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, united to that of Great Wymondley in 1685, and valued in the king's books at £11: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1811. The church has a square embattled tower, surmounted by a short spire. Adjoining the churchyard are two endowed almshouses.

IPSDEN, a chapelry, in the parish of NORTH STOKE, union of HENLEY, hundred of LANGTREE, county of OXFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Wallingford; containing, with the liberty of Stokerow, 610 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice in the Norman style, with later insertions.

IPSLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of ALCESTER, Alcester division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Redditch; containing 1029 inhabitants. The parish is situated in the western part of the county, nearly surrounded by that of Worcester; and consists of 2514 acres, of which 1087 are arable, 1136 pasture, and 210 woodland: it is intersected by

the river Arrow, and the road from Birmingham to Alcester. The surface is undulated, the soil a strong clay, good for wheat and beans, and the scenery picturesque and well-wooded. Walter Savage Landor, the celebrated author, is lord of the manor, and owner of about 800 acres. The river propels a needle-mill and corn-mill. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 7½.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Charles Dolben, M.A.: the tithes have been commuted for £685, and the glebe comprises 45 acres, with a glebe-house. At Headless-Cross is a chapel of ease; and attached to the church is a Sunday school.

IPSTONE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of WYCOMBE, partly in the hundred of PIRTON, county of OXFORD, but chiefly in that of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Marlow; containing 347 inhabitants, of whom 177 are in the Bucks portion. It comprises 1011 acres, of which 54 are common or waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 4½., and in the gift of Merton College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £170, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church stands in Oxfordshire. The boundary line of the two counties passes through a room in the manor-house.

IPSTONES (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of CHEADLE, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Leek; containing, with the township of Morridge and part of Foxt, 1370 inhabitants. In the year 1450, it appears that this parish, together with the parishes of Cheddleton and Horton, were included in the parish of Leek, the tithes of which belonged to the abbey of Dieulacres until the dissolution of monasteries. The parish occupies a very elevated situation, and comprises 5642 acres of land, chiefly pasture; it abounds, in several places, with rugged rocks, some of which greatly overhang their bases, and at Sharp Cliff this appearance is particularly striking. The soil, generally, is not very fertile, but the face of the country has of late years been much improved by extensive plantations and lime culture, effected by the late John Sneyd, Esq. Coal, of moderate quality, is wrought to a limited extent; and the quarries of gritstone at Black-bank furnish immense quantities of excellent grindstones, which are sent to various parts of the kingdom. The river Churnet, and the Uttoxeter branch of the Trent and Mersey canal, run parallel with each other through the parish; and the Churnet-Valley branch of the North-Staffordshire railway will also pass through. Fairs for cattle, sheep, &c., are held on March 24th and November 6th. In the parish are two fine old mansions, now converted into farmhouses, called Sharpcliff and White Hough; as also the more modern and romantic residence of Belmont, the seat of the late John Sneyd, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patrons and impropiators, the Freeholders. The church is a handsome structure with a tower, erected in 1790. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. A free school, anciently endowed with land producing £20 per annum, was further endowed in 1844, by Edward Corden, Esq., of Ashbourn, with £500, which have been laid out in the purchase of a farm. Fossils of plants, apparently of oriental growth, are found near the church.



Arms.

IPSWICH, a borough, port, and market-town, and the head of a union, in the liberty of IPSWICH, E. division of SUFFOLK, 25 miles (S. E. by E.) from Bury St. Edmund's, and 69 (N. E.) from London; containing 25,384 inhabitants. This place had a mint in the early period of the heptarchy, and was fortified with walls, and surrounded

by a moat: of the walls there are still some remains in a garden near the church of St. Nicholas, and of the moat a memorial is preserved in the name of the northern suburb, called the Ditches. Though of considerable antiquity, it is not distinguished by any event of historical importance prior to the Conquest: in Domesday book it is named *Gypiswic*, and *Gyppeswic*, from the river Gyppen or Gypping, which falls into the Orwell, near the town. The walls, which were greatly damaged in 991 and 1000, when the town was plundered by the Danes, were repaired in the reign of John, and had four gates. Soon after the Conquest a castle was erected here, which Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, defended against Stephen, to whom he at length surrendered it, and which was afterwards demolished by Henry II. Isabel, queen of Edward II., who had made a visit to France, landed here on her return, with a force of nearly 3000 men, and, being joined by the discontented barons, laid siege to Bristol, where she put the elder Spencer to death, and compelled the king to take refuge in Wales. In the 26th of Henry VIII., Ipswich was made the seat of a suffragan bishop, who was consecrated by Archbishop Cranmer, and had a mansion in the parish of St. Peter, the remains of which are now used as a malt-house. During the reign of Mary, several individuals suffered martyrdom in the town. Queen Elizabeth, in her progress through Norfolk and Suffolk, remained at the place for four days, and sailed down the Orwell in great pomp, attended by the corporation. Among other sovereigns who have visited Ipswich may be noticed George II., when on his way from Lowestoft, upon which occasion a congratulatory address was presented to him by the corporation; and George IV., when Regent.

The town is pleasantly situated on an acclivity, bordered on the west and south by the river Orwell, over which is a handsome iron bridge, and another bridge at the entrance into Ipswich from the London road; the streets are irregularly formed, and were once inconveniently narrow. Under an act passed in 1816, the town was paved, and is lighted with gas; a fund, also, has been raised for its general improvement. The houses, many of which are ancient and ornamented with carved work, are for the most part well built; and the erection of several good ranges of building, and the construction of some handsome streets, have added much to the appearance of the town. The inhabitants are supplied with water from the river and from springs. The air is salubrious, and the temperature mild, the place being sheltered from the colder winds by hills on the north and north-east. The environs are pleasant; and the higher grounds command a fine view of the town,

the river, and the adjacent country, which abounds with pleasingly diversified scenery, including Christchurch Park, in which are some of the finest Spanish chesnut and beech trees in the kingdom, and which, from its extent and the beauty and variety of its scenery, forms a delightful promenade. The cavalry barracks, a neat building at the entrance from the London road, contain accommodation for six troops, but three only are usually stationed there. A philosophical society was established in 1818. There is a library for the use of the free burgesses, founded by Mr. W. Smart in 1612, and originally attached to the free grammar school, but now removed to the Literary Institution, at the town-hall; and a public subscription library is supported, together with three subscription newsrooms, a mechanics' institute established in 1824, and a horticultural society. A museum is in course of erection, which will contain a library, apartments for specimens now being collected, and various other rooms, with a spacious lobby: the building was commenced in 1847. The theatre is opened twice in the year, for a few weeks, by the Norwich company of comedians; Garrick made his first appearance on the stage here, in 1741. There are some subscription assembly-rooms, elegantly fitted up; and races take place in the first week in July. On the quay are commodious baths.

The borough has a jurisdiction extending for a considerable distance on both sides of the Suffolk coast, and beyond Harwich on the coast of Essex. A very good foreign and coasting TRADE is carried on at the port, which is rising in importance; the number of vessels of above 50 tons' burthen registered here being 119, and their aggregate tonnage 12,339. The coasting-trade consists chiefly in corn and malt, and in timber for ship-building, with which Ipswich supplies the dockyards. Very extensive improvements have been lately effected, which greatly facilitate commercial enterprise. The river, which was only about 14 feet deep up to the town at spring tides, has been deepened to 17 feet; and the mercantile premises in the town being mostly situated on the eastern side of the river, where it turns at nearly a right angle from its previous course, a space of 33 acres at this point has been inclosed as a wet-dock, which forms one of the most spacious and advantageously situated docks in the kingdom. The rivers Orwell and Gipping, which were thus arrested in their progress, were again connected with the river by a new cut that may be termed the chord of which the old channel formed the bow, so that the river proceeds in a rather more direct course than before. The Stow-Market canal, constructed in 1793, at an expense of £26,380, affords great facility for inland navigation; it is formed in the channel of the river Gipping, from Stow-Market to Ipswich. The line of railway from Ipswich to Colchester was opened in June 1846, and that from Ipswich to Bury, in December: the terminus here stands in a beautiful spot, close to the town, surrounded by rural scenery, and commanding a view of the Orwell and the adjacent country. Boats sail with every tide to Harwich, affording an aquatic excursion of twelve miles, which derives much interest from the beauty and variety of the scenery on the banks of the river. The principal articles of manufacture are snuff and tobacco, paper, patent ploughs, and ploughshares. The town was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of broad-cloth and

Ipswich doubles, and the best canvass for sailcloth; branches now transferred to the West of England. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, and several of Morton's patent-slips are in use. There are ropewalks for the supply of the shipping, a manufactory for stays, affording employment to upwards of 700 women and girls, an extensive pottery, a manufactory for Roman cement, and several ale and porter breweries: a great quantity of grain and malt is sent to the London market; and there are extensive chalk-pits in the neighbourhood. The market-days are Tuesday and Saturday, the former for corn: the fairs are on May 4th, called St. George's fair, for toys and lean cattle; August 26th for lambs; and Sept. 25th, for butter and cheese, which last has almost fallen into disuse. The corn-market is held in the corn-exchange, a large building erected at the expense of £3300, on the site of the old shambles, said to have been built by Cardinal Wolsey. The market-place, constructed in 1811, at an expense of £10,000, comprises two spacious quadrangular ranges of building supported on columns of stone, adjoining which is an inclosed cattle-market. A building for a custom-house and excise office, called the Hall of Commerce, was completed in July 1845; it is 125 feet by 44, the principal front, having a bold Tuscan portico, facing the quay.

Corporation Seal.



Obverse.

Reverse.

Ipswich was a BOROUGH at the time of the Norman survey, and obtained a grant of a free market from William the Conqueror. Its burgesses were first incorporated by King John, who bestowed upon them extensive privileges; and since that time the inhabitants have received seventeen charters, the most important being those of Edward IV. and Charles II., under which latter the government was vested in two bailiffs, twelve port-men, and twenty-four common-councilmen, with a high-steward, recorder, town-clerk, two coroners, a treasurer, two chamberlains, and inferior officers. The corporation, by act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., now consists of a mayor, ten aldermen, and thirty councillors; the borough is divided into five wards, and the number of magistrates is eighteen. The freedom is inherited by all the sons of a free burgess, born after the parent has taken up his freedom, and is acquired by servitude to a freeman. Among the privileges which it confers, is, exemption from all tolls and other customs, and, for the resident burgesses, from serving on juries at the assizes or sessions for the county. Heirs are here considered of age when fourteen years old. The borough obtained the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has continued to return two members

to parliament: the right of election was formerly vested in the burgesses at large not receiving alms, in number about 1100, of whom not more than 400 were resident; but by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 45, the non-resident burgesses were disfranchised, and the privilege was extended to the £10 householders of the borough, containing 845 acres, the limits of which are unaltered: the mayor is returning officer. The corporation hold courts of session for the determination of all civil and criminal causes, except capital offences, twice in the year, prior to the assizes; and a court of record on alternate Mondays, for the recovery of debts to any amount. Petty-sessions are held weekly. The town-hall was built on the site, and partly with the materials, of the ancient parochial church of St. Mildred, which was a building of extraordinary solidity. Courts of justice have been lately erected, the exterior of which is very elegant, light, and chastely ornamented; and a house for the accommodation of the judges has been built, the summer assizes being now held here, as are also the quarter-sessions for a portion of the county. The powers of the county debt-court of Ipswich, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Ipswich, Sampford, and Bosmere and Claydon. The borough gaol comprises six divisions for the classification of prisoners, exclusively of two solitary cells; the house of correction for the borough contains two wards. The common gaol and house of correction for the county, in the parish of St. Helen, is a spacious building of brick, and one of the first erected on the plan of Mr. Howard. The treadmill, as an instrument of prison discipline, was invented by Mr. W. Cubitt, an inhabitant of the town.

Ipswich comprises the parishes of St. Clement, containing 5945 inhabitants; St. Helen, 1352; St. Lawrence, 570; St. Margaret, 4539; St. Mary-at-Elms, 851; St. Mary-at-the-Quay, 988; St. Mary Stoke, 992; St. Mary-at-the-Tower, 967; St. Matthew, 3458; St. Nicholas, 1698; St. Peter, 2420; and St. Stephen, 503; and, within the limits of the borough, part of the parish of Whitton with Thurleston, 422; part of that of Westerfield, 324; part of Bramford, 881; and part of Rushmere, 564; likewise the extra-parochial places of Warren-House, Cold Dunghills, Globe-Lane, Shire Hall Yard, and Felaw's-Houses. The living of *St. Clement's* is a rectory not in charge, held with that of *St. Helen's*, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 9., and in the gift of the Rev. J. T. Nottidge, who has lately erected an additional church at his own expense, dedicated to the Holy Trinity: the tithes of *St. Clement's* have been commuted for £280, and of *St. Helen's* for £58. The church of *St. Clement* is a neat edifice of freestone; that of *St. Helen* is an ancient structure. The living of *St. Lawrence's* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £175; patrons, the Parishioners. The church was erected in the early part of the 15th century, by John Bottold, and the chancel built by John Baldwyn: in 1808, Sir Robert Kerr Porter, in six days, executed a painting of Our Saviour disputing with the Doctors in the Temple, which he presented to the parish. *St. Margaret's* is a rectory; net income, £115; patrons, the Trustees of the Rev. Charles Simeon. The church, a handsome and spacious structure, was materially defaced and stripped of its decorations by the parliamentary visitors, who destroyed the paintings, and removed some statues of the Twelve Apostles: the edifice

has been greatly improved of late, particularly in 1846. The living of the parish of *St. Mary-at-Elms* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patrons, the Parishioners. The church is a small edifice of brick, erected on the spot where St. Saviour's church formerly stood. The living of the parish of *St. Mary-at-the-Quay* is also a perpetual curacy; net income, £103; patrons, the Parishioners. The church was rebuilt, soon after 1448, of stone given for that purpose by Richard Gowty, whose will is dated in that year. The living of the parish of *St. Mary Stoke* is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely: the tithes have been commuted for £460, and the glebe comprises 49 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, on the south side of the Orwell. The living of the parish of *St. Mary-at-the-Tower* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £103; patrons, the Parishioners. There is also a lectureship, endowed by the corporation, who attend divine service here upon all public occasions. The church is spacious, and had formerly a lofty spire; a handsome marble tablet has been erected by subscription among the inhabitants of the town, to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Cobbold, a lady distinguished for her literary talents. *St. Matthew's* is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Crown. A gallery has been erected in the church, and 140 free sittings provided: it contains the tomb of John, Lord Chedworth, many years chairman of the quarter-sessions. The living of *St. Nicholas'* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patrons, the Parishioners. The church, an ancient structure, sustained considerable injury from the parliamentarians, in 1648. The living of *St. Peter's* is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Simeon's Trustees; net income, £138. The church is an ancient edifice, and contains a large font of great antiquity and curious design; the Incorporated Society granted £50 towards repairing the church in 1841, when 252 sittings were added. The living of *St. Stephen's* is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 12. 8½.; net income, £82; patron, the Rev. Mr. Burgiss. Within the precincts of the borough are also the churches of Whitton and Westerfield; and the remains of the chapel of Thurleston, which last have been converted into a barn. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive and Association Methodists, and Unitarians; a Roman Catholic chapel; and a synagogue.

The *Free grammar school* is of uncertain foundation: it was endowed by Henry VIII. with £38. 13. 4. per annum from the fee-farm rent of the borough, which endowment was confirmed by a charter of Elizabeth in the eighth year of her reign, and subsequently augmented with legacies. There are two scholarships at Pembroke College, Cambridge, for boys educated in the school, with pensions of £3 per annum each, given by William Smart, in 1598; four scholarships with £5 per annum each, founded by Ralph Scrivener, in 1601; two scholarships in Jesus College, Oxford, founded by Thomas Redrick, in 1616; and two exhibitions to the University of Cambridge, one of £14 and the other of £6 per annum, founded in 1621, by Richard Martin, for boys educated in the school, who are also entitled to share with the school of Bury St. Edmund's in a scholarship founded at Trinity College, by Dr. Mopted, in the year 1558.

The *Blue-coat school* was established in 1709; the income amounts to £500. The *Red-sleeve school* was established in 1752, and is supported by subscription. *Henry Tooley*, portman of Ipswich, bequeathed estates, in 1550, for the erection and endowment of almshouses for ten aged persons; the revenue is nearly £1000, and, in addition to those maintained in the almshouses, there are sixty out-pensioners. *William Smart*, in 1598, bequeathed lands now producing about £480 per annum, for the maintenance and education of children, for the employment of the poor, and other charitable purposes. *Christ's hospital*, for maintaining and educating children, founded by the corporation in 1569, has an endowment of about £400 per annum, arising from a portion of Mr. Felaw's gift, and from other benefactions; the building, which is near the site of a monastery of Black friars, is also appropriated as a bridewell or house of industry for the employment of the poor. Twelve almshouses were founded in the parish of *St. Mary-at-Elms*, for aged women, in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Ann Smyth, who, in 1729, bequeathed property now vested in old South Sea annuities, producing £132. 19. per annum. Fifteen almshouses were built in 1515, by Mr. Daundy, in the parish of *St. Matthew*, to which two were added in 1680, by Mr. Sheppard; and there are also five houses in the churchyard of *St. Clement's*. Mr. John Pemberton, in 1718, bequeathed estates to establish a fund for paying £25 per annum each to widows and orphans of clergymen of the Established Church; the income has been so far increased by donations and subscriptions, as to enable the trustees to distribute annually £1500, in sums of £30 each. A similar institution, called the Suffolk Benevolent Society, was formed in 1799, by the dissenters; the funds of which have accumulated to £4000. A loan fund has a capital of £3394, the consolidation of several benefactions, for the purpose of lending upon security, without interest, sums of £20 or £25, for ten years, to young persons entering into business. There is also an hospital called the "East Suffolk Hospital." The poor-law union of Ipswich comprises the 12 parishes of the borough, together with Whitton and Westerfield, and contains a population of 25,254.

Among the monastic establishments existing here were a priory of Black canons of the order of St. Augustine, originally founded in 1177, in Christ-Church, and which, being destroyed by fire, was refounded soon after, by John, Bishop of Norwich, for a prior and six canons, whose revenue at the Dissolution was £88. 6. 9.; and a priory of Black canons, founded in the reign of Henry II. by Thomas Lacey and Alice his wife, in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul. Cardinal Wolsey suppressed this latter, and erected on the site his college for a dean, twelve secular canons, eight clerks, and eight choristers, with a grammar school intended as a nursery for his college at Oxford; but upon that statesman's fall, the building was demolished, and only the gateway, an elegant edifice of brick, now remains. A monastery of Black friars, in the parish of *St. Mary-at-the-Quay*, was founded in the reign of Henry III., of which the existing portions present the most perfect relic of antiquity in the town; they are appropriated to the use of Christ's Hospital, and for the purpose of Tooley's endowment. An hospital for lepers was founded here in the reign of John, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene and St. James. There was a monastery of White friars in the

centre of the town, of which no vestiges exist; also a house of Grey friars, founded in the reign of Edward I., by Sir Robert Tybetot, of which some portions of the walls are still remaining. In the neighbourhood are several mineral springs; and an ancient warm spring, called Ipswich Spa, was in great repute during the last century, though now not used.

Of distinguished natives of Ipswich, have been, Cardinal Wolsey, who was born in the parish of St. Nicholas, and received the rudiments of his education in the grammar school of the town; Dr. William Butler, physician to James I.; Dr. Laney, successively Bishop of Peterborough, Lincoln, and Ely; Ralph Brownrig, Bishop of Exeter, of which see he was deprived at the commencement of the parliamentary war; Clara Reeve, authoress of *The Old English Baron* and other works, whose father was for many years minister of St. Nicholas' parish; Mrs. Sarah Trimmer, the ingenious authoress of elementary works for young people; and Thomas Green, author of *Extracts from the Diary of a Lover of Literature*, and a liberal and enlightened critic. Among eminent persons who have resided here, may be named, Sir Anthony Wingfield, one of the executors to Henry VIII.; Sir Christopher Hatton, lord high chancellor; Sir Harbottle Grimstone, speaker of the house of commons during the Long Parliament; Nathaniel Bacon, grandson of the lord keeper Sir Nicholas Bacon, and author of the *Annals of Ipswich*, now in the possession of the corporation; Jeremy Collier, master of the free grammar school, and author of an *Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain*; and Capel Lofft, a learned civilian, elegant writer, and patron of literature. Ipswich gives the title of Viscount to the Duke of Grafton.

IRBY, a township, in the parishes of THURSTASTON and WOODCHURCH, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Parkgate; containing 133 inhabitants. The manor was given to the convent of St. Werburgh in 1093, and continued in the possession of that establishment until the Dissolution, when it was granted to the Dean and Chapter of the new diocese of Chester, from whom it was soon afterwards obtained by the Cotton family, who sold it. The estate subsequently passed to the Harpurs and Leighs, and, by purchase, to the family of Glegg. The township comprises 744 acres, of which about one-half is the property of John Ralph Shaw, Esq., of Arrowe Hall. Irby Hall is a large fabric of timber and plaster, standing upon the boundary of the two parishes, and surrounded with ash-trees of great age and size. There are a few good houses in the village, which has a neat and respectable appearance.

IRBY-IN-THE-MARSH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Spilsby; containing 139 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres, and is intersected by the road between Spilsby and Wainfleet. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, with a net income of £83: the tithes have been commuted for £105; there are about 20 acres of glebe. The church is a plain edifice of brick and sandstone, with a tower. Here are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; and the parish receives about £40 per annum

from Holden's charity, for the education and relief of the poor.

IRBY-UPON-HUMBER (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Grimsby; containing 215 inhabitants, and comprising about 1600 acres. This parish is situated on the road from Grimsby to Caistor, at the edge of the Wolds, commanding an extensive view of the river Humber and the coast of Yorkshire; and near the village is a romantic spot called the Dales, in which are several chalk-quarries. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18; patrons, alternately, the Earl of Yarborough, and William Haigh, Esq., the estate being an undivided property: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe comprises 48 acres. The church is a small edifice, in the early English style, with modern alterations; the nave is divided from the aisles by arches of ancient character, supported by ponderous pillars.

IRCHESTER (*ST. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of HIGHAM-FERRERS, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Wellingborough; containing, with the hamlet of Knuston, 907 inhabitants. The parish is situated between the navigable river Nene and the borders of Bedfordshire, the former being on the north-west, and the latter on the south-east. It comprises 2694a. 1r. 8p., whereof 866 acres are in Knuston; about 600 acres are grass-land. The surface is undulated, and the soil of a productive quality, partly clay, partly sand, but chiefly partaking of the nature of limestone, which forms the substratum, and of which there are quarries. The road from Wellingborough to Higham-Ferrers, passing along the right bank of the Nene, intersects the parish; as does also the railroad from Blisworth to Peterborough, the Wellingborough station being situated here. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Wollaston, and valued in the king's books at £8; impropriator, the Rev. W. W. Dickins: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1769. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Within the parish are vestiges of a Roman fortification, the area of which includes about 18 acres; it is the site of a farmhouse called Chester House.

IREBY, a parish, in the union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND; containing 472 inhabitants, of whom 158 are in the town of High Ireby, and 314 in that of Low Ireby, in which is the decayed market-town of Ireby, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Wigton. This place is supposed by Camden to have been the Roman station called *Arbeia*, but no vestiges have been discovered to support the conjecture, nor is there any other evidence except the similarity of the ancient and modern names. The town, which is irregularly built, is situated in a secluded vale, on the western side of the small river Ellen, which takes its rise in the neighbouring lake of Overwater. The market, on Thursday, for provisions, is now but little attended: fairs are held on February 24th and October 18th. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral of Carlisle.

IREBY, a township, in the parish of **THORNTON-IN-LONSDALE**, hundred of **LONSDALE** south of the Sands, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing 145 inhabitants. This place is written "*Irebi*" in the Domesday survey, and then comprehended three carucates of land. In the reign of James I., lived Thomas Cooke de *Irebye*. The family of Cooke, the former possessors of the Hall, sometimes called Fothergill Hall, and sometimes Nether Hall, is extinct. George Marton, Esq., of Capernwray, is now lord of the manor and chief owner of the soil. This is the only township in the parish that lies in Lancashire, the rest of Thornton-in-Lonsdale being wholly in the county of York.

IRELETH, a chapelry, in the parish of **DALTON-IN-FURNESS**, union of **ULVERSTON**, hundred of **LONSDALE** north of the Sands, N. division of **LANCASHIRE**, 3 miles (N.) from Dalton; containing 744 inhabitants. Ogra-Mill, in this township, has been conjectured to be the *Ouregrave* of the Domesday survey: Roanhead is the point for crossing Dudden sands by the ancient road into Cumberland. Upon the east borders of Ireleth, also called Above Town, are the iron-mines of Whitridge, Lindal Moor, Cross Gates, and Inman Gill, the richest and most productive mines in Furness, with the exception of Cross Gates, the works of which have been suspended. Many thousand tons of ore are raised annually in the township. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Vicar of Dalton. The chapel was built in 1608, by Giles Brownrigg, and was originally intended for a school.

IRETON, KIRK (HOLY TRINITY), a parish, in the hundred of **WIRKSWORTH**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Wirksworth; containing 865 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 2253 acres. On the 12th of May, 1811, the village and neighbourhood were visited by an awful tornado, accompanied by lightning and loud claps of thunder; large trees were twisted from their roots, most of the houses were unroofed, and the church was stripped of its lead, which was blown into the adjoining fields. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 10.; net income, £355; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield: the glebe consists of about 68 acres, with a house. The church, supposed to have been built about the 13th century, has several handsome arches in the Norman style. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. A school was erected and endowed by the Rev. John Slater, in 1686; and an annuity of £5, arising from a bequest by John Bower in 1744, is paid for the instruction of girls. The Rev. Mr. Slater also bequeathed lands for the poor of the parish.

IRETON-WOOD, a township, in the parish of **KIRK-IRETON**, union of **BELPER**, hundred of **WIRKSWORTH**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Wirksworth; containing 151 inhabitants. The township comprises 802 acres, and includes Blackwall, a hamlet, in which is an elegant mansion situated on the side of an abrupt acclivity, and surrounded with fine timber and thriving plantations. The hamlet was for many generations the seat of the Blackwall family, one of whom, Dr. Anthony Blackwall, wrote on the sacred classics.

IRMINGLAND (ST. ANDREW), a parish, in the union of **AYLSHAM**, hundred of **SOUTH ERPINGHAM**, E.

division of **NORFOLK**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Aylsham; containing 13 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-west by the river Bure, and comprises 714a. 2r. 38p., of which 572 acres are arable, 125 pasture and meadow, and 10 wood. Irmingland Hall formerly belonged to the Fleetwood family, one of whom, General Fleetwood, married the daughter of Oliver Cromwell, who frequently visited this place, and issued many of his ordinances hence; one wing only remains, which is now a farmhouse. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Heydon, and valued in the king's books at £5: the tithes have been commuted for £170. There are no remains of the church.

IRNHAM (ST. ANDREW), a parish, in the union of **BOURNE**, wapentake of **BELTISLOE**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Corby; containing 436 inhabitants. The parish comprises, with the township of Bulby with Hawthorpe, 3785a. 3r. 23p., chiefly arable land; there are about 600 acres of park and wood: the soil is generally a clay marl, with a small portion of stony brash. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Corby annexed, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 9.; the patronage, and the impropriation of Corby, belonged to Lady E. Clifford. The tithes of Irnham have been commuted for £600, and there is a glebe-house, with about half an acre of garden. The church is in the early English style. At Irnham Hall is a place of worship for Roman Catholics; and a Roman Catholic school is supported by endowment. Six widows of that persuasion receive 4s. weekly, with an allowance of coal, from a bequest by John Thimbleby in 1712.

IRON-ACTON (ST. JAMES), a parish, partly in the Lower division of the hundred of **GRUMBALD'S-ASH**, but chiefly in the Lower division of that of **THORNBURY**, union of **CHIPPING-SODBURY**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Chipping-Sodbury; containing 1342 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name Acton from the Saxon word for oaks, with which it anciently abounded, and its prefix from some iron-works that formerly existed here. The parish comprises by measurement 2928 acres; it is partially undermined by coal-pits, and borders on the extensive beds of coal found in the southern part of the county. Sandstone is quarried for ordinary building purposes. The railway between Bristol and Gloucester passes within a mile and a half, and the parish is crossed by the Bristol and Wotton road. The common lands were inclosed by act of parliament about 1780. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on April 25th and September 13th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 10., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £680, and the glebe consists of 60 acres. The church was built in the 15th century, by one of the family of Poyntz, who formerly resided here, and is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a tower: in the churchyard is a very beautiful cross raised on arches, but much mutilated. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

IRON-BRIDGE, SALOP.—See **MADELEY**.

IRSTEAD (ST. MICHAEL), a parish, in the **TUNSTEAD** and **HAPPING** incorporation, hundred of **TUNSTEAD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 12 miles (N. N. E.) from Norwich; containing 170 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1064a. 3r. 38p., of which 374 acres are arable.

436 marsh and pasture, 35 wood and plantation, and 119 lake. Facilities of communication are afforded by a wharf on an arm of the Broad, and another on the river Ant. The living is a discharged rectory, united to the vicarage of Barton-Turf, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. : the tithes have been commuted for £198. 10., and the glebe comprises 11 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, and consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, with a square embattled tower; the lower part of the ancient screen still remains, and the font is curiously sculptured. At the inclosure, 41 acres of heath were allotted to the poor for fuel. The late Rev. William Gunn, author of *An Inquiry into the Origin and Influence of Gothic Architecture*, and other works, was for nearly fifty years rector. William de Wykeham was also incumbent.

IRTHINGTON (*ST. KENTIGERN*), a parish, in the union of BRAMPTON, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; comprising the townships of Irthington, Laversdale, Newby, and Newtown; and containing 1049 inhabitants, of whom 270 are in the township of Irthington, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Brampton. The parish comprises by admeasurement 6266 acres, of which 5669 are arable, 408a. 1r. 38p. pasture, and 188a. 1r. 16p. woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 5., and in the patronage of the family of Dacre; net income, £222. The church is in the Norman style. Near it is the site of a castle, said to have been the chief seat of the barony of Gilsland before the erection of Naworth Castle. Watch Cross, where Horsley fixes the *Aballaba* of the Romans, but which other antiquaries suppose to have been only an exploratory post, and where Roman inscriptions have been discovered, is in the parish.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH (*ALL SAINTS, AND ST. PETER*), consolidated parishes, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of HUXLOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N. W.) from Higham-Ferrers; containing 1339 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Hyrtlingberi*, in the Saxon signifying "Farmer's Town," is situated on the river Nene, which forms two branches here, and bounds the parish on the south-east; it is intersected by the road from Higham-Ferrers to Kettering, and the railway from Northampton to Peterborough also passes through. The area is 3602a. 2r. 20p. Stone is quarried for common building purposes, and the repairing of roads. A part of the population is employed in the manufacture of shoes. The living of All Saints' is a rectory, with the vicarage of St. Peter's annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £266, arising from glebe and funded property; patron and impropiator, Earl Fitzwilliam. Under an inclosure act, in 1808, an allotment of land was assigned in lieu of tithes and moduses; the glebe consists of 80 acres. St. Peter's church is a venerable pile, built in the form of a cross, with aisles and chantry chapels; it has a tower in the early English style, surmounted by a lofty octagonal lantern of later date, which contains two fireplaces. In the reign of Richard II. it was made collegiate, and endowed by John Pyel, mayor of London, for a dean and five secular canons, four prebendaries, and four clerks, who at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £64. 12. 10. : there are some remains of the collegiate buildings, with a unique semi-subterraneous chamber. The church of All Saints has been demo-

lished. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. William Trigg, in 1728, founded a school which he endowed with a rent-charge of £17; it is now a national school. The same benefactor left a small endowment for almshouses for widows; and £10 per annum were given for charitable purposes by Richard Glover. In the middle of the village stands a stone cross, the shaft of which, raised upon steps, is thirteen feet high, and was the standard for adjusting the provincial pole, by which the portions of the adjacent meadows were measured. The Vaux family, a female member of which obtained some celebrity from her connexion with the Gunpowder Plot, had a castle here; part of the foundation was dug up a few years since by the present incumbent, in enlarging his garden: it is supposed to have been destroyed by fire.

IRTON (*ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of BOOTLE, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Ravenglass; containing, with the townships of Melthwaite and Santon, 509 inhabitants. The parish takes its name from the river Irt, on which it is situated; and comprises by computation 5950 acres, whereof 2700 are arable, 800 meadow and pasture, and 1000 woodland. The surface is boldly undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Mite. Granite is found in great variety near Irton Hall, and is extensively quarried. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron, S. Irton, Esq.; impropiator, Lord Muncaster. The church is an ancient structure, and in the churchyard are some sculptured stones, the remnants of an old cross. Henry Caddy, in 1716, gave £150 towards the foundation of a free school; this sum, and an allotment of land, produce about £12 per annum, which are duly applied.

IRTON, a township, in the parish of SEAMER, union of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING lythe, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from the town of Scarborough; containing 134 inhabitants.

ISELL (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND; containing with the townships of Isell-Old-Park and Sunderland, 535 inhabitants, of whom 347 are in the township of Isell with Blindcrake and Redmain, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Cocker-mouth. The parish is bounded on the south by the Derwent, which is crossed by a bridge, built in 1691. Isell Hall is of great antiquity, and has been fortified; one of the original towers is still standing, but the rest of the building has been much modernised. White freestone is obtained on Moothay Hill; and coal and copper mines were formerly wrought within the parish. The living is a vicarage endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £8. 13. $6\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £157; patron, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart. : the tithes were commuted for land in 1808. The church is in the Norman style.

ISELL-OLD-PARK, a township, in the parish of ISELL, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Cocker-mouth; containing 107 inhabitants.

ISFIELD (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of UCKFIELD, hundred of LOXFELD-DORSET, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Uckfield; containing 477 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Ouse, and comprises

by admeasurement 1822 acres, of which 771 are arable, 508 permanent pasture, 503 woodland, and 40 in hop plantations; the surface is rather flat. There is a considerable traffic on the river, in coal, marl, chalk, and other commodities, which are sent for several miles up the country; a paper manufactory has been for some time established, and here is an extensive flour-mill. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 8½., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £405, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church is principally in the decorated style, and contains numerous ancient monuments: in the Shirley chapel, on the south side of the chancel, is a splendid altar-tomb to Sir John Shirley, with recumbent figures of himself in armour, and two females; near the base are the effigies of nine of his children.

ISHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of ORLINGBURY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Kettering, on the road to Wellingborough; containing 397 inhabitants. The parish consists of 1351a. 3r. 8p., of which three-fourths are arable and the remainder pasture. Limestone and building-stone are obtained, and on the river Ise is a small carpet-factory. The living was a rectory in two portions, Inferior and Superior, each valued in the king's books at £7. 10., but which were consolidated into one benefice by an order in council, Aug. 21st, 1841; net income, £371; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted on the inclosure, in 1778. The church is an ancient edifice with a tower, and contains four Norman arches, and a curious monument. There is a place of worship for Methodists; a national school is supported by subscription, and the children have a right to instruction also in Pitchley school. On the inclosure, 36 acres were assigned in lieu of other land held for parochial purposes and for apprenticing children; the rent amounts to £34. Roman coins have been found in great quantities.

ISHLAWRCOED, a hamlet, in the parish of BEDWELTY, union of ABERGAVENNY, Lower division of the hundred of WENTLLOOG, county of MONMOUTH; containing 2484 inhabitants.

ISLE-ABBOT'S (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET, 4¾ miles (N. by W.) from Ilminster; containing, with the tything of Stewley and hamlet of Woodland, 413 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, under whom the vicar is lessee of the rectorial tithes. These have been commuted for £348, and the vicarial tithes for £100; there are three acres of rectorial, and 2 of vicarial, glebe. The Baptists have a place of worship.

ISLE-BREWERS (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (N.) from Ilminster; containing 338 inhabitants. It is separated by the river Isle from the parish of Isle-Abbot's, and comprises by admeasurement 1213 acres. The canal from Langport terminates at Westport, in this parish, where are convenient wharfs and warehouses connected with the coal-trade of the district. The living is a discharged vicar-

age, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; patron and impropiator, General John Michell: the great tithes have been commuted for £27, and the vicarial for £195; the glebe comprises 14 acres of land. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style of architecture.

ISLEHAM (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of STAPLOE, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4½ miles (W.) from Mildenhall; containing 2127 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 5000 acres, and is intersected by the river Lark, which communicates with the Cam; the road from Ely to Mildenhall passes within two miles. Stone is quarried for building purposes and for burning into lime. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 3. 1½.; net income, £450; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Rochester: there are about three acres of glebe, and a glebe-house. The church, a handsome edifice, belonged to a priory dedicated to St. Margaret, founded here as a cell to the abbey of St. Jagitto, in Brittany, and granted by Henry VI. to Pembroke College, Cambridge; the revenue was valued at £10. 13. 4. The building was new roofed in the reign of Henry VII.; it contains many fine monuments, of which some are of the fourteenth century. There are places of worship for General and Particular Baptists. An hospital for five widowers and five widows was founded by the lady of Sir Robert Peyton, who died in 1518; the annual income amounts to £135. 16. The remains of a very old church here are now used as a barn. In the fens have been found deer's horns, bones of the old British beaver now extinct, and also human bones.

ISLEWORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of BRENTFORD, hundred of ISLEWORTH, county of MIDDLESEX, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from London; containing, with part of the town of Hounslow, 6614 inhabitants, of whom 4903 are in the village of Isleworth. This place was principally distinguished for a splendid monastery, founded originally at Twickenham, in 1414, by Henry V., and dedicated to Our Holy Saviour, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Bridget, for sixty sisters, thirteen priests, four deacons, and eight lay brethren, of the order of St. Augustine, as reformed by St. Bridget. In 1432, the community removed to Isleworth, where a spacious edifice was erected, called the monastery of Sion; and the revenue, at the Dissolution, was £1944. 11. 8. The site was granted, in the 1st of Edward VI., to Edward, Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, who erected the superb mansion of Sion House, which, in the seventh year of the same reign, was bestowed upon John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. In the reign of Mary, the convent was refounded for an abbess and nuns; but it was finally suppressed in that of Elizabeth, and continued vested in the Crown till the time of James I., when it was given to Henry Percy, the ninth earl of Northumberland. The Dukes of York and Gloucester, sons of Charles I.; and their sister, the Princess Elizabeth, were placed here by the parliament, under the care of the countess, in 1646. The mansion, about the middle of the seventeenth century, underwent several alterations and repairs, and received considerable additions, from the designs of Inigo Jones; it is a spacious quadrangular and embattled structure, with towers at the angles, beautifully situated in an extensive park on the western bank of the Thames.

The village occupies a pleasant situation on the same side of the river, and has one principal street, well lighted with gas; the houses are in general respectable and well built, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The environs are adorned with elegant mansions and villas, with their appendant pleasure-grounds and shrubberies. A considerable portion of land in the neighbourhood is occupied by market-gardeners, who supply the London markets, and the soil is peculiarly favourable for the cultivation of raspberries and strawberries. There are two extensive corn-mills, one of which belonged to the monastery; also a large brewery. A branch of the Paddington canal joins the Thames at the eastern extremity of the parish, near Brentford. A pleasure-fair is held on the first Monday in July. The Duke of Northumberland holds courts leet and baron in April and October, and the Dean and Canons of Windsor have an annual court leet. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18; patrons, the Dean and Canons; impropiators, various proprietors of land. The great tithes have been commuted for £275. 10., and the vicarial for £800. 10.; the impropriate glebe comprises 65 acres, and the vicarial about half an acre of garden, attached to the glebe-house. The church is partly in the early English style; the body was taken down and rebuilt of brick in 1704, and repaired and beautified in 1829: it contains many handsome monuments. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The charity, or Blue, school, lately united with a national school, was established in 1715, and is endowed with land bequeathed by Lady Elizabeth Hill, in 1630; also with lands at Orpington, in the county of Kent, purchased with property left by Mrs. Ann Oliver, in 1672: William Chelcott, in 1658, bequeathed a rent-charge of £20 for apprenticing boys. The total amount of these several benefactions is upwards of £280 per annum. Alms-houses were founded in 1671, by Sir Thomas Ingram, Knt., for six aged widows. There are houses for six aged unmarried men and six aged women, founded and endowed by Mrs. Ann Tolson (who died in 1750) in consequence of having unexpectedly succeeded to property of the value of £40,000; the income is £171 per annum. A house for six women was built in 1764, by Mrs. Mary Bell, who endowed it with land producing £60 per annum; and there are numerous other bequests, for distribution among the poor.

ISLEY-WALTON, a chapelry, in the parish of KEGWORTH, union of SHARDLOW, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (N. E.) from Ashby-de-la-Zouch; containing 65 inhabitants. A rent-charge of £123. 2. 3. has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes, and there is a glebe of $11\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The chapel has been enlarged, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense. William Crank, in 1759, bequeathed two cottages with land, at Market-Overton, now producing £15 per annum, for distribution among the poor.

ISLINGTON (*St. Mary*), a suburban parish, in the parliamentary borough of FINSBURY, Finsbury division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from London; containing 55,690 inhabitants, of whom 29,452 are in the district of St. Mary, 4960 in the district parish of St. John, Holloway, 7551

in that of St. Paul, Ball's-Pond, and 13,727 in that of Holy Trinity. This village, called in Domesday book *Iseldone*, appears to have derived its name from its situation with regard to *Tolentone* (the modern Highbury), in relation to which it was the British *Iseldone*, or "Lower Town." It probably stood originally on and about the thoroughfare now designated the Lower-street. In the fields near Barnesbury Park are the remains of a camp, supposed by some, but with little reason, to have been that of Suetonius, after his retreat from London, when augmenting his forces prior to the battle with Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, from which event the hamlet of Battle-Bridge, partly in the parish, is said to have derived its name. At Highbury, which could not have been far distant from the Ermin-street, the Romans had a summer camp, whose site, long afterwards, was occupied by a mansion, which, becoming the property of Alexander Aubert, Esq., was by him fitted up in part as an observatory, and furnished with astronomical instruments of various descriptions.

From its proximity to London, and the salubrity of the air, Islington, which seems to have been of some importance even in the time of the Saxons, was at a very early period one of the chief sources whence the inhabitants of the metropolis drew their supplies of agricultural produce, for which the place was famous. It afterwards became more remarkable as the residence of opulent citizens, and of many illustrious and distinguished families. In the year 1465, Henry VI., after his escape from the battle of Hexham, having wandered in disguise for some months, was taken, and being brought to London, was arrested at Islington by the Earl of Warwick. His successor, Edward IV., upon his accession to the throne, was waited on in the neighbourhood by the principal citizens; and in 1487, Henry VII., on his return after the defeat of Lambert Simnel and his adherents, was escorted into the metropolis in a like manner. Among the mansions erected here in ancient times, was Canonbury House, the country seat of the prior of St. Bartholomew's monastery in Smithfield, and of which, though the site is for the greater part occupied by modern dwelling-houses, there are still considerable remains. Of these remains, Canonbury Tower, a lofty square structure of brick, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, is still entire; and many vestiges of other parts are preserved in the out-buildings of the houses that have been erected near the spot. The seat of the prior of St. John's, Clerkenwell, at Highbury, was demolished in the reign of Richard II., during the insurrection of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw; in memory of which outrage, the small portion of it that remained was long denominated Jack Straw's Castle. Henry VIII. frequently visited Islington, where some of the nobility of his court resided; an old house formerly standing on Newington-Green is said to have been occupied by him, and in 1546 he issued a peremptory proclamation enforcing the preservation of game in the neighbourhood. During the reign of Mary, many Protestants suffered death at Islington, firm in their adherence to the faith which they professed. Queen Elizabeth exhibited much partiality to the place, which she repeatedly visited, and where some of her friends, including Sir Thomas Fowler, Sir John Spencer, of Canonbury, and Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, were resident. It was chiefly in this

reign that the ancient houses, for which the village was some years since distinguished, were built. In 1603, James I., on his accession to the throne of England, was escorted through the fields of Islington into the city, with much ceremony; and Charles I. passed through the village on his return from Scotland, in 1641. In the next year several fortifications were erected here in common with other suburban districts, by order of the parliament, to protect the metropolis. About this time a great increase in the number of the houses began to take place; and shortly afterwards, the village became a well-known and favourite resort of the citizens; for whose amusement and recreation numerous places of entertainment were provided, for which this ancient suburban parish may be said to have been remarkable, until, by the extension of buildings since the commencement of the present century, and the change in the manners and customs of the people, all traces of these characteristics of the place were lost, or merged in its present state, as the mere residence of persons engaged in the trade and commerce of London.

The parish comprises an area of 3032*a.* 3*r.*, partly laid out in meadow and pasture, but to a large extent occupied by houses and gardens. The more rural parts afford some agreeable scenery; and the New River, which pursues its winding course in a direction from north to south, imparts beauty to the lands through which it passes, and a pleasing relief to the monotony of buildings. The two most ancient roads are, the great north road, which leads through the upper or main street of the village, and a road branching off from this at the Green, and called the Lower-street. The Regent's canal, and the line of the Great York railway, cross the parish. It is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water by the New River Company. There are many fine ranges of houses, especially at Highbury, which is composed of handsome rows of buildings and pleasant villas, agreeably situated on an eminence commanding good views. The trade of the place principally arises from the supply of the inhabitants with the means of subsistence; a few manufactories afford employment to a part of the population. A literary and scientific society was formed in 1833, and a handsome building has been since erected at an expense of £3500, comprising a reading-room, library, museum, laboratory, and a spacious and well-adapted theatre for the delivery of lectures; the number of members is about 600. Courts leet and baron are held for several manors in the parish, which is within the jurisdiction of the metropolitan police; and one of the county debt-courts established in 1847 is held in the lower part of the parish.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £30; net income, £1155; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Daniel Wilson. The church, erected on the site of the ancient structure, in 1751, is a handsome edifice of brick, with a tower of the same materials, ornamented with quoins and cornices, and surmounted by a spire of stone, for the repair of which, in 1787, scaffolding was constructed of wicker-work, by an ingenious basket-maker. There are monuments to the memory of Dr. William Cave, vicar, a learned writer on divinity and ecclesiastical history, who died in 1713; and the celebrated Dr. William Hawes, founder of the Royal Humane Society, who was a native of the parish. In the churchyard were interred, the Rev. John Lindsay, an

eminent nonjuring clergyman; and John Hyacinth de Magelhaens, F.R.S., a natural philosopher, who died in 1790. A chapel dedicated to St. Mary was erected at Lower Holloway in 1814. In 1827, three additional churches were built, from designs by Charles Barry, at an aggregate expense of more than £35,000, towards which the Parliamentary Commissioners contributed £23,000, the remainder being raised by a rate upon the inhabitants. They are annexed to district parishes, and are in the gift of Trustees appointed by the late vicar, on his being promoted to the bishopric of Calcutta: net income of St. John's, Holloway, £250; of St. Paul's, Ball's-Pond, £335; and of the Holy Trinity, £485. *Trinity* church, in Cloudesley-square, erected at an expense of £11,500, is a handsome structure with turrets and minarets: the nave, which is lofty, is lighted by clerestory windows, and separated from the aisles by arches and pillars of graceful proportions; and the whole edifice forms a specimen of beautiful design and correct embellishment. In 1833, *St. Peter's* church was erected, in River-lane, on the east side of the village, at an expense of £3000, partly defrayed by a grant from the Incorporated Society, but chiefly by subscription, towards which the vicar contributed £200, and his father, the Bishop of Calcutta, £100; in 1843 the edifice was very considerably enlarged, and a spire and other embellishments were added: the living is in the gift of the Vicar. Three further churches have been erected by subscription of the inhabitants, aided by a grant of £3500 from the Metropolis Churches' Fund: they are respectively annexed to the district chapelries of St. James, at Holloway, All Saints, and St. Stephen; the first and last being in the patronage of the Vicar, and the other in that of the Incumbent of Holy Trinity district parish. The church of *All Saints'*, at Battle-Bridge, is in the early and later English styles, with a campanile turret of stone, surmounted by a crocketed dome; it was consecrated July 3rd, 1838, and cost £4600. *St. Stephen's* church, in the New North road, is a neat edifice of brick, in the early English style, with an ornamented spire rising 100 feet from the pavement; it was consecrated June 18th, 1839: the expense of its erection was £4400. In Norfolk-street is a small chapel, formerly belonging to dissenters, but now licensed for divine worship according to the rites of the Establishment, service being performed by a curate of the minister of St. Paul's church. A church was commenced at Highbury, in August, 1847. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Baptists, one for a congregation professing the principles of the late Edward Irving, and a spacious Roman Catholic chapel.

The Church Missionary Society, having, in 1827, purchased the house and grounds formerly occupied by Mr. Sabine, opposite Tyndale-place, erected a handsome building for the residence and preparation of young men intended for foreign missions, capable of affording accommodation to 40 students. Highbury College, established at Mile-End in 1783, removed to Hoxton in the year 1791, and thence to Highbury in 1826, is an institution for young men intending to become ministers of the Independent denomination; the building, which consists of a centre with a fine portico, and two wings, cost £22,000. A proprietary grammar school, in connexion with the Church of England, was instituted in 1830, for which handsome premises were erected, in the

later English style, in Barnesbury-street, at an expense of £1400, defrayed by shares of £15 each. The parochial charity schools, established by subscription in the beginning of the last century, were in 1842 divided into two branches, one to belong to the parish church, and the other to the chapel at Holloway; the former is held in a commodious schoolroom in Church-street, and the latter in the old rooms in the Liverpool road, built in 1815, at an expense of £3000, and lately much improved. The parish has the right of sending some scholars to the free school in Owen-street, Clerkenwell, founded by Alice Owen; adjoining which are ten almshouses, founded by the same lady, for aged widows of this parish and that of Clerkenwell. In Queen's Head lane are eight neat houses, erected in 1794, by Mrs. Jane Davis, in pursuance of the will of her husband, who, in 1793, had bequeathed £2000 three per cent. consols., for their endowment. In Frog-lane are eight houses, for widows of decayed members of the Clothworkers' Company founded in 1538, by Margaret, Countess of Kent. There are various bequests for distribution among the poor; and £925 a year, arising from the Stonefield estate, bequeathed in 1517 by Richard Cloudesley, for superstitious uses, are, by an act passed in 1811, applied to the repair and maintenance of the chapel at Holloway and the three district churches erected in 1827.

Among the eminent persons who have resided at Islington, are, Halley, the astronomer; the classic Addison; William Collins, the highly-gifted but ill-fated poet; Colley Cibber, the actor and dramatist, who died in 1757; Alexander Cruden, author of the Concordance of the Bible, who died in 1770; Christopher Smart, the poet; Oliver Goldsmith; James Burgh, a voluminous writer on moral and political topics, who died in 1775; the Rev. Dr. Price, known for his financial calculations; Morland, the painter; Captain Huddart, F.R.S., an eminent engineer; the Rev. W. Tooke, an accomplished man and refined scholar, chiefly known by his valuable works on Russia; John Nichols, F.S.A., the indefatigable author of numerous antiquarian and biographical works, who was born in the parish in 1744, and died in 1825; John Quick, the comedian, who died in 1831; and Charles Lamb, the distinguished essayist and author of *Elia*.—See HOLLOWAY and BALL'S-POND.

ISLINGTON (*St. Mary*), with TILNEY, a parish, in the union of WISBECH, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W) from Lynn; containing 251 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the western bank of the broad part of the old river Ouse, where the waters were diverted into the Eau-brink cut, and the land converted into pasture ground. It comprises 1691*a.* 1*r.* 8*p.*, of which about 900 acres are arable, and 725 pasture, meadow, and woodland. A good road between Wisbech and Lynn now crosses the river, which before was nearly half a mile wide. Islington Hall is the beautiful seat of Edward Bagge, Esq.: the pleasure-grounds are laid out in the old Dutch style; the mansion bears the date of 1619, but has been considerably enlarged. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiator, Mr. Bagge. The great tithes have been commuted for £265. 5., and the vicarial for £100; the glebe contains upwards of five acres, with a house. The

church, which is pleasantly situated in the grounds of the Hall, is a cruciform structure in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower.

ISLIP (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of THRAPSTON, hundred of HUXLOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (W. N. W.) from Thrapston; containing 547 inhabitants. The parish consists of 1321*a.* 1*r.* 13*p.*, and is pleasantly situated on the navigable river Nene, and intersected by the road from Thrapston to Northampton and Kettering. A fine white stone is quarried for building, and a good stone for the repair of the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8.; net income, £377; patrons, the Sackville family. Land has been allotted in lieu of tithes. The church, which stands on an eminence, is a small but beautiful specimen of the later English style; the arches and pillars are remarkably light and elegant. There is a place of worship for Baptists. In 1705, the Rev. Henry Medbury devised land for the erection and endowment of two almshouses for widows, and the relief of widows of poor clergymen within twenty miles' distance of Islip; the estate has been improved by some late inclosures, and now yields £111 per annum.

ISLIP (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Oxford; containing 674 inhabitants. This place, now an inconsiderable village, is remarkable as the birthplace of Edward the Confessor, whose father, Ethelred II., had a palace here: Dr. Plot mentions some traces of the palace as existing in the latter part of the seventeenth century; and a building supposed to have been the royal chapel, then entire, and used as a barn, has since been destroyed. The parish comprises 1967*a.* 13*p.*, of which 1200 acres are arable, 680 pasture, and about 35 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster: the tithes have been commuted for £484, and the glebe consists of 30 acres. The church is an ancient structure, the chancel of which was rebuilt in 1618, and contains some paintings of the Offering of the Magi, and other subjects; the old font, used at the baptism of Edward the Confessor, in 1010, was removed during the rebellion, but has been restored to the parish, and is now in the gardens of the rectory. Here is a school for boys, founded, and endowed with land, by Dr. South, in 1712. Another charity school has been established, with a small endowment, arising from a benefaction by William Auger, in the year 1668.

ISSEY, ST., a parish, in the union of ST. COLUMB MAJOR, hundred of PYDER, E. division of CORNWALL, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Padstow; containing 748 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4720 acres, of which 1287 are common or waste; the surface is varied. The substratum is chiefly stone of good quality for building; some veins of copper and lead ore were discovered in 1832, while sinking the foundations for the vicarage, and a mine was for a time in operation. A stream, tributary to the river Camel, separates the parish from that of Little Petherick. Fairs are held on the first Monday in June and October. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £465, and the vicarial for

£223. 1. ; the glebe comprises 48a. 2r. 15p. The church is an ancient structure. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Bryanites. Some remains exist of an encampment called the Rounds.

ITCHEN, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. MARY EXTRA, union of SOUTH STONEHAM, S. division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON. This place is situated on the east side of the river Itchen, near its confluence with the Southampton Water, and opposite to the town of Southampton, with which it is connected by a floating bridge, erected in 1836, by a proprietary of shareholders. It has several spacious and handsome villas, commanding a fine view of the opposite shore ; and a splendid hotel has been erected, affording ample and superior accommodation to the numerous visitors who make this a favourite place of resort and daily excursion, especially at the celebration of the regattas, in which prizes, given by subscription, are contested by vessels belonging to the fishermen of Itchen.

ITCHENOR, or ICHENOR, WEST (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of MANHOOD, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 6½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Chichester ; containing 232 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north-west by Chichester harbour, was the residence of the late Duke of Richmond, who had a handsome house here. A coast-guard station has been established. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown : the tithes have been commuted for £167, and the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church is in the early English style of architecture.

ITCHIN-ABBAS (*St. John*), a parish, in the union of WINCHESTER, hundred of BOUNTISBOROUGH, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3½ miles (W. N. W.) from Alresford ; containing 251 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the river Itchin, by which it is intersected, and its adjunct from an ancient abbey, part of which has been converted into a private mansion. The parish comprises 2100a. 1r. 10p., chiefly good arable land ; about 280 acres are wood, 240 pasture, and 60 water meadow. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 1. 5½. ; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Robert Wright. There is also a sinecure prebend, valued at £4. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Crown. The tithes of the parish have been commuted for £448, and the glebe comprises 76 acres. The church is in the early English style : a gallery has been built, and forty free sittings provided. Dr. Burton, in 1774, bequeathed a rent-charge of £5. 10. ; and Nathaniel Bailey, in 1823, gave £365 three per cents. ; which endowments are applied to the support of a national school.

ITCHIN-STOKE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ALRESFORD, hundred of BOUNTISBOROUGH, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 1½ mile (W. by N.) from Alresford ; containing, with the ancient parish of Abbotson, 325 inhabitants. The parish altogether comprises by measurement 2921 acres, of which 1679 are arable, 844 meadow and pasture, and 363 woodland ; the soil is productive, and the surface boldly undulated. The living is a vicarage not in charge, with the rectory of Abbotson united ; patron and impropiator, Lord Ashburton : the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £8. 4., and the incumbent's for

£320 ; the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church is in the early English style, and has been enlarged.

ITCHINGFIELD, or HITCHINGFELT (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of HORSHAM, hundred of EAST EASWRITH, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 3¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Horsham ; containing 357 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2300 acres, of which about 600 are wood, and the remainder, with the exception of a few acres of pasture, arable land in a profitable state of cultivation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the Cartwright family : the tithes have been commuted for £390, and there are 76 acres of glebe. The church consists of a nave, with a low tower at the west end. A school is supported partly by the interest of £400 bequeathed by Mrs. Elizabeth Merlott ; and there are several other small bequests.

ITCHINGSWELL.—See ECCHINGSWELL.

ITCHINGTON, a tything, in the parish of TYTHERINGTON, union of THORNBURY, Upper division of the hundred of HENBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER ; containing 149 inhabitants.

ITCHINGTON, BISHOP'S (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHAM, partly in the Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, and partly in the Kington division of that of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (S. W.) from Southam ; containing 463 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the cross road between Southam and Kington, and comprises about 5800 acres, of which 1350 are in the chapelry of Chadshunt, and 1488 in that of Gaydon. Its soil is generally a strong clay, under which lie strata of blue limestone, and in the higher grounds chiefly sand ; the surface is boldly undulated, and the lower lands are watered by a brook called the Itchen. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Chadshunt annexed, valued in the king's books at £10 ; net income, £416 ; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £450, and the vicarial for £192. 15. 6. ; the impropriate glebe comprises 26 acres, and the vicarial 2. The original church stood in Lower or Bishop's Itchington, but no traces of it now exist, and a chapel in Upper Itchington, dedicated to St. Michael, is used as the parochial church ; it has lately undergone thorough repair, and a new tower has been erected. There is a chapel of ease at Gaydon. The parish abounds in springs of very pure water.

ITCHINGTON, LONG (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHAM, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Southam ; containing 1272 inhabitants. The Warwick and Napton canal and the river Watergall run through the parish, which consists of 4776 acres of a productive soil. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 8. ; net income, £161 ; patrons, alternately, Lord Leigh, and C. N. Newdegate, Esq. ; impropiator, Sir G. Sitwell, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1775. There is a bequest of £10 per annum, by John Bosworth, in 1674 ; which, with another endowment, is applied to the support of a school. This is the birthplace of Wulfstan, Bishop of Worcester in 1062 ; and here, in 1575, Queen Elizabeth was entertained by Dudley, Earl of Leicester, when on her progress to Kenilworth.

ITONFIELD, a township, in the parish of HESKET-IN-THE-FOREST, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Penrith; containing 222 inhabitants.

ITTERINGHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Aylsham; containing 351 inhabitants. It comprises 1442a. 1r., of which 973 acres are arable, 293 pasture, and 176 woodland; the surface is undulated, and the village is situated in a valley, on a stream tributary to the river Bure. The living is a discharged rectory in mediety, with that of Mannington annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 17. 1., and in the gift of the Earl of Orford: the tithes of the benefice have been commuted for £345, and the glebe comprises 29 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style; on the north side are the ruins of a chapel.

ITTON (*St. Deiniol*), a parish, in the union and division of CHEPSTOW, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Chepstow; containing 153 inhabitants. This parish, with the extraparochial liberty of Howick, comprises about 1820 acres, chiefly of a loamy soil resting on limestone: there are some quarries; and on a small stream which empties itself into the river Severn at St. Pierre, are paper-mills. Itton Court, the residence of W. Curre, Esq., and formerly belonging to the Morgans, of Pencoed, is an ancient mansion, situated on an eminence commanding an extensive view of the Severn and the adjoining picturesque country. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 10. 10., and in the gift of Mr. Curre: the income is derived from the commutation of the tithes for a rent-charge of £130, and from a farm in St. Arvan's parish, purchased by grants, &c., from government, which lets for £70; there is also a glebe of 8 acres. The church is situated in the park of Itton Court, and is in the early style, with an embattled tower; it has several memorials to the Curre family. In a wood near Itton Court is a small encampment.

IVE, ST., a parish, in the union of LISKEARD, Middle division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Callington; containing 768 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4553 acres, of which 804 are common or waste. Its substratum abounds in minerals, but no mines are in operation; there is a quarry of slate, which is extensively worked. A fair is held on the second Thursday in April, for cattle. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £430, and the glebe comprises 60 acres of very inferior land. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style; in the chancel is a monument to Sir Boucher Wray, who was interred here. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Several bequests, amounting to £10 per annum, have been left for educating children.

IVEGILL, CUMBERLAND.—See HIGHEAD.

IVER (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of ETON, hundred of STOKE, county of BUCKINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Uxbridge; containing 1948 inhabitants. This place had formerly a market, granted to Lord Neville in 1351, and confirmed in 1461, together with an additional grant of two fairs, to the Dean and Canons of Windsor; the market has been long discontinued, and

only a small pleasure-fair is now held, on the 10th of July. The parish comprises 6269a. 2r. 12p.; the surface is varied, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Colne, on which is an extensive flour-mill. A considerable traffic in grain is carried on by the Grand Junction canal, which passes to the east of the village; and the Great Western railway intersects the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £13. 16. 8.; net income, £115; patrons and impropiators, the family of Sullivan. The church is much admired for the simplicity and beauty of its architecture, and is evidently of great antiquity; it contains several interesting monuments. There is a place of worship for Independents. A free school, supposed to have been founded about 1688, by Robert Bowyer, who endowed it with a fee-farm rent of £21. 11. 9½., was enlarged by donations from Lord Gambier and others, in 1823, and is now conducted on the national plan: there is also a girls' school, and the two establishments are carried on in a building erected by subscription in memory of the late Rev. E. Ward, thirty-one years minister of Iver. Bequests amounting to £108 per annum are distributed in coal, bread, and blankets. Queen Elizabeth occasionally resided at Rycots, now a farmhouse surrounded by a moat. There is also a house at Richings, in the parish, formerly in the possession of the Duchess of Somerset, and the resort of Pope and the wits of that age: an adjoining walk is known by the name of Pope's Walk. Oliver Cromwell resided at Thorney.

IVES, ST. (*St. Andrew*), a sea-port, borough, and parish, in the union of PENZANCE, hundred of PENWITH, W. division of the county of CORNWALL, 9 miles (N. E. by N.) from Penzance, and 278 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 5666 inhabitants. This town derived its ancient appellation, *Porth Ia*, from its situation on the coast, and the dedication of its original church to St. Hya or Ia, daughter of an Irish chieftain, who, devoting herself to a religious life, visited Cornwall with some Christian missionaries about the middle of the fifth century, and took up her residence at this place, where she was interred. St. Ives appears from its very origin to have been governed by portreeves; and in the reign of Edward VI., Payne, who at that time held the office, having engaged in the rebellion under Humphrey Arundel, governor of St. Michael's Mount, was hanged here by order of the provost-marshal, Sir Anthony Kingston.

The town is situated on the western shore of the bay of the same name, and consists of several streets, which, towards the entrance from Redruth, contain some well-built houses, but which in the lower part of the town are narrow and uneven; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. When viewed from the surrounding heights, its appearance is tolerably picturesque; and the scenery is enriched with some pleasing valleys in the vicinity, watered by small streams. Though still rather difficult of approach, from the steepness of the hills in the neighbourhood, the access has been greatly improved



Seal and Arms.

by the formation of a new road, of a good width, round the hill which formerly led into St. Ives; it affords an agreeable view of the bay. The town would make an excellent bathing-place, the water being perfectly clear, and the bottom a hard sand: provisions of all kinds are cheap; there is an abundance of fish, particularly turbot; and the place is remarkably healthy. Within two miles, is a neat village of about eighty houses, with a good inn, in a district abounding with tin and copper mines; it was erected some years since, by J. Halse, Esq., for the accommodation of the miners. On a promontory extending northward from the town is a building, formerly a lighthouse, which is now used as a dépôt for government stores; and near it is a battery for the defence of the harbour. A good pier was erected at an expense of £10,000, in 1770, by Smeaton, the builder of the Eddystone lighthouse, and several subsequent efforts have been made for the improvement of the harbour. The entrance is rendered incommodious by the constant accumulation of sand driven in by the north-west winds, to prevent which it was proposed to extend the pier and construct a breakwater: the latter of these was commenced a few years since, but, after an expenditure of nearly £5000, was discontinued. A harbour light, for facilitating the access to the port, was erected in 1832.

The chief TRADE arises from the extensive fisheries carried on off the coast, and from the mines in the neighbourhood; and consists of the importation of articles necessary for their use, and the exportation of their produce. The number of vessels of above fifty tons' burthen registered here is 101, and their aggregate tonnage 8676. Within the jurisdiction of the port are comprehended the ports of Portreath, Hayle, and St. Agnes. The Drift and Sean pilchard-fisheries are conducted on a very large scale, and during the season, which lasts from July till the end of October, the quantity of fish taken and cured has in some years amounted to 20,000 hogsheads: the fish are exported principally to Italy and other ports in the Mediterranean. An act was obtained in 1841, to repeal an act passed in the 16th year of George III. for the encouragement and improvement of the pilchard-fishery within the bay, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof. A steam-packet sails to Bristol every week. Ship-building and the making of ropes and sails are carried on, and the produce of the mines in the neighbourhood is consigned to Wales and to Bristol. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter being the principal: there were formerly four annual fairs, of which only those on May 29th and the Saturday before Advent-Sunday are at present observed.

The BOROUGH was incorporated by charter of the 16th of Charles I., confirmed and extended by James II., in 1685, and under which the government was vested in a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, and an unlimited number of common-councilmen, assisted by a town-clerk and other officers. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the corporation now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, the number of magistrates being three. The town received the elective franchise in the 5th of Philip and Mary, from which time it sent two members to parliament till 1832, when it was deprived of one by the act of the 2nd of William IV., and the parishes of Uny-Lelant and Towednack were, for parliamentary purposes, incorpo-

rated with the borough, which now comprises an area of 4803 acres: for municipal purposes the borough is co-extensive with the parish. The mayor is returning officer. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for the trial of misdemeanors; courts baron for the manor are held annually, and petty-sessions weekly. A town-hall, with a commodious market-house, was erected in 1832, at an expense of £1000. The parish comprises 1206 acres, of which 75 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Uny-Lelant, with a net income of £150: the tithes have been commuted for £430, and there are 63 acres of glebe. The church, commenced in 1416, and finished in 1432, is a large handsome edifice, chiefly in the later English style, with rich Norman details: the tower is admired for its fine proportions; the stone of the interior of the church was brought from Caen, and the ancient carved work, which is of black oak, still remains in excellent preservation. A church district named Halse-town was endowed in 1846 by the Ecclesiastical Commission: the living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Exeter, alternately. There are places of worship for the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans, which last have also a meeting-house in the village of Halsetown. The Rev. Jonathan Toup, a celebrated critic, who published an edition of Longinus, and other learned works, was born here in 1713.

IVES, ST. (*St. Ivo*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 6 miles (E.) from Huntingdon, and 59 (N. by W.) from London; containing 3514 inhabitants. The Saxon name of this town was *Slepe*, by which it is also distinguished in Domesday book. It belonged to the abbot of Ramsey, who, in the beginning of the eleventh century, founded a church here in honour of St. Ivo, or Ives, a Persian archbishop, who travelled in England as a Christian missionary, and died about 660, and from whom the place derived its present appellation. The town is situated on the north side of the navigable river Ouse, over which is a good stone bridge; and the approach to it from the London road has been greatly improved by the construction of a causeway on arches, affording a free passage for the water during the overflowings of the river. The streets are well paved and lighted, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The trade is considerable, especially in corn and coal; and by means of the Ouse, an intercourse is carried on with Bedford, Lynn, and other places. Railway communication, also, was opened in 1847 with Huntingdon on the west, with Ely on the north-east, and Cambridge on the south-east; in 1846 an act was passed for a railway to Wisbech. A market is held on Monday for corn and cattle, which is one of the largest cattle-markets in the kingdom; and there are fairs on Whit-Monday and Michaelmas-day, the former chiefly for cattle and horses, and the latter for horses, cheese, &c. A meeting of the magistrates occurs every Monday. The living is a vicarage, with the livings of Oldhurst and Woodhurst united, valued in the king's books at £6. 15., and in the gift of John Ansley, Esq., and the Trustees under the will of Henry Grace, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801. The church is a handsome edifice, with a tower supporting a lofty spire; various parts of the

building appear to be of ancient construction. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. The union of St. Ives comprises 24 parishes or places, of which 18 are in the county of Huntingdon, and 6 in that of Cambridge; the population amounting to 19,107. Some remains exist of a Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of Ramsey. Slepe Hall, in the parish, now a boarding-school, was for some time the residence of Oliver Cromwell.

IVESTONE, a township, in the parish and union of LANCHESTER, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Durham; containing 448 inhabitants. This place is of somewhat more ancient note than most of the neighbouring hamlets, being mentioned in Boldon book. At the Dissolution it was the property of the hospital of Kepier; and it was granted subsequently (by Edward VI.) to Cockburn, lord of Black Ormiston, for his services in conducting the regent Somerset's army through the borders, into Scotland. Crook Hall, in the township, was the seat of the Bakers, of whom Thomas, a celebrated scholar and antiquary, was born here in 1656: his grandfather, Sir George Baker, Knt., the first of the name who owned the estate, was recorder of Newcastle, which he assisted gallantly to defend when beleagured by the Scots. The township comprises about 1590 acres: the village, which is considerable, is situated on a cold hill side, on the Watling-street; many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring collieries.

IVINGHOE (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM; comprising the hamlets of Aston-Ivinghoe, St. Margaret, Ringshall with Incomb and Wards, part of the hamlets of Horton and Seabrook, the village of Cheddington, and part of the chapelry of Nettleden; and containing 1843 inhabitants, of whom 740 are in the town, 9 miles (E. by N.) from Aylesbury, and 33 (N. W.) from London. This small town is situated on the side of a chalk hill, near the ancient British and Roman road called Ikeneld-street, and consists principally of two streets; it contains a few good houses, and is abundantly supplied with water from wells. The London and Birmingham railway runs within a mile south-west of the church; and the Grand Junction canal, also passing within the distance of a mile, affords another means of communication. The manufacture of straw-plat furnishes employment for the females. A small market is held on Thursday for the sale of straw-plat, butchers' meat, and vegetables; and there are fairs, chiefly for cattle, pigs, and sheep, on May 6th and October 17th. The parish comprises by measurement 5017 acres, of which 2820 are arable, 1836 meadow, pasture, and homesteads, and 310 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 1., and in the patronage of the Trustees of the Earl of Bridgewater; net income, £220. The tithes were chiefly commuted for land and a money payment in 1821; the remainder of the inappropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £9. 9. 6., and of the vicarial for £14. 12. The church is an ancient building, with a square tower and a small spire; in the chancel is an altar-tomb with a recumbent figure. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. In the hamlet of St. Margaret are some remains of a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded about 1160, by

Bishop de Blois, and the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £22. 6. 7.

IVINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Leominster; containing, with the hamlets of Cholstrey, Hide with Wintercott, Newtown, and Stagbatch, 645 inhabitants, of whom 177 are in the township of Ivington. Here is a district church, built at a cost of about £700, and consecrated in 1844; it is dedicated to St. John. The living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Vicar, with a net income of £100.

IVONBROOK-GRANGE, a hamlet, in the parish of WIRKSWORTH, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY; containing 30 inhabitants.

IVY-BRIDGE, a village, in the parishes of CORNWOOD, ERMINGTON, HARFORD, and UGBOROUGH, union of PLYMPTON ST. MARY, hundred of ERMINGTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON, 6 miles (E.) from Earl's-Plympton. This place is remarkable for its mild temperature, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery, which is richly diversified with wood and water; it is much visited by tourists, for whose accommodation there is a good hotel. Paper is manufactured, and here is a factory for serges. A chapel, now a district church, was built by subscription, in 1799; an aisle was subsequently added to it by Sir John Leman Rogers, Bart., who has still more recently made considerable improvements in the edifice, and in whom the patronage is vested. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The priory here, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded by Henry II., for four canons of the order of St. Augustine, and by the favour of succeeding sovereigns, rose to considerable opulence and distinction.

IVY-CHURCH (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the hundred of MARTIN-POUNTNEY, union and liberty of ROMNEY-MARSH, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 3 miles (N. W.) from New Romney; containing 180 inhabitants. It comprises 4450 acres, of which 4000 are pasture, and 450 arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £44. 16. 8.; net income, £405; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

IVY-CHURCH, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of ALDERBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Salisbury. Here was a monastery, the remains of which have been converted into a private residence.

IWADE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MILTON, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Milton; containing 165 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3372 acres, of which 28 are in wood. It is bounded on the north-west by Stangate-creek, and on the north-eastern side is King's Ferry, to the Isle of Sheppy; the ferry is crossed by means of a cable 140 fathoms long reaching from shore to shore, and by which the ferrymen pull the boat over. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £70; patron, the Archdeacon of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for a yearly rent-charge of £533. 16.; the glebe comprises nearly 4 acres of land. The church has a low steeple. There are vestiges of ancient military earthworks on Swaines down.

IWERNE-COURTNEY, or SHROTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of RED-LANE, Sturminster division of DORSET, 7 miles (S.) from the town of Shaftesbury; containing, with the chapelry of Farringdon and the tything of Ranston, 605 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the river Ewern, or Iwern, and its adjunct from the family of Courtney, who were its ancient proprietors. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 8. 1½. and in the gift of Lord Rivers: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe comprises 71 acres. The church has a tower with battlements and pinnacles. There is a chapel of ease at Farringdon. Lady Elizabeth Freke, in 1640, endowed a school with a rent-charge of £20.

IWERNE-MINSTER (*Virgin Mary*), a parish, in the union of SHAFTESBURY, hundred of SIXPENNY-HANDLEY, Shaston division of DORSET, 5 miles (S.) from Shaftesbury; containing 683 inhabitants. This place derives the adjunct to its name from a religious establishment to which its church belonged. The parish comprises 2948a. 3. 19p., of which 550 acres are common or waste: the river Ewern has its source here. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the livings of Hinton St. Mary, Margaret-Marsh, and East Orchard, and the chapelry of Hartgrove, annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 0½.; net income, £306; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is a large and handsome structure, partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, having a tower and spire.

IXWORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of BLACKBOURNE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 7 miles (N. E.) from Bury St. Edmund's, and 79 (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 1064 inhabitants. This town, anciently called Gisworth, at the time of the Norman survey belonged to the family of Le Blund; and about the year 1100 a priory of Augustine canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded here by Gilbert le Blund, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £204. 9. 5¼. The place derived its principal importance, if not its origin, from this convent, on whose site was erected the manor-house, in which some beautiful arches and other parts of the priory crypt may be still seen in excellent preservation. The town is pleasantly situated on the road from Bury to Norwich and Yarmouth, and is a considerable thoroughfare. The market was held on Friday: a small fair still takes place on May 13th. The magistrates hold petty-sessions monthly; and courts leet and baron are held occasionally for the manor. The parish comprises by computation 2200 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £101; patron and impropriator, R. Norton Cartwright, Esq. The church is a handsome structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a lofty embattled tower; the nave is lighted by handsome clerestory windows, and within the rails of the altar is a tomb under an arch, with sculptured brasses and an inscription to the memory of Richard and Elizabeth Codyngton, the former of whom was the first temporal lord of the abbey, which was granted to him at the Dissolution. A national school is supported by subscription; and Sunday schools for boys and girls are endowed with the moiety of a benefaction of £1000 three per cent. consols.,

by William Varey, Esq., who appropriated the other moiety of the benefaction to the relief of the poor.

IXWORTH-THORPE, county of SUFFOLK.—See THORPE-BY-IXWORTH.

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JACOBSTOW (*St. James*), a parish, in the union and hundred of STRATTON, E. division of CORNWALL, 8½ miles (S. S. W.) from Stratton; containing 585 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Barnstaple to Falmouth, and bounded on the south by the river Derrington, comprises by measurement 4200 acres; the soil is a strong clay, with a considerable portion of marsh and bog. Fairs are held in May, September, and November. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19, and in the gift of the Earl of St. Germans: the tithes have been commuted for £310; the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is a neat ancient structure, with a tower of granite, and was thoroughly repaired and repewed in 1831. There are places of worship for Bryanites, Primitive Methodists, and Thornites. Near Headon are two small barrows. Degory Wheare, the first Camden professor of history at Oxford, and author of a Treatise on the Method of Studying History, was born here in 1723.

JACOBSTOWE (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of DEVON, 3½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Hatherleigh; containing 309 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Okement, and comprises 2836a. 1r. 37p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 4. 4½., and in the gift of L. Burton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £160, and the glebe comprises 80 acres. The church is a very small ancient edifice.

JAMES, ST., WILTS.—See BROME, SOUTH.

JARROW (*St. Paul*), a parish, partly in the union of GATESHEAD, and partly in that of SOUTH SHIELDS, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM; comprising the townships of Harton, Hedworth, Heworth, Jarrow, Monkton, South Shields, and Westoe; and containing 33,945 inhabitants, of whom 9082 are in the town and port of South Shields. Jarrow is of great antiquity, and appears, from various relics discovered at different times, to have been occupied by the Romans, either as a secondary station or a fortified village. Foundations of buildings, clearly of Roman origin, have been dug up in the fields north of the church; and in altering the direction of the road, two square pavements of Roman brick, a small coin of Aulus Vitellius, and a stone sculptured with a representation of an archer shooting at a stag, were found at the east end of Jarrow-row. Among other evidences of Roman occupation, discovered during the removal of old buildings, in 1782, are, a military trophy resembling those generally placed by that people in front of their public edifices, with an inscription implying that it was erected by the army on the extension of the Roman dominion in Britain from the western to the eastern sea; and the mutilated fragment of a votive altar to all the sons of Adrian. After the departure of the Romans from Britain, the Saxons, according to their usual policy, availing themselves of the stations which the former

had occupied, a monastery was founded here by St. Benedict, to whom Egfrid, King of Northumbria, had granted 40 hides of land for that purpose. The church was completed in 685, and dedicated to St. Paul, as shown by an inscription originally inserted in the northern wall, but now placed over an arch of the tower, between the nave and chancel of the present edifice: "On the 9th of the Kalends of May, or the 23rd of April, in the 15th year of King Egfrid, and the 4th of Ceolfrid, abbot, and, under God, founder of the church." The monastery was frequently plundered and burnt by the Danes, but was restored, and according to an inscription built up in the church is supposed to have been refounded by the Normans. The establishment, soon after its original foundation, was united with that of St. Peter, at Wearmouth; in 1083, both were made cells to the convent of Durham by Bishop Carilepho, and as such that of Jarrow continued till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £40. 7. 8.

The parish was originally more extensive than it is at present, including the parish of Wallsend, in the county of Northumberland, on the north side of the Tyne. The soil is poor and clayey, but rendered fertile by good manure, for obtaining which there is every facility: to the east of Jarrow, towards South Shields, is a wide expanse called Jarrow Slake, covering 338 acres of land, which might easily be reclaimed by embankment. The district abounds with coal, and there is a colliery in operation, 195 feet in depth, and employing about 250 hands; others of the population are engaged in a ship-building yard, and some large works for burning coke, on the banks of the Tyne, where, also, are coal-staiths. On the Don, which empties itself into the Tyne, an extensive paper-mill was established in 1841; the machinery is on the best and newest principle, and one of the engines, which is of upwards of 100-horse power, is the largest standing-engine for driving paper-machinery in England. The village is kept in the neatest order; it is about a mile in length, and chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the colliery and other works. The *LIVING* is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Sir T. Clavering, Bart., and C. Ellison and Drewett Brown, Esqrs., with a net income of £197; impropiators, the Dean and Chapter of Durham, C. Ellison, Esq., and others. The church, formerly the church of the monastery, is an ancient structure, of which the nave was rebuilt in 1783; the tower and chancel are in the early Norman style. In the tower is the original bell that was placed in it by St. Benedict, the founder; it is marked with two fleurs-de-lis, and has the inscription, "*Sancte Paule, ora pro nobis*," in large characters. In the vestry is preserved an ancient oak chair of rude formation, said to have been that of Venerable Bede. The chancel was restored in 1846, in an effective manner; two carved oak stalls have been carefully repaired, and placed one on each side of it, and other stalls have been fitted up similar to those of St. Peter's, at Newcastle. A painting of the Crucifixion, by Vandyke, from the chapel of Hylton Castle, occupies a position above the altar. Close to the church is a national school, built by subscription in 1840, partly from the stones of the monastery. There are chapels at South Shields, Nether Heworth, Windy-Nook, and Harton; and the Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Methodists of the New and the Old Connexion, and others, have places of worship in the parish.

The remains of the monastery, adjacent to the church, have suffered much dilapidation within the last century, and now consist of little more than a few of the low Norman columns, and some ancient tombs scattered over the site. In a field belonging to John Straker, Esq., considerable foundations are visible, probably the site of the village of Bilton, to which the river Don penetrates, and where small ships formerly came.

JARROW, EAST, in the parish of JARROW, union of SOUTH SHIELDS, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 3 miles (W.) from South Shields. This place is situated on the south-east side of the river Don, and forms the western boundary of the township of Westoe: the land, which is leasehold under the Dean and Chapter of Durham, is the property of John Straker, Esq., of Jarrow Lodge, with whom originated the project of converting the locality into a manufacturing district, and by whose exertions, surmounting all opposition, this object has been eminently accomplished. Operations were commenced in 1836, when there were but 16 inhabitants, and the first improvement was the formation of a better road further inland; the then road, round the verge of Jarrow Slake, being frequently impassable for hours, and sometimes dangerous from the overflowing of the tides of the Tyne. The new road terminates at the west end by a neat stone bridge of one arch over the Lesser Don; and a considerable quantity of land has been reclaimed from Jarrow Slake, at a great outlay. Among the works already established are some chemical-works, timber, and ship-building yards, iron-works, nail-works, a lamp-black manufactory, and a brick-yard; affording employment to between 400 and 500 families, and consuming upwards of 40,000 tons of coal annually. Small vessels and keels come up to the quays.

JAY, with HEATH, HEREFORD.—See HEATH.

JERSEY, ISLE OF, the largest of a cluster of islands in the English Channel, dependent on the British crown, 10 leagues (S. S. W.) from Cape de la Hogue, and 7 (S. E.) from the Isle of Guernsey; containing 47,544 inhabitants, of whom 21,602 are males, and 25,942 females. This island has been identified with the *Cæsarea* of Antoninus, of which appellation its present name is thought to be a corruption; and that the district was in the possession of the Romans, is a fact evinced by the discovery of numerous vestiges of Roman antiquities. After the conquest of the western part of Gaul by the Franks, Jersey and the neighbouring isles were comprehended within the province of Neustria. About the middle of the sixth century, it was annexed by Childebert, King of France, to the see of Dol, in Armorica (Brittany), during the pre-lacy of St. Sampson, who had emigrated from Britain, and whose successor, St. Magliore, induced the islanders to embrace Christianity, the progress of which was subsequently much accelerated by the pious exertions of Prætexatus, Archbishop of Rouen, who, towards the close of the same century, lived here in exile for ten years. On the establishment of the duchy of Normandy,



Seal and Arms.

these islands, as part of the ancient province of Neustria, were, in 912, ceded by treaty to Duke Rollo, by Charles IV., King of France; and the Normans being about that time converted to Christianity, one of the principal nobles founded an abbey here, in honour of St. Helier, a venerable anchorite, who in the ninth century had been murdered by a band of Normans, in a descent upon the island. William I. having obtained possession of England, Jersey and the other isles, as part of Normandy, became dependent on the British crown; and on the conquest of Normandy by the French, an attempt was made to reduce these islands also: the whole of them, however, continued in the English interest, and such landowners as had possessions both in the isles, and on the main land of Normandy, were compelled to make choice of those they wished to retain, and abandon all claim to the rest. The majority became subjects of that prince in whose territory they owned the larger possessions; but the Seigneur de St. Ouen, of the name and family of Carteret, remaining firm in his allegiance to the crown of England, relinquished his lordship of Carteret, in Normandy, and retained possession of his smaller estates in Jersey. The English sovereigns thenceforward conferred upon the islanders various privileges, which being flagrantly violated by the judges of assize sent over from England for the administration of justice, in the reign of Edward II., the inhabitants of the two principal islands petitioned that monarch's successor for a redress of their common grievances, which was speedily granted.

The French have at different times made attempts to obtain possession of the islands, in which, with few exceptions, they have been signally defeated by the determined bravery of the inhabitants, aided occasionally by supplies from England. In the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, a secret agreement having been concluded between Margaret of Anjou and one of the courtiers of Louis XI., by which the latter was to receive a grant of these isles, to be held independently of the British crown, on the condition of landing a body of troops in England to aid the Lancastrian cause, they thus became vested in a French subject, who arrived and took possession of them; but the inhabitants refused submission to his authority, and in the following reign, aided by an English squadron, they attacked and overpowered the garrison of Mont Orgueil, and became again subject to Britain. The arbitrary and tyrannical conduct of the English governors and their deputies, and the rancorous broils which prevailed among the resident seigneurs under the feudal system, continued for many years to disturb domestic tranquillity, frequently provoking the interference of the British monarchs, and were not effectually repressed till the reign of Henry VII., who with that view obtained from the pope a comminatory bull, and issued ordinances, comprised in thirty-three articles, for the government of the island, which continued in force until superseded by a regular code of laws in 1771. In the reign of Edward VI. the French were repulsed in an attack upon Jersey; and in that of Elizabeth an additional fortress, called Elizabeth Castle, was erected, to guard more effectually against their assaults. This latter sovereign appointed two commissioners to remedy some abuses in the island, arising from the unequal distribution of justice, and issued an order in council, directing all appeals from the

royal court of Jersey to be brought before the privy council.

On the breaking out of the parliamentary war, Capt. Sir George de Carteret, comptroller of the navy, having refused the appointment of vice-admiral under the parliament, retired with his family to Jersey, and openly declaring for the king, equipped a fleet of ten light vessels to intercept merchantmen trading under the parliamentary banners. Charles II., after the death of his father, being obliged to leave Holland, where he had been residing, landed here with a numerous retinue, and was joyfully received and proclaimed king. He remained several months, during which the inhabitants gave such demonstrations of their loyalty, as, coupled with the numerous captures effected by De Carteret's small squadron, provoked the vengeance of the parliament, and a fleet was accordingly despatched for the reduction of the islands, under the command of Admiral Blake, together with a formidable land force under Major-Gen. Haines. The assailants, after experiencing some difficulty and delay, disembarked their troops, and the inhabitants, unable to meet such superior numbers in the open field, and determined on resistance to the last extremity, prudently retired to their fortresses; but the fort of St. Aubin and Mont Orgueil Castle, having been neglected for some time previously, were soon captured, and the complete subjugation of the island was effected by the surrender of Elizabeth Castle, notwithstanding the heroic defence made by the garrison, consisting of 350 men, under the command of Sir George de Carteret, who finding all hope of relief vain, capitulated on honourable terms, and went over to join the king, who was then in France. At the Restoration, Charles II., after conferring on Sir George various marks of distinction, presented to the corporation a silver-gilt mace, with the appropriate motto, *Tali haud omnes dignantur honore*; which is borne before the bailiff and magistrates on all important public occasions.

In 1779, the Prince of Nassau, commanding a force of 6000 men, appeared with a fleet off St. Ouen's bay, destined for the reduction of the island; but on attempting to disembark his troops, they were gallantly repulsed by the regiment then stationed here, assisted by the militia, and supported by a body of artillery. After some delay, during which dissensions arose amongst the officers of the fleet, another attack was resolved upon; but, before it could be carried into execution, the squadron appointed to cover the assault was met by a British naval force, under Sir James Wallace, and almost totally annihilated. The last determined attempt made by the French to obtain possession of the island was in the beginning of 1781, when a fleet arrived unexpectedly, though much diminished in numbers in consequence of the disasters of the voyage, under the command of Baron de Rullicourt, who, having secretly landed his men by night, obtained possession of the town of St. Helier, and at first gained a few advantages from the suddenness of the attack. Major Corbet, the lieutenant-governor, being made prisoner, was induced by a false representation of the number of the enemy to sign terms of capitulation, and despatched an order to the commanding officers of the several stations to remain in their quarters. This order, however, was disregarded; and when part of the French troops proceeded to demand the surrender of Elizabeth Castle, according to

the terms of the extorted capitulation, they were answered only by a discharge of artillery, and were compelled to retire into the town, to concentrate their forces for the approaching conflict. Major Pierson, on whom the command had devolved, experienced much difficulty in restraining the ardour of the militia till the various troops had arrived at their respective points of destination, which was not fully accomplished before an impetuous attack was made upon the enemy, who, hopeless of escape, fought with desperate obstinacy, but were at length signally vanquished: Rullicourt and the greater number of his men were slain, a few escaped to their ships, and the rest surrendered. Though freed from foreign aggression, the inhabitants did not yet obtain domestic repose: from the year 1779 to 1793, the tranquillity of the island was disturbed by intestine dissensions, the most inveterate animosity being cherished by the parties into which the islanders were unhappily divided; and notwithstanding that these feuds have subsided, their effects may still be traced in the acrimony displayed in more recent disputes. In 1814, the Duke de Berri, nephew of Louis XVIII., took up his abode for a short time in Jersey: the only other event of interest that has occurred of late years, is the visit of Her Majesty the Queen to the island, on the 3rd of September, 1846.

The ISLAND is about twelve miles in length, of an average breadth of six miles, and about sixty miles in circumference, measuring the indentations of the bays. It is greatly elevated on the north side, and shelves considerably towards the south-east. The cliffs on the northern coast are in general about 100 feet in height, though in some places they rise to double that elevation. The whole of this side is indented with small coves and bays, and a precipitous ridge of granite rocks stretches for a considerable distance from east to west; the remainder consists of rocks of sienite, of various elevation, exhibiting broad and perpendicular masses towards the sea, every where intersected by perpendicular veins of granite to the north and south, and, where they have been exposed to the action of the waves, forming numerous caverns of remarkable appearance. The rocks of Mont Mado, in the centre of this northern coast, particularly abound with felspar of a flesh colour, susceptible of a high polish. The east, west, and south sides of the island are formed of shelving shores, with wide sand bays, separated by lofty rocks. About four leagues to the south are the Minquais, a dangerous group of rugged rocks of considerable elevation, stretching more than ten miles from east to west; the passage between them and the island is always hazardous, even at high water, as the flood tide sets in upon them with a direct current. A little further to the south-east is an extended chain of rocks, the largest forming Chausez, or Chozé, isle.

The bay of *St. Ouen*, a large flat tract of sand, occupies the principal part of the western side of the island, and is bounded by an extensive ridge of sienitic rocks, terminating in the *Corbieries*, a cluster which stems the current of the Atlantic tide, and is rendered extremely dangerous from the number of sunken reefs lying near it to the north-west. From this point the bay of *St. Aubin*, by which the south side of the island is deeply indented in the centre, and to the west of which is the smaller bay of *St. Brelade*, is a succession of points of the same sienitic rocks, their sides every where covered

with schistus: the castle of *St. Aubin*, to the west of the bay, and *Elizabeth Castle*, to the east of it, are built on rocks of similar composition. On the eastern side of Jersey is *Mont Orgueil*, where the rocks of granite become continuous, and on one of the most prominent of which the castle of that name is built. From *Mont Orgueil* the coast, with the exception only of a flat-shore in the centre of *St. Catherine's bay*, is an uninterrupted cliff, extending to *Rosel harbour*, at the northern extremity of the island. At this point commences a rock of very singular appearance, which seems to occupy the whole of *Boulay bay*; it is of argillaceous breccia, consisting of large and small masses of schistus, cemented by a basis of the same nature.

The stupendous barriers that form the northern coast contrast finely with the interior, which is richly clothed with wood, and studded with cottages built of stone and thatched, with orchards attached to them. The island is intersected, in every direction, by beautiful valleys watered by numerous streams, which issue from wood-crowned banks, and, after irrigating the meadows and turning many mills, empty themselves into the sea. The coast abounds with a great variety of fish; most of those known in England are found here, but the haddock, the smelt, and the muscle, are rarely seen, nor is the cod found to any great extent. The climate, though tending to humidity, may be considered temperate and mild. Shrubs, which in Devonshire and Cornwall require to be sheltered during the winter months, flourish here in the open air; and carnations, and various other flowers when in a favourable aspect, blossom in the winter. Plants that cannot be raised in Guernsey will thrive here in the greatest luxuriance, owing to the inclination of the shore, which gradually slopes towards the south, while that of Guernsey shelves to the north. The climate and soil are particularly favourable to the growth of apple-trees, which are extensively cultivated, and constitute a source of considerable profit to the farmer; thriving orchards are to be seen in every part, and form a distinguishing feature in the landscape. The *Chau-montel* pear attains a degree of perfection, both in flavour and size, not elsewhere to be found; melons are also produced in perfection, the strawberries are remarkable for the richness of their flavour, and the peach and apricot attain a very large size. Jersey formerly produced more corn than was sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants, but at present it does not yield more than two-thirds of the quantity consumed. The decrease in the tillage of lands may be attributed to the improvement of navigation and foreign commerce, which, by furnishing employment to an additional number of the inhabitants, has increased the price of labour; to the introduction and growth of the stocking manufacture, which withdrew considerable numbers from agricultural pursuits; and to the increased exportation to England of cows of the *Alderney* breed, for which purpose considerable quantities of arable have been converted into pasture land. According to the most accurate calculations, the Jersey wheat is ascertained to be lighter than that produced in England, in the ratio of 52lb. 13oz. to 62lb.; but the produce per acre exceeds that of English wheat, in a ratio of 727 to 496, making the fertility of the former to that of the latter nearly in the ratio of 4 to 3; and the average crop of potatoes is in a ratio of 29 to 20 nearly.

The cows distinguished in England as the Alderney breed are common to all these islands, but at least ten times more are exported from Jersey than from Alderney, the number sent annually to England being about 1700. The breed of sheep has deteriorated, from the partial discontinuance of the manufacture of knit woollen stockings, the only branch which ever prevailed here, and which had attained such perfection that laws were framed to preserve its reputation by imposing penalties on such as, by deteriorating the quality, might injure the sale of the article. But the extent to which it was carried on being found injurious to the agricultural interest by withdrawing the labourers from the cultivation of the soil, a law was passed in 1608, to compel all persons above the age of fifteen to relinquish that employment and assist the farmers during the seasons of vrainking and harvest: the manufacture still exists, but is confined to females, and to the aged and infirm. The island affords various kinds of game; but the liberty of shooting, which was formerly confined to the jurats, the king's officers, and lords of manors, being now denied to no person, has very much contributed to reduce the quantity.

The CIVIL GOVERNMENT is vested in the royal court of Jersey, and in the assembly of the states; the military authority is entrusted to a governor appointed by the crown. The royal court is composed of a bailiff, also appointed by the crown, who acts as the queen's representative, and of twelve jurats, who are elected by the people. The bailiff sums up the opinions in all debates, and pronounces the sentence of the court: the dignity and prerogatives of his office are very great; he is the keeper of the public seal, which, however, he cannot affix to any act without the concurrence of three of the jurats. The jurats are appointed for life, but are removable at the pleasure of the sovereign, or may be dismissed on their own petition. The court is attended by the following officers; namely, *le procureur de roi*, or attorney-general; *le vicomte*, or high sheriff; *l'avocat du roi*, or solicitor-general; *le greffier*, or clerk, who has the custody of the rolls and records; two *dénonciateurs*, or under-sheriffs, who publish the injunctions of the court; six *avocats du bureau*, or pleaders at the bar; and *l'huissier*, or usher, whose duty it is to preserve order. There is also a functionary called *l'enregistreur*, or keeper of the register for hereditary contracts, but he is not essentially a member of the court. The royal court takes cognizance of all pleas arising within the island, treason alone excepted: the courts of Westminster have no authority within the island. After the hearing of a cause before a full court, an appeal may be made to the queen in council, under certain regulations and by consent of the court; but in every case these appeals must be determined according to the laws and customs of the island. Should the court refuse to grant an appeal, a *doléance*, or complaint to the queen, may be preferred: in criminal cases there is no appeal, nor can the governor even suspend the execution of a sentence till the queen's pleasure be known.

The assembly of the states is composed of the bailiff, who is perpetual president; the twelve jurats, representing the inhabitants of the first class; and the clergy and the twelve constables, representing the several parishes. The *procureur* and *avocat du Roi*, and the

vicomte, are also admitted, but have no vote; and the *greffier* of the royal court is, by virtue of his office, clerk of the assembly of the states. The assembly is convened by the bailiff, or his lieutenant, but the governor's assent is necessary to authorize the meeting; if, however, he postpones their assembling for more than fourteen days, he is bound to assign a reason. The principal business brought before the assembly is, the granting of supplies for the public service, and the naturalization of foreigners; the governor possesses a veto on all deliberations. The constables, who are the principal magistrates in every parish, are chosen in the same manner as the jurats: their appointment is triennial, but they may be re-elected, and their office is similar to that of mayors of corporate towns in England; besides being members of the assembly of the states, they preside at all parochial meetings on secular business. Under each of the constables are two *centeniers*, who preside over a hundred families, and in the absence of the constable, the senior *centenier* represents him in the assembly of the states. There are several *vigntainiers*, each of whom has the charge of one of the *vigntaines*, or double tythings, into which every parish is divided, except the parish of St. Ouen, the divisions of which are called *cuillettes*. There are also *officiers du connétable*, officers of the constable, whose duties are similar to those of constables in England; and two *procureurs du bien publique*, whose business it is to conduct parochial lawsuits.

The LAWS may be comprised under two general heads; first, the ancient customs of Normandy, together with municipal and local usages; secondly, ordinances made by different sovereigns, and acts passed by the state and confirmed by the sovereign, together with such orders as have been at various times transmitted from the council board. A code of laws was compiled by the states in 1771, and sanctioned by the king, which superseded the laws previously enacted; and though the assembly of the states, or legislative body, can still make provisional statutes, yet they do not remain in force longer than three years, unless sanctioned and rendered permanent by an order of council; nor can any alteration be made in laws previously established, unless under the sanction of the same authority. As there is but one tribunal, before which a great variety of causes requiring different kinds of process must be brought, the court necessarily assumes four distinct characters, and, according to the functions which it has to discharge, is termed *La Cour d'Heritage*, which takes cognizance only of hereditary causes, such as the partition of estates, differences concerning boundaries, trespasses, &c.: *La Cour de Catel*, of rents and decrees; *La Cour du Billet*, chiefly for arrears of rents and the recovery of small debts; and *La Cour Extraordinaire* or *La Cour de Samedi*, for determining all personal actions. The *procureur du roi* is the prosecutor in all criminal cases, and every accusation is first examined by a petty jury, composed of the parochial constable and twelve of his officers, of whom it is necessary that seven should concur in opinion to find a prisoner guilty: should the prisoner disapprove of the verdict, he may appeal to a grand jury, composed of twenty-four persons chosen from the three neighbouring parishes; five concurrent voices are sufficient to acquit the accused party. Legal processes are conducted, and all public acts recorded, in the French language, which is spoken by the upper

classes; but the general language of the island is what is called the Jersey French, a kind of *patois*, which differs in every parish, and also from the *patois* used in Guernsey.

The MILITARY GOVERNMENT is vested in the governor, who enjoys the whole of the revenue arising from the royal demesnes. The lieutenant-governor, who is always a military officer, discharges all the duties of the governor, has under his immediate command the garrison of regular troops stationed in the island, and grants commissions to the officers of the militia, which is under his superintendence and control. The militia is a very numerous and efficient force: each regiment is composed of a certain number of men, furnished, in proportion to its extent, by a district comprehending a certain number of parishes; and to each is attached a company of artillery. During war the duty is very severe; and in time of peace, discipline is by no means neglected. Exclusively of the regular force under the more immediate command of the lieutenant-governor, there are five regiments of militia, at all times ready to assemble for the defence of the island. Besides its natural barriers, Jersey is strongly defended by forts at all those points where it is most easy of access; of these, the principal are Fort Regent, the castles of Mount Orgueil and St. Aubin, and Elizabeth Castle. The public revenue is principally derived from a new impost on wine and spirits, and from the sums paid for licences by the keepers of taverns and public-houses. The harbours are kept in repair by anchorage dues, and by an impost on wine imported which has been levied for that purpose time immemorially. The great military roads are repaired by the several parishes, but when any important or extensive improvement is to be accomplished, a grant is generally made by the assembly of the states. The various parochial expenses are defrayed by a rate levied on the landholders, of which the proportion for each parish is previously fixed by an assembly, consisting of the principal proprietors of land in the island.

The ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT is vested in a dean, appointed by the crown, who holds an ecclesiastical court, in which he is assisted by the rectors of the several parishes. An appeal from his judgment lies to the Bishop of Winchester, and, in the event of a vacancy in that see, to the Archbishop of Canterbury; in these appeals the parties must attend in person, and the decision is irreversible. The ecclesiastical laws, which are regulated by the canons of James I., authorise the dean to grant special licences for marriage; also the probate of wills, which must be registered in his office and approved by his seal; and letters of administration of the goods of persons dying intestate. The Normans, to expiate their former cruelty, erected, upon their conversion to Christianity, numerous religious edifices in the island, and endowed them with ample revenues; and after the alienation of these isles from the parent state, the inhabitants remained under the spiritual control of its bishop till the reign of Elizabeth, when the islands were annexed to the see of Winchester. Various important changes subsequently took place in the religious government of the island, arising from the ecclesiastical and political conflicts which prevailed in England, until the year 1661; the service of the reformed church was then finally restored, and has ever since remained with-

out interruption. The revenue of the church is considerable: the corn-tithes of the parish of St. Sauveur, which belonged to the crown, were annexed to the deanery by James I. The income of the rectors of the other parishes is derived from the small tithes, with the addition of that portion of the great tithes which, in some of the parishes, was granted by the Norman abbots to their subordinate ministers. The incumbents of some of the benefices receive also the tithe on waste lands recently brought into cultivation, which were formerly claimed by the clergy, under the designation of "Novals," or "Deserts;" a parsonage-house is attached to each living, and is kept in repair at the expense of the parishioners.

The island of Jersey comprises the PARISHES of St. Brelade, containing 2170 inhabitants; St. Clement, 1491; Grouville, 2372; St. Helier, or La Ville, 23,988; St. Jean, 1846; St. Laurent, 2170; St. Marie, 1041; St. Martin, 2698; St. Ouen, 1041; St. Pierre, 2280; St. Sauveur, 2731; and La Trinité, 2491. The parish livings are all rectories in the deanery of Jersey, and in the patronage of the Governor.

The principal or the Town parish is that of ST. HELIER, so called from the ancient abbey; it is situated on the south side of the island, at the eastern extremity of St. Aubin's bay, and comprises about 3500 acres. A considerable portion of ground is occupied by the town, which is pleasantly seated under an extensive range of hills affording shelter from the northern winds, and is rapidly increasing in extent; the streets are spacious and well paved. A public subscription library was erected in 1736, and furnished with a valuable collection of books by the Rev. Philip Falle, the historian of the island; it was considerably augmented by the late Rev. Dr. Dumaresq. There is also a circulating library, with a reading-room, in the Royal square. The theatre royal, built by subscription, in 1827, at an expense of £3000, is a handsome edifice, forming the central compartment of a spacious crescent; in the front is a noble portico of six Doric columns, supporting a pediment, the cornice of which is continued to the extremities of the range. Opposite the post-office, in Minden-place, are some public baths.

From the increase of commerce it became necessary, for the protection of vessels frequenting the port, to enlarge the pier, which was done at an expense of £61,000; it is entirely constructed of a fine kind of sienite, resembling granite in appearance and hardness, obtained from Mont Mado, in the parish of St. John, and faced with blocks weighing nearly two tons each. The town and harbour are defended by Fort Regent and Elizabeth Castle, the former situated on the Mont de la Ville, a solid rock rising to the height of 150 feet above the level of the sea at high water, and commanding the bay of St. Aubin: this extensive and massive fortress was erected by the British government, at a cost exceeding one million sterling; £11,280 were paid for the site, and the interest of that sum is appropriated annually to the improvement of the town. Elizabeth Castle, comprising three wards defended by strong batteries of heavy ordnance, and containing barracks for a considerable number of troops, is situated three-quarters of a mile from the town, on an eminence surrounded by the sea at high water, but at the reflux of the tide connected with the main land.

The making of ropes, for which there are walks here, is carried on to a moderate extent; and some quarries of stone are worked, for building, and for the roads. The market is on Saturday: the market-place occupies three sides of a spacious quadrangle, of which the internal fronts are ornamented with piazzas, and the central buildings comprise two double ranges of shops for butchers, who are not allowed to expose meat for sale in any other place. Adjoining is a smaller market for the sale of fish, the supply of which is not very plentiful; and a cattle-market has been formed on a similar plan. The court-house, a substantial and handsome building, erected in 1647, occupies one side of the Royal square, formerly the old market-place, a spacious area, in the centre of which is a statue of George II. in the Roman costume, elevated on a lofty stone pedestal. The prison, situated at the extremity of the town, is substantially built of sienite stone, and ornamented in front with an arcade, 120 feet in length, which supports the upper range of the building. The living has a net income of £343: the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church, supposed to have been built about the year 1341, is in the decorated English style; the roofs of the edifice are richly groined, but its original character has been almost effaced by alterations and repairs. It contains several monuments, among which is that of Major Pierson, who fell at the head of the troops, in the defence of the island against the French, in 1781. The rector presents to two chapels, dedicated respectively to All Saints and St. Mark. There are also two proprietary chapels, St. James' and St. Paul's; the former in the later English style, and the latter a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a portico of four Doric columns of Jersey granite: in both, divine service is performed in the English language. A church district named St. Luke's was formed in 1846, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, out of the parishes of St. Helier, St. Clement, and St. Sauveur: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop and the Crown, alternately. A church, of which the estimated cost is three thousand pounds, is in course of erection for the district. There are places of worship for Baptists, Bryanites, Independents, and Wesleyans; and two Roman Catholic chapels, one in Hue-street for an English, and one in Castle-street for a French, congregation. A neat and commodious hospital, founded by Mrs. Bartlett, was endowed with the sum of £40 per annum, for a chaplain, by C. Robin, Esq.

The parish of ST. BRELADE, which includes the town of St. Aubin, is in the south-west part of the island, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from St. Helier's, and comprises about 3500 acres, of which 1500 are arable, and the remainder pasture, heath, and downs; the substratum abounds with stone, which is quarried for paving and for building. The town of St. Aubin, situated on the western shore of the bay of that name, opposite to the town of St. Helier, about a mile and a half from the parish church, contains nearly one-half of the population, and, though irregularly built, has many good houses. It was formerly inhabited by some of the most opulent merchants in the island, but on the completion of the more commodious harbour of St. Helier's, they removed to that town. The bay has a pier; and is defended by the tower of St. Aubin, a fortress surrounded by the sea at high water, with a battery of fourteen pieces of heavy ordnance, and garri-

soned with a proportionate number of troops. The living is endowed with a sixth part of the great tithes; net income, £150, with a glebe of 4 acres. The church was consecrated in 1111; and in the churchyard are the remains of a chapel of still greater antiquity, on the walls of which are represented various subjects from sacred history, still discernible. There is a chapel in the town; and the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship.

The parish of ST. CLEMENT, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from St. Helier's, extends to the south-eastern extremity of the island, called St. Clement's Point, and comprises about 1075 acres, whereof 435 are pasture and orchard land, and the remainder arable. The soil is fertile, producing corn and potatoes, and the lands are inclosed with hedges, and with banks planted with timber, which is chiefly oak and elm. The manor-house, called "La Seigneurie de Saumarez," is the property of the Hammond family. There are several clusters of houses on the coast; and near the church is Pontac, a place of public amusement, where balls and concerts are given, and parties of pleasure are entertained. The living has a net income of £120, with a glebe of 6 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in good repair. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

GROUVILLE is situated at the extremity of the island, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from St. Helier's, and is bounded on the east by the bay to which it gives name: the substratum contains stone, which is quarried for building, and for repairing the roads. The living has a net income of £180, with a glebe of 3 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the decorated English style. There are three places of worship for Wesleyans.

The parish of ST. JEAN is on the north side of the island, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.W.) from St. Helier's. Its surface is undulated, and the scenery enriched with wood, of which the prevailing kinds are oak and elm: the soil is generally fertile, producing crops of corn and potatoes in abundance; the substratum abounds with stone of good quality for building, and several quarries are in operation. The manor of La Hogue Boete, which confers on its proprietor the title of Monsieur de St. Jean, is within the parish. There are a windmill and watermill, both employed in grinding corn. The living has a net income of £120, with a glebe of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is in the early English style. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Some trifling remains exist of an ancient chapel, the site of which is now occupied by a dwelling-house.

The parish of ST. LAURENT is nearly in the centre of the island, 3 miles (N.W.) from St. Helier's; the surface is varied, and the lower grounds are watered by a stream which flows into the bay of St. Aubin. The living has a net income of £100, with a glebe. The church is ancient. A church has been erected by subscription, to which a district has been assigned, including also portions of the parishes of St. Helier and St. Pierre; the church is dedicated to St. Matthew, and the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the three Rectors.

The parish of ST. MARIE is in the north-western portion of the island, 6 miles (N.W.) from St. Helier's. The surface is finely varied; the scenery is in some parts of picturesque character, and the valley leading to the Greve de Lecq, one of the finest bays on the coast, abounds with interesting features. The manufacture of

paper is carried on to a small extent; and there are two watermills and a windmill, for grinding corn. The living has a net income of £120, with a glebe of $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The church is a neat structure in the early English style, and contains 370 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

The parish of ST. MARTIN is situated in the north-eastern part of the island, 4 miles (N. E.) from St. Helier's; and comprises 350 acres, of which 116 are arable, 116 pasture, and the remainder woodland and orchards. Its soil is fertile, and the chief produce, corn, potatoes, and apples; the surface is varied, and the scenery enriched with wood, principally oak. There are a wind and a water mill for grinding corn. The living has a net income of £171, with a glebe of 12 acres. The church was built in 1116, and contains 700 sittings. A chapel was erected in 1833, by subscription; the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Rector. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

The parish of ST. OUEN, at the north-west extremity of the island, 6 miles (N. W.) from St. Helier's, is bounded on the west by St. Ouen's bay, and comprises about 4000 acres; the substratum contains stone of inferior quality, which is quarried for the roads, and also used for building. The surface is varied, and the scenery combines some interesting features. On the heights at the north-western extremity of the parish, are the remains of Grosnez Castle, commanding a fine sea-view, and consisting chiefly of the entrance gateway; the arch is tolerably entire, but the other parts are a heap of ruins. The ancient manor-house was for many generations the residence of the de Carteret family, which became extinct in 1716 by the death of Sir Charles de Carteret, to whom a monument was erected in Westminster Abbey. The living has a net income of £150, and a glebe of three acres. The church is in the Norman style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

The parish of ST. PIERRE, situated on the south-western part of the island, 5 miles (N. W.) from St. Helier's, is bounded on the west by the bay of St. Ouen, and comprises a fertile tract of land, of which by far the greater portion is arable, and, with the exception of about 100 acres of wood, the remainder laid out in pasture and orchards. Its surface, though generally level, is intersected with some valleys of great natural beauty, whose sides are planted with oak and elm; and in the northern part of the parish is a lake, about a quarter of a mile in length, to which is a small inlet from the bay. The soil in some parts is light and sandy, but in others a black mould of great fertility; the chief produce is corn and potatoes, and apples, of which a considerable quantity of cider is made. The substratum abounds with stone, which is quarried for the roads. The small village of Beaumont is pleasantly situated about a mile and a half from the church, near the sea-shore. There are four watermills, two of which are also propelled by steam, and one windmill, for grinding corn. The living has a net income of £154, with a glebe of 5 acres. The church is an ancient structure, partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with a lofty tower, and contains 1000 sittings. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The free grammar school of St. Anastase was founded under charter of Henry VII., by the Rev. John Neel, Dean of St. Arthur's chapel, and Vincent Tehy, a merchant at Southampton, both

natives of the island, and endowed by them with a house and land, and 25 quarters of wheat, producing together £50 per annum. The scholars are eligible to three scholarships in Pembroke College, Oxford, founded by Dr. Morley, Bishop of Winchester, for natives of the island; and also to three fellowships in Jesus, Exeter, and Pembroke Colleges, founded by Charles I. for natives of Jersey and Guernsey. At the upper end of St. Peter's valley is a mineral spring, not much used at present. Sir John Dumaresq, Knt., for many years chief magistrate of the island, was born in the parish, where he resided till his death.

The parish of ST. SAUVEUR lies in the south-eastern part of the island, 1 mile (N. E. by N.) from St. Helier's, and comprises about 4000 acres of fertile land. Its higher grounds command fine views of the sea, and of the spacious harbour of St. Helier's; the substratum contains stone, which is quarried for building and for the roads. The living has a net income of £150, with a glebe of 10 acres. The church is a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, in the early English style, with a lofty tower rising from the centre. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The free grammar school of St. Maulier's was founded under charter of Henry VII., by Dean Neel and Vincent Tehy, who endowed it with a house and land, and with 30 quarters of wheat, producing together £100 per annum, for boys of the island. It has, in common with the school of St. Anastase, in the parish of St. Pierre, the right of sending candidates for three scholarships in Pembroke College, Oxford, and three fellowships in the Colleges of Jesus, Exeter, and Pembroke. The Rev. Philip Falle, the historian of the island, and rector of the parish, was a native of St. Sauveur.

The parish of LA TRINITÉ is situated on the north-west of the island, 4 miles (N.) from St. Helier's. The surface rises gradually from south to north, and towards the coast is very elevated and bleak, commanding extensive views of the coast of France: the scenery in other parts is of pleasing character, and enriched with wood; the prevailing timber is oak and elm. There are some quarries of stone, which is raised for building. The living has a net income of £150, with a glebe of 8 acres. The church is partly in the early English style, and contains 600 sittings. There are places of worship for Wesleyans. Some remains exist of a camp, which is attributed to the Romans, and designated Cæsar's. Admiral Carteret, the celebrated circumnavigator, and his son Sir Philip Carteret Sylvester, Bart., were both natives of the parish.

The abbey of St. Helier was founded in the early part of the 10th century, for Canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, and endowed with an ample revenue, a great part of which having been alienated in the reign of Stephen, it subsequently dwindled into a priory, and continued in an impoverished state till its suppression in the reign of Henry V. Among other religious establishments, were the priories of Noirmont, St. Clement, Bonne Nuit, and De Lecq; and several chapels, of a date much earlier than any of the churches; but the only remains of the latter are those of La Chapelle des Pêcheurs at St. Brelade's, and the chapels of St. Margueritte at Grouville, Notre Dame des Pas at Havre des Pas, and La Hogue Bie, a mile to the west of Mont Orgueil. There are remains of Druidical temples at Le

Couperon and Anne Ville, in the parish of St. Martin, the former of which are very extensive and remarkable; and upon Mont de la Ville, where Fort Regent now stands, a temple in great perfection was discovered in 1785, on the removal of an artificial mound of earth, by which it was concealed: it was presented by the assembly of the states to Marshal Conway, then governor, who removed it to his seat in Berkshire, where it was re-constructed, with a due regard to its original form and arrangement. The mineral springs are principally in the parishes of St. Marie and St. Sauveur, and are of considerable medicinal efficacy.

Jersey is the birthplace of many eminent literary characters, among whom may be noticed, Durel, Dean of Windsor; Brevint, Dean of Lincoln; D'Auvergne, ancestor of the late Prince de Bouillon, and author of the *Campaign of William III.*; Morant, the celebrated antiquary; Dr. Durel, Principal of Hertford College, Oxford; Dr. Bulkeley Bandinel, Bodleian librarian in that University; Dr. Dumaresq, the munificent contributor to the public library founded by the Rev. Philip Falle; the Rev. Mr. Le Couteur; Dr. Valpy, author of several useful classical works, and of a revised edition of the classics; the Rev. Dr. Lempriere, compiler of the *Classical Dictionary*; and Phillpot Payn, Seigneur de Saumarez, from whose manuscript chronicles the history of the island was principally compiled. Among the eminent natives distinguished in its naval and military annals may be mentioned, Philip de Carteret, Seigneur de St. Ouen, who flourished in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV.; Sir George de Carteret, governor of the island, who, during the parliamentary war, signalised himself by resolute attachment and loyalty to his sovereign, and whose grandson was raised to the English peerage in 1681; and in modern times, Admirals Hardy, Durel, and Kempenfeldt. Jersey gives the title of Earl to the family of Villiers.

JESMOND, a township, in the parish of St. ANDREW, union of NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Newcastle; containing 1725 inhabitants. This place, the name of which signifies the "Mount of Jesus," had a chapel and hospital dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which, in the reign of Edward VI., were granted to the corporation of Newcastle; it was the resort of pilgrims from all parts of the kingdom, who came to visit the shrine and the holy well of St. Mary. The township is included within the municipal boundaries of the borough of Newcastle, and comprises 704 acres; the soil is a strong clayey loam, producing good crops of wheat and abundance of fruit. The surrounding scenery is diversified, in many parts beautifully picturesque; and, from the handsome seats and villas in the neighbourhood, the place is a favourite resort. The village is on the high road leading to Blyth, and consists of ranges of well-built houses, among which are Jesmond Terrace and Warwick Place. The township contains some large flour-mills, and a factory for spinning shoemakers' and tailors' thread. The tithes have been commuted for £46 payable to the Bishop, a similar amount to the Dean and Chapter, of Carlisle, and £92 to the vicar of Newcastle. The remains of the chapel of St. Mary, after having been for a long time appropriated as a barn, were cleared out by the late James Losh, Esq., and are now carefully preserved; the hos-

pital has been converted into a dwelling-house. At Villa Keal, a stone coffin, formed of six slabs, and containing a skeleton and an urn, was found in 1828.

JETHOU, ISLE OF, one of the Norman Isles, separated from that of Herm by a narrow strait, and, like Herm, composed of a mass of granite, with little or no appearance of cultivation. It is about one mile in circumference, and contains only six inhabitants.

JEVINGTON (St. ANDREW), a parish, in the union of EASTBOURNE, hundred of WILLINGDON, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 3 miles (N. W.) from Eastbourne; containing 329 inhabitants. This parish is situated on and near the Downs, and comprises 1958 acres, of which 962 are common or waste: the surface is gently undulated, and the lower lands are watered by a copious stream; the scenery is enriched with more wood than is usually found in these districts. At the northern extremity of the parish is a chalk-pit, near which is a kiln for making lime. The village is pleasantly seated in a small valley. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Earl of Burlington: the tithes have been commuted for £460, and the glebe comprises 17 acres, with a house. The church is a very ancient structure in the Norman style, with later insertions, and a square massive tower.

JOHN, ST., a parish, in the union of St. GERMANS, S. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from St. Germans; containing 149 inhabitants. The parish extends southward to the English Channel, and comprises 700 acres, of which 140 are common or waste. The village is at the head of the estuary called St. John's lake, opposite to Devonport. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 12. 6., and in the gift of the family of Carew: the tithes have been commuted for £116. Almshouses for six persons were founded in 1680, by Alice Brooking.

JOHN, ST., HAMPSHIRE.—See WINCHESTER.

JOHN'S, ST., a chapelry, and, with CASTLERIGG and WYTHBURN, a township, in the parish of CROSTHWAITE, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND; containing 499 inhabitants. The beautiful valley of St. John's is the scene of the poem of *The Bridal of Triermain* by Scott; it is narrow, and hemmed in by high mountains. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patrons, alternately, the Earl of Lonsdale, and the Landowners. The whole of Castlerigg and a small portion of St. John's are now comprised in the district belonging to the new church of St. John, Keswick.

JOHN'S, ST., CHAPEL.—See WEARDALE.

JOHNBYP, a township, in the parish of GREYSTOCK, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 7½ miles (W. N. W.) from the town of Penrith; containing 88 inhabitants.

JULIOT, ST., a parish, in the union of CAMELFORD, hundred of LESNEWTH, E. division of CORNWALL, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Camelford; containing 267 inhabitants. It comprises 2614 acres, of which 979 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patrons and impropiators, Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., and W. Rawle, Esq. There is a place of worship for Bryanites. Here was a small cell of Benedictine or Cluniac monks from the time of Richard I., subordinate to the priory of Montacute.

JUST, ST., a parish, in the union of PENZANCE, W. division of the hundred of PENWITH and of the county of CORNWALL, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Penzance; containing 7047 inhabitants. This parish, of which the southern portion is about two miles distant from the Land's End, is bounded on the west and north by the Bristol Channel, and comprises 6500 acres, whereof 3750 are waste or common. It possesses a high degree of interest from the richness of its mineral productions, the number and variety of its geological features, and the curious antiquities with which it abounds. From numerous vestiges of the ancient process of mining, it seems evident that tin-mines were worked here at a very remote period; and it has not unreasonably been inferred that this district formed a part of what was termed the district of the Cassiterides, from which the Phœnicians obtained at least part of their supplies of tin. There are not less than ten mines which are or have been worked under the bed of the sea; in two of these, Botallack and Huel Cock, the noise of the waves striking against the rocks in stormy weather is sometimes so terrific as to induce the miners to rush from their stations, under an apprehension that the sea is actually breaking into the mines. The parish comprises several villages, the principal of which, called Churchtown, is of considerable extent, and has a good market on Saturday for the convenience of the neighbourhood. A handsome building was formally opened in the autumn of 1847, for a literary and scientific institution. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 11. 0½., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiator, S. Borlase, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £363, and the vicarial for £484; the glebe consists of 12 acres. A church district named Pendeen was endowed in 1846 by the Ecclesiastical Commission. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists, and a cemetery for the Society of Friends.

At Botallack and Tregascal are some circles of stone, called the Rock Circles, supposed to be of Druidical origin; those at the former place consist of small, and at the latter of large, upright stones. Adjoining Churchtown is an amphitheatre 126 feet in diameter, said to have been erected for the celebration of the games of the ancient Britons; in the time of Dr. Borlase it had six tiers of stone benches, but they are now scarcely visible. On the line which separates the parish from Morva is a cromlech styled Chun, consisting of a table-stone supported on upright stones, perhaps the tomb of some chieftain. In several parts of the parish are rock basins, the largest of which, named the Giant's Chair, is at Busworlas. There are ruins of ancient chapels at Park-an-Chapel (near Cape Cornwall) and on the summit of Carn-Brea Hill.

JUST, ST., in ROSELAND, a parish, in the union of TRURO, W. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL; comprising the town of St. Mawes, and containing 1488 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the west by Falmouth harbour, and on the south-east by an estuary called St. Mawes creek, comprises by measurement 2340 acres, of which 400 are common or waste. It has constant communication with Falmouth across the harbour. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £37, and in the gift of John Hawkins, Esq.: the tithes have been com-

muted for £520, and the glebe comprises about 8 acres. The church occupies a romantic situation on a shelf of ground rising above the water, and backed by a mass of dark rock, mantled with ivy and shaded with foliage. Divine service is performed every Sunday afternoon by the rector, in the chapel of St. Mawes. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and for Bryanites. A school is partly supported by endowment. Here are the remains of an amphitheatre for the ancient Cornish interludes, 126 feet in diameter, with stone benches; and on the summit of Bartini Hill are the remains of a circular fortification. Some vestiges of a chapel exist at Rosecassa; in the gardens there, was an old font, which has been removed.

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KABER, a township, partly in the parish of BROUGH, but chiefly in that of KIRKBY-STEPHEN, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 2 miles (S.) from Brough; containing 214 inhabitants. In 1663, an insurrection of the republican party being contemplated, preparatory meetings were held at Kaber Rigg by the disaffected, several of whom were eventually executed at Appleby. A school was founded and endowed by Thomas Waller and others, in the year 1689; the annual income is £10. 8.

KATERHAM, county SURREY.—See CATERHAM.

KEA (*St. KEA*), a parish, in the union of TRURO, W. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from the town of Truro; containing 4261 inhabitants. The parish is situated to the west of the Mopas roadstead of Falmouth harbour, and is intersected on the south-west by the Redruth railway. Copper and tin mines are worked within its limits, and there is a smelting-house for silver. The living is a vicarage, united to that of Kenwyn: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £495, and the vicarial for £265. 9.; there are 22¾ acres of glebe. The present church, built about the year 1803, stands at a short distance from the road between Truro and Falmouth; the tower of the former edifice is still remaining. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Wesleyans. Mr. John Lanyon in 1724 gave to certain trustees, to found an almshouse, the sum of £1000, with which they purchased an estate now producing about £50 per annum; the number of inmates is nine.

KEADBY, a township, in the parish of ALTHORP, union of THORNE, W. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 12 miles (W. N. W.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 401 inhabitants. An almshouse for seven persons was erected by a bequest of William Dixon.

KEAL, EAST (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, E. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2¾ miles (S. W.) from Spilsby; containing 382 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 1830a. 2r. 39p., is on the road from London to Louth; and facilities of conveyance are afforded by the Forty-foot Drain, which is navigable. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 11. 3.; net income, £495; patron and incumbent, the Rev. John Spence. The tithes were

commuted for land and money payments in 1773; the glebe-house was built by the present incumbent. The church is a neat structure. Some springs in the parish are slightly chalybeate.

KEAL, WEST (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, W. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Spilsby; containing 576 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2266 acres by computation; the surface is diversified with hill and dale. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 1. 8.; net income, £463; patron, Robert Cracroft, Esq. The church is a neat structure, occupying a lofty eminence. The springs here are impregnated with iron.

KEARBY, with NETHERBY, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-OVERBLOW, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Wetherby; containing 226 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1348 acres, belonging to various proprietors, of whom the chief is the Earl of Harewood, who is lord of the manor. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

KEARSLEY, or KERSLEY, a township, in the parish of FARNWORTH, union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Bolton; containing 3436 inhabitants. This place was until lately a township of the parish of Deane, but is now united to Farnworth, *which see*. It contains 990 acres, and is partly situated in a valley through which the Irwell flows; the Manchester and Bolton road, and Manchester and Bolton railway, also cross the township. Kearsley Hall, a plain gabled stone mansion, and the birthplace of the benevolent William Hulme, is a curious ancient building, fitted up originally with beautiful specimens of oak carving. Kersley-Mount House is the residence of William Stott, Esq., a large coal proprietor; it commands fine views. In the township are a paper-mill, three cotton-mills, very extensive chemical works, a stone-quarry, and fifteen coal-pits, all in operation, and in which the population is mainly employed. High-Style school was built by Henry Mather about 1752, and endowed with land now producing £250 a year, for the education of orphans and other poor children of the townships of Bolton, Kearsley, and Tonge with Haulgh; in this school 190 boys and girls are instructed: there is a house and garden for the master. The Swedenborgians have a meeting-house and a school. Kearsley Moss is much resorted to for turbary: oak and alder trees are found deeply imbedded in the peat; the timber is generally as black as ebony, but in a less perfect state of preservation than that which is usually obtained in these enormous beds of decayed vegetation.

KEARSLEY, a township, in the parish of STAMFORDHAM, union of CASTLE ward, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Hexham; containing 11 inhabitants. It is in a retired part of the parish, at its north-western extremity, between Ryall and Ingoe, and comprises 505*a.* 2*r.* 18*p.* of land. The tithes have been commuted for £13. 13.

KECKWICK, a township, in the parish and union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Frodsham; containing 75 inhabitants. The manor anciently belonged to the family of Dutton, of Dutton, from whom

it passed to the Astons, in the reign of Henry VIII. It was purchased by Sir Richard Brook, Bart., in 1843, for £35,000. The township comprises 516 acres, of a sandy and a clayey soil; and is intersected by the Liverpool and Birmingham railway and the Duke of Bridgewater's canal. A tithe rent-charge of £67 is paid to the Dean and Chapter of Oxford.

KEDDINGTON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from Louth; containing 157 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1000 acres, and the canal from Louth to the sea passes through it. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8.; net income, £77; patron, Sir W. E. Welby, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land in 1766; the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is a neat edifice, and is also attended by the inhabitants of the extra-parochial district of Louth Park, which, though ecclesiastically within the parish, is for all civil purposes independent of it. There are some slight remains of a religious house; and a stream of water issuing from the spot is still called Monk's Dyke.

KEDINGTON, or KETTON (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of RISBRIDGE, partly in the hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, but chiefly in that of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Haverhill; containing 710 inhabitants, of whom 628 are in Suffolk. This place was for many generations the residence of the Barnardiston family, whose ancient seat, Kedington Hall, has been taken down. The parish comprises 2342*a.* 1*r.* 12*p.*; the surface is gently undulated, and in some parts hilly: the village is pleasantly situated in a valley through which flows the river Stour. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £498; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Barrington Syer. The church contains several monuments of the Barnardistons. Archbishop Tillotson was for some time rector.

KEDLESTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BELPER, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Derby; containing 102 inhabitants. It comprises 977*a.* 2*r.*, nearly the whole of which are within the limits of Kedleston Park, the splendid seat of Lord Scarsdale. The mansion, a structure of elegant design, contains a suite of superb apartments, embellished with every classical variety of art, a collection of paintings by the first masters, and a series of casts of the ancient school. Its grounds are adorned with plantations of oak and other full-grown trees, and with a fine sheet of water, over which a bridge of three arches forms an approach to the Hall. The scenery in the park is enriched with some picturesque cascades; and over a sulphureous spring, the water of which is efficacious in cutaneous and scorbutic diseases, is a building having a bath and other requisites for the use of the water. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 19. 7.; net income, £155; patron, Lord Scarsdale. The church has a Norman south door, and contains several ancient monuments of the Curzon family.

KEELBY (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, E. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles

(N. E. by N.) from Caistor; containing 719 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the Roman Barton-street, comprises by computation 1700 acres. A pleasure-fair is held on the 10th of July. The living is a discharged vicarage; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Yarborough: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £18, and the glebe consists of 62 acres. The church, an ancient structure, of which the south aisle has been taken down, was substantially repaired a few years since. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The rent of 10 acres of land was given by Alice Louth, to the poor, and for the repair of the church. At the hamlet of Cotham was a Cistercian nunnery, founded in the reign of Stephen by Alan Muncels or Munceaux, and containing at the Dissolution a prioress and twelve nuns, whose revenue was £46.

KEELE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Newcastle; containing 1194 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Newcastle to Betley and Nantwich, and comprises by admeasurement 2500 acres, mostly arable and pasture land, but chiefly the latter. The surface is undulated, and the soil of a stiff nature, generally lying close upon clay, and producing excellent crops of corn; in many places the grounds are well planted. At Silverdale are collieries and ironstone mines, and smelting-furnaces worked by a blast of heated air; which afford employment to upwards of 600 persons. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £171, with 23 acres of glebe, and a house at a nominal rent; patron and impropiator, Ralph Sneyd, Esq. The church, a neat embattled stone edifice with a tower, on an elevated site at the east end of the village, was built in 1790, principally at the expense of Colonel Sneyd; it contains about 350 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is supported by subscription, aided by a bequest of Mrs. Sneyd's of £5 per annum.

KEENLY, a grieveship, in the parish of ALLENDALE, union of HEXHAM, S. division of TINDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND; with 275 inhabitants.

KEEVIL (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of WESTBURY and WHORWELSDOWN, partly in the hundred of MELKSHAM, but chiefly in that of WHORWELSDOWN, Whorwelsdown and N. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (E.) from Trowbridge; containing, with the tything of Bulkington, 773 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2700 acres by computation; the soil is chiefly a stiff clay, the surface generally flat, and the lands are watered by a copious brook which flows into the river Avon. The ancient manor-house is a fine specimen of the Elizabethan style. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 7. 1.; net income, £250; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester; impropiator, the Rev. T. H. Tragett. Here is a school with a small endowment.

KEGWORTH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 11 miles (S. E. by E.) from Derby; containing, with the chapelry of Isley-Walton, 1945 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Soar, comprises by measurement 2160 acres, whereof two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture. Many of the females are engaged in frame-

work knitting, and the figuring of lace, at their own dwellings. There are two ale breweries. Fairs are held on Feb. 18th, Easter-Monday, April 30th, and October 10th; but they have dwindled into mere holiday fairs. The village is on the road from London to Manchester; and a station of the Midland railway is situated about a mile from it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 15. 7½.; net income, £860; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1778; the glebe comprises 60 acres of grass-land. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with an embattled tower surmounted by a spire. At Isley-Walton is a chapel of ease. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. A free school was founded in 1575, by Queen Elizabeth; and a national school for girls and an infants' school are supported by the rector. The sum of £27. 10., the amount of various benefactions, is yearly distributed among the poor.

KEIGHLEY (*St. Andrew*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 44 miles (W. by S.) from York, and 210 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 13,413 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Kyghelay*, was for many generations the property of the Kyghelay family, who either gave their name to, or derived it from, the manor; and of whom Gilbertus Kyghelay, of Utley, was buried here in 1203, according to an inscription on a stone still remaining in the parish church. In the reign of Edward I. Henry de Kyghelay, a member of the family, obtained the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair, with privilege of free warren for the inhabitants. Towards the close of the sixteenth century, the manor was conveyed, by marriage with the heiress of the last lord, to William Cavendish, created Baron Cavendish, of Hardwick, in 1604, and who was ancestor of the dukes of Devonshire and earls of Burlington. In the reign of Charles I., the town was garrisoned for the parliament, and (in 1645) was attacked by a party of royalists from Skipton Castle, who made many of the republicans prisoners; they were rescued, however, by General Lambert, who, advancing to their relief, compelled the royalists to retire.

The town is situated in a beautiful valley, near the rivulets Worth and North Beck, which, uniting their streams, flow into the river Aire, about a mile below the bridge here, which is a neat structure. The houses are built chiefly of stone. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas from works erected under an act of parliament, obtained in 1824, for the improvement of the town; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from copious springs in the vicinity, conveyed by works established under an act in 1816. A mechanics' institution was founded in 1825, and in 1835 an appropriate building was erected for its use, at an expense of £1050, of which £200 were raised by subscription, and the remainder by a proprietary; the building contains a reading-room, a spacious lecture-room, and a library of 1000 volumes. The worsted manufacture is carried on extensively; and there are two establishments for cotton-spinning, one of them erected about 1780, by Sir Richard Arkwright: a great part of the machinery used in the factories is made in the town; there are two paper-mills, and several large

corn-mills. The worsted-stuffs are chiefly sent to the Bradford market. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes within a mile, and, in connexion with other lines, opens a direct communication through Yorkshire and Lancashire with the eastern and western sea-ports. The Leeds and Bradford Extension railway, which connects the West riding with the town of Colne, in Lancashire, was opened as far as Keighley, in March, 1847. The market, which is abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds, is on Wednesday, and there is a market for cattle every alternate Tuesday; fairs for cattle and merchandise are held on the 8th and 9th of May, and the 7th, 8th, and 9th of November. A very commodious market-place was erected in 1833, on land owned by the lord of the manor, by a proprietary of £25 shareholders. Petty-sessions are held on the last Wednesday in every month, in the court-house, a neat building erected at an expense of £700, in 1831. The powers of the county debt-court of Keighley, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Keighley. The town is a polling-place for the West riding of the county.

The parish comprises about 10,160 acres, of which 2000 are peat moor; the soil in the valleys is rich, and in profitable cultivation. The surface is diversified with hills, and the low grounds are watered by numerous rapid streams, descending from the moors, and winding their course into the river Aire; the rugged summits of the hills, the acclivities of which are covered with blue heath, contrast finely with the luxuriant verdure of the vales, and the view of the town, as seen from the several heights, is strikingly romantic. The substratum is partly of the coal formation, alternated with sandstone; and near the town are found large blocks of granite, deeply imbedded in the soil. The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 0. 7½, and in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire: the tithes have been commuted for £220, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church, an ancient structure modernised in 1710, was rebuilt in 1807, and again very recently. A church, dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1841, at Paper-Mill Bridge, about a mile from the town, on the Halifax road, at an expense of £2500, towards which a society granted £400, and the Earl of Burlington gave the site and £100; it is a neat structure in the Norman style, with a tower, after a design by Mr. Rawstorne, of Bradford, and contains 750 sittings. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of Ripon. Two Church districts, named respectively Eastwood and Oakworth, were formed in 1844, and endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church for the latter district, called Christ church, was consecrated in November, 1846, and is in the style prevailing in the 12th century; the sittings are all free. Each of the two livings is in the alternate gift of the Crown and the Bishop. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Swedenborgians, and Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school was founded, and endowed with a house and garden for the master, and with other houses and lands now producing £162 per annum, by John Drake. Adjoining is a preparatory school, the master of which has a salary of £40, arising from a house and land bequeathed by Jonas Tonson, in 1716. Isaac Bowcock, of Tong, in 1669, bequeathed property now yielding £320 yearly, for apprenticing children, and for distribution among the poor. The union of Keighley

contains a population of 36,175, and comprises 6 parishes or places.

KEINTON - MANDEVILLE (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of CATSASH, E. division of SOMERSET, 4¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Somerton; containing 586 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from London to Taunton, comprising 647 acres. Blue lias of excellent quality for paving or building is found here. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 9.; net income, £151; patron, the Rev. Edward Allen. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents in 1804; the glebe comprises 90 acres. The church consists of a nave and chancel, with an arched passage on the north side of the former, which leads to an octagonal tower at the west end; the building was enlarged and repewed in 1841, when 140 sittings were added. There is a place of worship for Bryanites. The Roman Fosse-way passes on the south-east of the parish.

KEISBY, a hamlet, in the parish of LAVINGTON, poor-law union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (N. E.) from Corby; containing 73 inhabitants.

KEISLEY, a township, in the parish of DUFTON, EAST ward and poor-law union, county of WESTMORLAND; containing 25 inhabitants.

KELBROOK, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of THORNTON, union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Colne. This place is situated on the road from Skipton to Colne, and skirted on the south-west by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Its surface is beautifully undulated, and the scenery is mountainous, the high grounds commanding extensive views of Pendle Hill, &c. The population is partly engaged in hand-loom weaving, and in a cotton-mill. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Miss Currer, of Esh-ton Hall, by whom the church was chiefly erected, in 1838, at a cost of nearly £1000; it is a neat edifice, dedicated to St. Mary, containing 260 sittings. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

KELBY, a chapelry, in the parish of HAYDOR, union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 5½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Sleaford; containing 107 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew, comprises portions in the Norman style, with decorated and later English insertions; the font is very ancient.

KELFIELD, LINCOLN.—See BUTTERWICK, WEST.

KELFIELD, a township, in the parish of STILLINGFLEET, union of SELBY, wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, E. riding of YORK, 6¼ miles (N. by W.) from Selby; containing 315 inhabitants. The township comprises 1729 acres, partly the property of Lord Wenlock: the old manor-house is still encompassed by a moat. The village is seated on the banks of the Ouse, about a mile and a half to the south of Stillingfleet; and there is a ferry across the Ouse to Cawood. Rent-charges amounting to £463 have been awarded as commutations for the tithes; £143 are payable to the vicar, and £320 to the Dean and Chapter of York. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and there is a free school, founded by Mrs. Mary Stillingfleet.

KELHAM (*St. Wilfrid*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, N. division of the wapentake of THUR-

GARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 2 miles (N. W. by W.) from Newark; containing 169 inhabitants. Charles I. slept here the evening before he gave himself up to the Scottish army, who encamped on the spot in May, 1646. The parish is on the road from Newark to Ollerton, and comprises by measurement 2013 acres: the village is delightfully situated on the river Trent, over which is a neat bridge. The farm of Grange or Park Lathes, comprising 250 acres, belonged to Rufford Abbey, and, though locally in this parish, is extra-parochial. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Averham, and valued in the king's books at £19. 8. 4.: the tithes have been commuted for £510, and the glebe comprises 45 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, and contains some interesting monuments, among which is one to the last lord Lexington, who resided here, and died in 1723.

KELK, GREAT, a township, in the parish of FOSTON-UPON-WOLDS, union of DRIFFIELD, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Driffeld; containing 187 inhabitants. It comprises about 1020 acres of land: the village is long and straggling, and about two miles to the north of Foston. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £205.

KELK, LITTLE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of DRIFFIELD, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Driffeld; containing 55 inhabitants. It is situated to the north of Great Kelk, and comprises about 784 acres of land.

KELLAMERGH.—See BRYNING.

KELLAWAYS, or CALLOES (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (N. E.) from Chippenham; containing 35 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the west by the river Avon, comprises 130 acres; the soil is a light mould, with a substratum of gravel. The surface is flat, and subject to frequent inundations, which have rendered it necessary to construct a causeway more than 100 yards in length, supported on arches of brick, and extending from one side of the river nearly to the church. A causeway from Chippenham to Wickhill, on the other side of this parish, a distance of nearly 3 miles, was formed from the proceeds of a bequest in the 15th century, by Maud Heath, then producing £8 per annum, but subsequently much increased in value. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Joseph Neeld, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £46, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church, a very neat edifice, was built about the year 1820, chiefly at the expense of the Rev. Henry Brindly, then rector.

KELLET, NETHER, a township, in the parish of BOLTON-LE-SANDS, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Lancaster; containing 279 inhabitants, and comprising 2018*a.* 3*r.* 16*p.* of land. The Lancaster canal and Lancaster and Carlisle railway pass in the vicinity, on the west. One mile from the village is the remarkable natural curiosity called Dunald-Mill Hole, a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which the water of a large brook, after having turned a mill, enters, and disappears; it continues a subterraneous course for two miles, again emerges at Carnforth, and falls into the

river Keer. The cavern extends about 200 yards, and, like other caves in limestone hills, consists of several chambers of various dimensions, with intermediate chasms; the roof is adorned with stalactites and incrustations that reflect the light of tapers in a variety of colours. The entrance to this cavern is fringed with trees, and presents a highly picturesque and striking appearance. Limestone of good quality is abundant in the township. The tithes have been commuted for £340 payable to the Bishop of Chester, and £34 to the vicar.

KELLET, OVER, a chapelry, in the parish of BOLTON-LE-SANDS, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of LANCASTER, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Lancaster, to the right of the road to Kendal; containing 508 inhabitants. This is the *Chellet* of the Domesday survey, and was early a possession of a family named Kellet, whose heiress married Sir Thurstan de Holland. At the erection of the duchy of Lancaster, the manor was held in moieties by Roger de Crofte and Ranulph de Dacres; the Otways, and subsequently the Martons, became proprietors, the latter by purchase in the beginning of the last century. The chapelry comprises about 850 acres, whereof two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow, with some small plantations; the surface is mountainous, and commands extensive views, including Morecombe bay and the Furness and Lake districts. Limestone of excellent quality abounds, and there are also good freestone and gritstone. Fairs for cattle are held on May-day and Michaelmas-day. The Lancaster canal runs through, and the Carnforth station on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway is not more than two miles distant. Swarthdale House, here, is the seat of James Clarke, Esq., son of the late venerable recorder of Liverpool. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of John Walmsley, Esq., of Richmond House, Lancaster; net income, £170, with a house. The chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, stands in a quiet spot above the village: in the chapelyard are two small crosses, partly sunk beneath the soil, which are considered to prove the existence of the chapel anterior to the Reformation. A school was endowed in 1802, with an annuity of £11, by Thomas Wilson, and this endowment having been subsequently augmented, the income is now about £40 per annum.

KELLEYTHORPE.—See EMSWELL.

KELLING (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, W. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Holt; containing 223 inhabitants. It comprises 2216*a.* 21*p.*, of which 1004 acres are arable, 1133 pasture and heath, and 41 plantation; the soil is chiefly a light mould, resting on a bed of gravel, under which is clay. The surface is hilly, and the scenery boldly varied. The village is situated in a picturesque valley or ravine, extending northward to the sea, and traversed by a rivulet and road; the Hall, church, and rectory-house, at the head of the ravine, command a fine view of the ocean. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Salthouse annexed, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of Mrs. Girdlestone, the lady of the manor, who resides at the Hall. The tithes of the parish have been commuted for £295. 16., and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a square embattled tower;

it was reseatd in 1841: the font is handsome, and there are several neat memorials to the Girdlestone family; on the south side is a chapel in ruins. When part of the heath was inclosed, about 70 years ago, 200 acres were awarded for the use of the cottagers, to cut fuel and graze their cattle. There is a mineral spring.

KELLINGTON, CORNWALL.—See CALLINGTON.

KELLINGTON (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK; comprising the townships of Beaghall, Egbrough, Kellington, and Whitley; and containing 1493 inhabitants, of whom 324 are in the township of Kellington, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Ferry-Bridge. This place appears to have had a church at a very early period, which, in the reign of John, was granted by the De Lacys to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The parish comprises about 7000 acres; the lands are well cultivated, and the district is noted for its superior breed of sheep, and of short-horned cattle. The village is pleasantly situated on rising ground, and facility of conveyance is afforded by a canal, which passes through the parish to Goole; there are also turnpike-roads to Pontefract, Selby, Snaith, and Doncaster. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 11½.; net income, £370 per annum; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The great tithes of Kellington township have been commuted for £390, and the small for £122; the impropriate glebe consists of 111 acres, and the vicarial of 12 acres. The church is in the Norman and early English styles, with some portions in the decorated style, and a low square tower. The nave is longitudinally divided into two aisles of unequal breadth, by a range of columns and pointed arches that support a timber-framed roof finely arched, and enriched in the intersections with grotesque ornaments; a similar arrangement prevails in the chancel, which is separated from the nave by a large circular arch. Above the gable at the end of the chancel, is a small turret for one bell. In the churchyard is an ancient stone with a cross rudely sculptured, probably the lid of a coffin. There are three places of worship for Wesleyans.

KELLOE (*St. HELEN*), a parish, partly in the union of DURHAM, and partly in that of EASINGTON, S. division of EASINGTON ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Durham; comprising the townships of Cassop, Coxhoe, Kelloe, Quarlington, Thornley, and Wingate; and containing 11,223 inhabitants, of whom 156 are in Kelloe township. The manor of Kelloe, which is situated near the road from Stockton to Durham, and comprises about 1500 acres, appears to have given name to the family of Kelloe or Kellaw, of whom Richard de Kellaw, a native of the parish, was Bishop of Durham in 1311. It passed from the Kellaw family to that of Forcer, who eventually sold it to John Tempest, Esq., by whom it was devised to his nephew, Sir Henry Vane Tempest, Bart.; the manor is now in the possession of the baronet's only daughter, and heiress, Lady Frances Vane, Marchioness of Londonderry. The parish is about 7 miles in length, nearly of equal breadth, and includes an area of 24,000 acres. The soil, generally thin and sterile, rests on a stratum of magnesian limestone, which, in the lands of Raceby, near the southern boundary of the parish, is in a state of

purity, entirely free from those qualities which, in many parts, render it unfit for agricultural use; very extensive quarries are in operation. Coal of excellent quality is found in every part, and since the successful establishment of the Thornley colliery, not less than twelve mines have been opened in the various townships, all of which are in active operation; about 500,000 tons of coal being annually raised, and conveyed by railway to Hartlepool and Stockton, whence they are shipped for the London market. The village of Kelloe, about half a mile to the east of the church, contains a few neatly-built houses, and is well inhabited; the small hamlet of Church-Kelloe contains only the church, the vicarage-house, and one or two other houses. Since the opening of the coal-mines, the population has increased from 663 to more than 11,000 persons; and in the several townships, numerous villages, inhabited by the miners, have arisen, in the immediate vicinities of the works.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham; the impropriation belongs to Sherburn Hospital, to the master and brethren of which the church was given by Bishop Pudsey, in the 12th century. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for about £120, and the glebe comprises 220 acres: several parcels of land intermixed with it, are claimed by the hospital. The church, situated in a valley, is an ancient structure chiefly in the early English style of architecture, with a square tower; portions of the edifice are in the decorated English style: on the north side is a projection called the Thornley porch, or Pity porch. The vicarage-house, to the north of the churchyard, is a handsome substantial residence. Churches, to which districts are assigned, have been erected at Thornley and Wingate-Grange. There are places of worship for Wesleyans.

KELLY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of LIFTON, Lifton and S. divisions of DEVON, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Launceston; containing 258 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 9., and in the gift of Arthur Kelly, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises 73 acres.

KELMARSII (*St. DENIS*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 11 miles (N.) from Northampton; containing 163 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Northampton to Harborough, and comprises by measurement 2857 acres, of which 2480 are pasture, and the remainder arable and woodland; the surface is partly undulated, with gentle slopes shelving to a narrow line of flat country. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 1. 5½., and in the gift of Lord Bateman: the tithes have been commuted for £671. 10., and the glebe comprises 36 acres.

KELMSCOTT, a chapelry, in the parish of BROADWELL, union of FARRINGDON, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD, 2 miles (E.) from Lechlade; containing 179 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1020 acres, of which 867 are arable, and 153 meadow and pasture; the soil is rich. The chapel is a very ancient structure, dedicated to St. George.

KELSALE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BLYTHING, hundred of HONNE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 1 mile (N.) from Saxmundham; containing 1126 inha-

bitants, and comprising 3000 acres. The living is a rectory, with that of Carlton consolidated in 1679, valued in the king's books at £20. 0. 5.; patron, H. B. Bence, Esq. The tithes of Kelsale have been commuted for £700, and the glebe consists of 59 acres.

KELSALL, a township, in the parish of TARVIN, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Tarporley; containing 686 inhabitants, and comprising 1189 acres of land, of a sandy soil. This was formerly a military post of great importance, commanding the principal approach to Chester. Here is a quarry of excellent freestone; also a chalybeate spring. The tithes have been commuted for £99. 10. payable to the vicar, and £150. 10. to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. A church, dedicated to St. Philip, was completed in 1847. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and there is a national school.

KELSEY, NORTH, a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (W.) from Caistor; containing 767 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £220; patron, the Prebendary of North Kelsey in the Cathedral of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an act in 1813, amended by a subsequent act of the 53rd of George III. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

KELSEY, SOUTH, in the union of CAISTOR, N. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Caistor; consisting of the united parishes of *St. Mary* and *St. Nicholas*, and containing 622 inhabitants. This district, which is situated on the river Ancholme, comprises by computation 5000 acres; the soil is generally a dark clay, with some portions of a light black mould near the river. The surface is level, and was subject to frequent inundations prior to the improvement of the Ancholme by widening and deepening its channel, under an act of parliament; the draining of the lands has also been promoted by the construction of a canal, which passes for nearly four miles through the parish, and communicates with the river. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 15., in the alternate patronage of the Crown, and G. Skipwith, Esq., with a net income of £687: the glebe comprises 100 acres. The church of St. Nicholas is a modern edifice, attached to the ancient tower; that of St. Mary has gone to ruin. Here was a priory, a cell to the abbey of Seize, in Normandy; but there are no remains.

KELSHALL (*St. FAITH*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of ODSEY, county of HERTFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Royston; containing 276 inhabitants. It comprises 2200 acres, principally arable land, with a few acres of pasture to each farm. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21; net income, £548; patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church is an ancient and elegant structure.

KELSTERN (*St. FAITH*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the wapentake of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Louth; containing, with the hamlet of Lambcroft, 211 inhabitants. The living is a discharged

vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 10.; net income, £150; patron and impropiator, John E. Denison, Esq. In the chancel of the church is a monument erected by Sir Francis South, Knt., to the memory of his wife Elizabeth, who died in 1604; it is curiously ornamented with emblematical figures and inscriptions. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

KELSTON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of KEYNSHAM, hundred of BATH-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Bath; containing 255 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south and west by the river Avon, and comprises about 1045 acres: the soil is chiefly clay; the surface is diversified with hills. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Neeld family: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. Sir John Harrington, a distinguished writer in the reign of Elizabeth, whose family seat was in the parish, was interred in the church, in 1612.

KELTON, a township, in the parish of LAMPLUGH, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 8 miles (E.) from Whitehaven; containing 192 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land in 1819.

KELVEDON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WITHAM, N. division of ESSEX, $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Chelmsford; containing 1483 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 3100 acres, of which 2500 are arable, 300 pasture, and 150 woodland; the surface is alternated with hills and vales, and the soil is a good sandy loam, with some portions of richer loam in the lower grounds. Felix Hall, the seat of Lord Western, a handsome modern mansion with an elegant portico, is situated on an eminence surrounded by a park. The village, which is skirted on the east and south by the river Pant, or Blackwater, consists chiefly of one street, nearly a mile in length, and contains some well-built houses. A station here of the Eastern Counties railway is 9 miles from the Colchester station. A fair is held on Easter-Monday. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 2.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of London: the great tithes have been commuted for £615, and the vicarial for £376; the glebe comprises 54 acres, with a house. The church is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, and a chancel, with a tower of brick. The Independents have a place of worship.

KELVEDON-HATCH (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Ongar; containing 430 inhabitants. It comprises by estimation 1649a. 2r. 32p., of which 709a. 20p. are arable, 641 meadow, 193a. 3p. woodland, and the remainder common and waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of W. H. Ashpitel, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £430, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church is an ancient edifice of brick, consisting of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, and contains numerous monuments.

KEMBERTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of SHIFFNALL, Shiffnall division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, S. division of SALOP, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Shiffnall; containing 256 inhabitants. The parish

occupies an elevated situation, commanding an extensive prospect over the surrounding country, and comprises by measurement 1387 acres, well adapted for corn. The surface is undulated; and the lower grounds are watered by numerous springs, and by a copious stream abounding with trout, which flows into the Severn near Bridgnorth. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Sutton-Maddock annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 5½., and in the gift of W. H. Slaney, Esq.: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for £320, and the glebe comprises 38¾ acres. The church is a small but very neat edifice of brick, erected about the end of the last century.

KEMBLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (S. W.) from Cirencester; containing, with the tything of Ewen and part of Wick, 597 inhabitants. The Cheltenham and Great Western Union railway passes by this place, where it is joined by a branch from Cirencester. One of the sources of the Thames is in the parish, and water is raised from it by a steam-engine for the supply of the Thames and Severn canal. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 4. 7.; net income, £249; patron and impropiator, R. Gordon, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1772. The church contains monuments to the families of Cox and Timbrell; in July, 1834, the steeple was struck by lightning, which forced the top of it into an adjoining field, and tore out a great part of two of its sides.

KEMERTON, a parish, in the union, and Lower division of the hundred, of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Tewkesbury; containing 561 inhabitants. The parish contains an excellent quarry of freestone; and several petrifying springs. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 1¾.; net income, £503; patrons, the Corporation of Gloucester: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1772. The church was rebuilt in the year 1847. There are places of worship for Wesleyans.

KEMEYS-COMMANDER (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of PONT-Y-POOL, division and hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Usk; containing 81 inhabitants. It is intersected by the river Usk, and comprises 500a. 3r. 39p. The living is a perpetual curacy; patrons and impropiators, the family of Gore: the tithes have been commuted for £84, and there are about 30 acres of glebe. The church is a small plain edifice.

KEMEYS-INFERIOR (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, division of CHRISTCHURCH, hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Caerleon; containing 132 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Usk, and comprises by computation 1700 acres, of which 700 are woodland; a high wooded ridge intersects the parish from west to east. The soil is partly clay and partly sand, the latter prevailing in the hills; and on the banks of the Usk are some tracts of rich grazing-land. The scenery is picturesque, and the views from the higher grounds interesting and extensive. There are some quarries of stone, which is used for paving, and also for roofing. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at

£16. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Rev. W. C. Risley; net income, £130.

KEMPLEY, a parish, in the union of NEWENT, hundred of BOTLOE, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Newent; containing 324 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1423 acres: the soil is rich and deep; the surface is generally level, but the scenery is pleasing, and enriched with wood. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 5½.; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, as masters of Ledbury Hospital. The tithes have been commuted for £240. The church is in the Norman style.

KEMPSEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of UPTON-UPON-SEVERN, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4¼ miles (S.) from Worcester; containing 1367 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name, originally *Camp's Eye*, from an ancient military intrenchment, occupying an area of about fifteen acres, and skirted from north to south by the river Severn, which forms the western boundary of the parish. Several fragments of sepulchral urns, cups, and pans of various shapes and sizes, evidently belonging to the time of the Romans and the Romanized or later Britons, were dug out of a gravel bed in the year 1835, and four following years. A monastery was founded in 799, which, after it had flourished for nearly a century, was united to the see of Worcester, whose bishops had a palace here. In this palace Henry II. held his court; and in 1265, Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, with his prisoner Henry III., took up his residence in it, a short time previously to the battle of Evesham, in which he was defeated and slain. The parish comprises 3105 acres, of which 292 are common or waste; the soil, which is fertile, varies from a marly kind of clay to a rich loamy earth, and the meadows along the bank of the Severn are luxuriant. The surface is generally level, with gentle undulations, and the neighbourhood, which is well wooded, abounds with interesting objects. The village is situated near the eastern bank of the river, on the road to Gloucester, and consists principally of respectable houses, with some handsome mansions and villas. Of the episcopal palace nothing remains but the site, on which the bishop's steward annually observes the ceremony of opening a court leet and baron. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 9.; patrons and impropiators, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The great tithes have been commuted for £553, and the vicarial for £230; the appropriate glebe comprises 187 acres. The church is a spacious cruciform structure of stone, erected on part of the site of the ancient encampment, and retaining, amidst numerous alterations and repairs, some vestiges of its original character. Here is an old school-house in which ten boys are taught from an endowment in 1652 by Christopher Meredith, one of the individuals to whom the parliament, in the time of Cromwell, delegated the profits of the see of Worcester.

KEMPSFORD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of BRIGHTWELLS-BARROW, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (S.) from Fairford; containing, with the hamlets of Dunfield, Horcutt and Whelford, 998 inhabitants. The parish com-

prises by measurement 4000 acres; the soil of more than half the land is gravel, and of the remainder a strong clay. The surface is generally level, though gently undulated in some parts; and the lower grounds are watered by the rivers Colne and Thames, which latter forms a boundary between the counties of Gloucester and Wilts. The Thames and Severn canal passes through the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19; net income, £604; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1801. The church, which was built by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, about 1350, is in the early English style, with Norman details, and a rich and handsome square tower. A school was built in 1750, upon a site given by Thomas, Viscount Weymouth, who endowed it with £10 per annum.

KEMPSHOT, a tything, in the parish of WINSLADE, union and hundred of BASINGSTOKE, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Basingstoke; containing 69 inhabitants. This place abounds with interesting scenery; and the splendid mansion of Mr. Blunt, beautifully embosomed in thriving plantations, and commanding extensive views, forms a striking feature in the landscape.

KEMPSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the hundred of REDBORNESTOKE, union and county of BEDFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Bedford; containing 1699 inhabitants. This parish, in the Domesday survey *Camestone*, comprises about 5000 acres; the soil in the valley of the Ouse is gravelly, and in other parts clay. Some good limestone is found, suitable for building, as well as farming purposes. Pillow-lace making is extensively carried on, affording employment to most of the women and girls. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; patron, the Rev. Henry Clutterbuck; impropiators, Sir W. Long and others. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1802; the glebe consists of about 200 acres, valued at £300 per annum, and there is a glebe-house in good repair. The church is an ancient structure, in the early Norman and later English styles; a gallery has been built. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Some moated houses exist in the parish, and coins of an early date have been frequently found.

KEMPSTON (*ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Swaffham; containing 52 inhabitants. It comprises 809a. 2r. 37p., chiefly arable, and in good cultivation. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 4.; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Leicester. The great tithes have been commuted for £170, and the vicarial for £106. 5.; the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church, beautifully situated within the demesne of the Lodge, is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower, and contains some monuments to the Fitzroy family; in the chancel is a piscina, and the font is handsomely sculptured.

KEMSING (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SEVEN-OAKS, hundred of CODSHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Seven-Oaks; containing 433 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Darent, and consists of

1867 acres, of which 120 are in wood; the soil is a strong loam, very productive, and hops are chiefly cultivated. To the north is a chain of chalk hills. In the village, at the junction of three roads, is St. Edith's Well, formerly esteemed for its miraculous efficacy. There was anciently a market, and a fair is still held in July. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, with the living of Seal annexed, and valued in the king's books at £19. 3. 4.; the net income is £396, and the patronage belongs to Earl Amherst. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £180, and the incumbent's for £140.

KENARDINGTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TENTERDEN, partly in the liberty of ROMNEY-MARSH, but chiefly in the hundred of BLACKBOURNE, E. and Lower divisions of the lathe of SCRAY, W. division of KENT, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from Ashford; containing 163 inhabitants. The neighbourhood is supposed to have been the scene of some encounters between Alfred and the Danes; and extensive military earthworks, including a high breastwork and a small circular mount, still remain, which are said to have been thrown up by that monarch in 893, when a division of the Danes sailed up the Rother, and entrenched themselves in the adjoining parish of Appledore. The manor of Kenardington formed a portion of the lands assigned by William the Conqueror for the defence of Dover Castle, and came by marriage in the reign of George I. to the Breton family, with whom it has since remained. The parish comprises 2160 acres, about one-third of which is arable, and the rest pasture and wood, the wood covering 300 acres. The village, together with the larger part of the parish, is situated on high ground; but the southern part is low, and within the level of Romney Marsh, which is divided by the church from the upland, or Weald of Kent. The parish is intersected by the Royal Military canal. The living is a rectory and vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 1. 0½., and in the gift of the family of Breton: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 10 acres. The present church is a small structure, built out of the ruins of a former one, which was much larger, and was destroyed by lightning in 1559; at the west end is a brick tower, built about 70 or 80 years ago in the place of the old one, which fell down.

KENCHESTER (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the hundred of GRIMSWORTH, union and county of HEREFORD, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Hereford; containing 99 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the left bank of the river Wye, and intersected by the road from Hereford to Kington; and consists of 509 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 5. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £182. According to Camden, this place was the *Ariconium*, but Dr. Horsley considers it as the *Magna*, of the Romans. The form of the station is an irregular hexagon: the remains principally consist of fragments of a temple at the eastern end, with a niche of Roman brick and mortar, called the Chair; around this are foundations and holes, similar to vaults. At different periods large vaults, tessellated pavements, a fine Mosaic floor, relics of pottery, urns, and large bones, have been discovered. An hypocaust, about seven feet square, with the leaden pipes entire, and those of brick measuring a foot in length and three inches square, was found

in 1670; and at the close of the last century, a stone altar was dug up from the foundation of the northern wall of the station, bearing an inscription implying its dedication to the Emperor Cæsar Marcus Aurelius.

KENCOTT (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of WITNEY, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (S.) from Burford; containing 196 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the road between the towns of Burford and Lechlade, and in the south-western part of the county. It comprises by admeasurement 1070 acres, of which 159 are pasture, 8 wood, and the remainder fertile arable land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 19. 4½.; net income, £246; patrons, the family of Hammersley: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1767. The church is an ancient structure, with a Norman doorway on the south side, above which is a sculptured figure of Sagittarius shooting an arrow into the jaws of a dragon.



Corporation Seal.

and 262 (N. W. by N.) from London, on the great north road. This place, which, from the various relics of antiquity discovered, was evidently a Roman station, is supposed by Dr. Gale to have been the *Brovonacis* of Antoninus; but the correctness of this opinion has been doubted by other antiquaries. The town is the largest in the county, and is very pleasantly situated in a valley, on the western bank of the Kent, over which river are three stone bridges, of three arches each. From one of the bridges a spacious street, named Stramongate, leads up a gentle acclivity to the centre of the town, where it meets another principal street, a mile in length, called Stricklandgate and Highgate, extending from north to south; from this a third main street leads down to the water side. These streets, which contain good houses of hewn limestone, roofed with blue slate, are intersected at right angles by several narrower ones, in which the houses are chiefly of rough stone, plastered, and in the ancient style. The town is lighted with gas, the foot-paths are paved with pebbles, and the streets macadamized; the inhabitants are supplied with good water: for their better supply both of water and gas, an act was passed in 1846. On the west side the view is enriched by a long tier of gardens, terraces, and orchards. On the east bank of the river are the ruins of a castle, the baronial seat of the lords of Kendal, and the birthplace of Catherine Parr, the last queen of Henry VIII.; the remains consist of the outer walls, with two square towers and one round tower. Opposite the castle, and overlooking the town, is Castle-how Hill, an artificial circular mount, 30 feet in height, surrounded at its base by a deep fosse and a high rampart, strengthened by two bastions on the east; the summit, which is flat, is crossed by a ditch, and defended by a breastwork of earth. On

this eminence an obelisk, commemorative of the Revolution of 1688, was erected by the inhabitants in 1788.

A mechanics' institute with a library was established in April, 1824; and there are also two newsrooms, a subscription library, a book club, and a natural history society, with a splendid museum, containing a collection of antiquities and natural curiosities. The assembly-rooms, erected by Mr. Webster, architect, and opened in 1827, have two fronts, one in Lowther-street, the other in Highgate, the latter is ornamented with a receding balcony, fronted with columns and pilasters of the Ionic order, supporting a pediment, and surmounted by a handsome cupola. The interior contains several public rooms, and on the principal floor is an elegant ball-room. The building was erected by shares of £100 each, and the total expenditure amounted to £6000.

The manufacture of woollen-cloth was introduced in the reign of Edward III., by emigrants from the Low Countries; and it appears to have flourished, as, in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV., several provisions were made by parliament for the regulation of the "Kendal cloths." Previously to the establishment of the manufactories here, all the wool of the country was exported to the Netherlands, and there manufactured, affording such a source of gain as to induce the Duke of Burgundy to institute the order of the "Golden Fleece." The green druggets made at this and other places were the common clothing of the poor in London and elsewhere for several centuries, so that "Kendal Green" became proverbial. The chief articles of manufacture at present are, coarse woollen-cloth, linsey, knit worsted stockings, and Guernsey jackets for the navy. There are also considerable manufactories for common, Brussels, and Kidderminster carpets; an extensive establishment for the manufacture of Valentia, and fancy articles of very superior quality for waistcoats; large tanneries; a manufactory for fish-hooks and wool-cards; and mills for scouring, fulling, and friezing cloth, and for rasping dye-wood, together with corn and paper mills. Combs of all descriptions are made; and several persons are employed in working and polishing marble, which is remarkable for the beauty and variety of its colours, and is in part obtained from the adjacent mountainous district, some also being imported from Italy. The neighbourhood abounds with limestone, of which the houses in general are built, and which was first polished here in 1788; the stone presents a hard surface, variegated with petrified shells, and has a very beautiful appearance. At some mills below the town, gunpowder is manufactured. A canal, opened in 1819, extends from the river Kent to Lancaster, and thence to West Houghton, Wigan, &c., from which Kendal is supplied with coal. The Windermere branch of the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 10¼ miles long, commences at Oxenholme station, about two miles from Kendal, and passes near the lowest part of the town; it was opened in the spring of 1847. The views on every side from Oxenholme are magnificent: Kendal Castle is on the left, Benson Knot to the right, Whinfell and Potter Fell to the north, and, north-westward, the mountains of the Lake district, Furness Fells, Hill Bell, and the Kentmere High-Street, the highest road in England, and one of the highest ever constructed by the legions of old Rome. The market, established by charter of Richard I., and confirmed by subsequent sovereigns, is held on Saturday, and is principally for

corn, which is pitched in large quantities. Fairs are held at a place called Beast banks, on the 22nd of March, the 29th of April, and the 8th of November, and the following day, for horses, cattle, and sheep; and a statute-fair for hiring servants is held on the Saturday in Whitsun-week. The market-place, now used almost exclusively for corn, is near the centre of the town; very convenient shambles were opened in 1804, on its southern side: the fish-market is at the head of Finkle-street, and vegetables are sold in Stramongate.

This town received its first CHARTER in the 18th of Elizabeth, and the borough was again incorporated in the 12th of Charles I. and 36th of Charles II.; under the last charter the corporation consisted of a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 20 capital burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, two chamberlains, and other officers. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the government is now vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors; the borough is divided into three wards, the municipal and parliamentary boundaries being the same, and the number of magistrates is four. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the town was made a representative borough, comprising 3678 acres: it returns one member to parliament, the right of election being vested in the £10 householders; and the mayor is returning officer. The adjourned sessions from Appleby, for the Kendal and Lonsdale wards, are held here three times a year, there being at present one general sessions at Appleby. The powers of the county debt-court of Kendal, established in 1847, extend over the greater part of the registration-district of Kendal. Petty-sessions are held twice a week. The town-hall is a handsome and spacious building, originally erected in 1591, and rebuilt on the same site in 1758. Near the poor-house, at the east end of the town, is the house of correction, built in 1786, and which has of late years undergone considerable alterations. Kendal is the head of a barony, which, prior to the Conquest, was included in the principality of Cumberland, and was in the possession of the Scottish crown; it comprises the whole of the Kendal and Lonsdale wards, and several other places within the county, and was given by the Conqueror to Ivo de Talbois, who thus became its first baron.

The parish comprises the chapelries of Burneside, Crook, Helsington, Hugil, Old Hutton with Holmescales, Kentmere, Natland, Long Sleddale, Nether and Over Stavely, Underbarrow with Bradley-Field, and Winster, also the townships of Dilliker, Docker, Grayrigg, New Hutton, Kirkland, Lambrigg, Patton, Scalthwaiterigg with Hay and Hutton-i'-th'-Hay, Selside with Whitwell, Skelsmergh, Strickland-Kettle, Strickland-Roger, and Whinfell; and part of the townships of Fawcett-Forest, Nether Graveship, and Undermilbeck. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £92. 5.; net income, £285; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, which stands in the hamlet of Kirkland, is principally in the later English style, with a low tower: the roof is supported by four rows of pillars, which divide the interior into five aisles; there are many ancient monuments, and some screen-work. A district church, dedicated to St. Thomas, and consecrated in June, 1818, was built under the provisions of the act of parliament of the 1st and 2nd of George IV.; the patronage is vested in five Trustees, and the living is endowed with £1500,

of which £500 were the legacy of a lady. The chapel dedicated to St. George, erected in 1754, in the centre of the town, has been converted into a schoolroom, and a very handsome church, in the later English style, erected in its stead, on the bank of the Kent, immediately opposite the Stramongate bridge, at a cost of about £4000, towards which Her Majesty's Commissioners granted £1000, and the Incorporated Society £400; it contains 1250 sittings, 870 of which are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £123; patron, the Vicar of Kendal. In the rural parts of the parish are fourteen other incumbencies, eleven of which are in the gift of the Vicar. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Glassites, Independents, Inghamites, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, Scottish Seceders, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. Near the parochial church is the site of an ancient house called Abbot-hall, which belonged to the abbey of St. Mary's, York: it was rebuilt by the late George Wilson, Esq.

The *Free Grammar school* was founded and endowed by Adam Pennington, of Boston, in Lincolnshire, in 1525; the site was given in 1588, by Miles Phillipson, and the schoolroom was rebuilt in 1592: the endowment produces about £40 per annum. The school has three exhibitions of £5 each to Queen's College, Oxford; and another of £8 for four years to the same college, paid by the Chamber of Kendal; also 20s. and 40s. per annum for two exhibitions to Queen's College. There is, besides, an exhibition of £5 per annum for four years, to any college in Oxford, the candidate to be of the parishes of Kendal, Millom, or Heversham. Ephraim Chambers, the writer of the *Cyclopædia*; Dr. Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle; and Dr. Shaw, the celebrated traveller, were educated here. A school and hospital were endowed with estates by Thomas Sandes, an inhabitant, in 1670; the former for educating children, and the latter for the residence of eight widows: the annual income is £315. A school of industry, established in 1799, is supported partly from the interest of two bequests. A national school for boys was built by subscription in 1818, and endowed with £2000 in the five per cent. annuities, by Matthew Piper, Esq., of Whitehaven, a member of the Society of Friends, who, dying in 1821, at the advanced age of 93, was interred by his own request in the interior of the building. The poor-law union of Kendal comprises 57 parishes or places, and contains a population of 34,694.

The following persons were natives of the town: Dr. Thomas Shaw, the oriental traveller, son of an alderman of Kendal, born in 1692; Dr. Anthony Askew, a learned physician and classical scholar, born in 1722; John Wilson, a journeyman shoemaker, who distinguished himself as a botanist, and published a *Synopsis of British Plants*; William Hudson, the author of *Flora Anglica*, who was an apothecary in London, where he died in 1797; and John Gough, a member of the Society of Friends, who, though blind, attained considerable eminence by his researches in natural philosophy. Kendal has conferred the title of Earl on John, Duke of Bedford, brother of Henry V.; Prince George of Denmark; Prince Charles, third son of James II.; and other illustrious persons. The present Earl of Pembroke has the title of Baron Ross and Parr, of Kendal.

KENDALSHIRE, a hamlet, in the parish of WESTERLEIGH, union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, hundred of

PUCKLE-CHURCH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 410 inhabitants.

KENDER-CHURCH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, 11 miles (S. W.) from Hereford; containing 102 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Hereford to Abergavenny, and also by a tramway which runs parallel with the road; and comprises by computation 800 acres, of which 427 are meadow and pasture, 345 arable, and 10 woodland. It is bounded on the north by the river Worm. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £2. 5. 2½; net income, £58; patron, the Earl of Oxford: the tithes were sold to the landowners about the commencement of the present century. The church is beautifully situated on an eminence, and commands extensive views of picturesque scenery.

KENELM, ST., a chapelry, in the parish of HALES-OWEN, union of STOURBRIDGE, Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Hales-Owen and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 2½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Hales-Owen; comprising the townships of Hunnington and Romsley, and containing 571 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its chapel to St. Kenelm, fifteenth king of Mercia, who, after a reign of only five months, and while still a child, is by some historians said to have been accidentally killed, and by others to have been murdered by his sister Quendreda; he was buried in Clent wood, from which his remains were afterwards removed, and interred with great solemnity in Winchcomb church, by the side of his father Cynewulph. The living is in the patronage of the Vicar of Hales-Owen. The chapel, consisting only of a nave, is in the early English style, with a very beautiful tower: over the south entrance is some ancient sculpture; and on the outside is the sculptured figure of a child with a crown over its head, representing St. Kenelm.

KENILWORTH (*St. Nicholas*), a market-town and parish, in the union of WARWICK, Kenilworth division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 5 miles (N.) from Warwick, and 101 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 3149 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Kenelworda*, is supposed to have derived its name from Kenelm, or Kenulph, one of its Saxon possessors, who had on the bank of the Avon a strong hold or fortress, which was demolished in the war between Edmund Ironside and Canute. After the Conquest, Henry I. bestowed the manor upon Geoffrey de Clinton, his treasurer and chamberlain, who built the church, and founded a priory for Canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, which he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £643. 14. 9¼. The same Geoffrey, soon after the establishment of his monastery, erected the earlier portion of that stately CASTLE for the remains of which the town is principally distinguished. This castle, which was sold by his grandson to Henry III., was greatly enlarged and strongly fortified by Simon de Montfort, to whom that monarch gave it as a marriage portion with his sister Eleanor. Simon de Montfort, afterwards joining the discontented barons who had taken up arms against the king, made Henry prisoner at the battle of Lewes, but was eventually defeated and slain by Prince Edward at the battle of Evesham. After the defeat of the baron, his younger son Simon shut him-

self up with a party of his adherents in the castle, which sustained a siege for six months against the royal forces, commanded by the king in person; but the garrison being reduced by famine, the castle was surrendered to the king, by whom it was bestowed upon his younger son Edmund, afterwards created Earl of Leicester. Upon this occasion was issued the *Dictum de Kenilworth*, enacting that all who took up arms against the king should pay him the value of their lands for five years. In the 7th of Edward I. the Earl of Leicester held a splendid tournament here, at which 100 knights and as many ladies assisted. Edward II., having been made prisoner by the Earl of Lancaster, was confined in the castle of Kenilworth.

In the reign of Edward III. the castle was considerably enlarged, and in that of Richard II. many additional buildings were erected by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, whose son becoming king, the castle reverted to the crown. Queen Elizabeth gave it to her favourite, Dudley, Earl of Leicester, by whom the magnificent gatehouse was built, and who also erected the Gallery tower and Mortimer's tower, at each extremity of the tilt-yard. This nobleman, after having completed and embellished the castle at a prodigious expense, entertained Queen Elizabeth and her whole court for seventeen days, with the most splendid pageants: the expense of the entertainments, including every variety of luxurious gratification, was not less than £1000 each day. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., Cromwell took possession of the castle, which he gave up to his soldiers, who, after plundering it of every thing valuable, destroyed it. The ruins occupy three sides of a spacious quadrangle forming the inner ward, and consist chiefly of Cæsar's tower, built by Geoffrey de Clinton, a lofty and massive square structure, having walls sixteen feet in thickness, beyond which are the keep, or strong tower, and part of the kitchens: the banquet-hall, 86 feet long, and 44 feet wide, with a range of windows of excellent symmetry, ornamented with rich tracery, and a recess of three very beautiful windows, almost entire; and the Water tower and Lion's tower, which are in good preservation. Opposite to Cæsar's tower, and once connected with it by a range of buildings forming the fourth side of the quadrangle, but of which only the vestiges of the arched entrance are discernible, is Mortimer's tower; extending from which was the tilt-yard, 240 feet in length, and terminated by the Gallery tower. The prevailing character of the architecture is Norman, intermixed with the decorated and later English styles; the walls included an area of more than seven acres, and the venerable ruins, in many parts overspread with ivy, form one of the most interesting memorials of baronial magnificence. Of the monastery, situated to the east of the castle, only some fragments of the walls and part of the gateway entrance are remaining.

The town consists principally of one street, extending for more than a mile along the turnpike-road, and divided into two parts by a small valley, in which are situated the church and the remains of the monastery; on the higher grounds are some handsome well-built houses, and crowning the summit is the castle. A stream tributary to the Avon, and abounding with excellent trout, after passing under an ancient stone bridge, divides into two branches, inclosing the castle and the town. Here is a station of the Leamington branch of

the London and Birmingham railway. A book society is supported, and assemblies are held occasionally at the principal inn. The chief articles of manufacture are horn combs, Prussian blue, Glauber salts, and sal-ammoniac. The market is on Wednesday, and a fair for cattle is held on the last day in April. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates; and two constables and two headboroughs are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The parish comprises 5742 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £280; impropiator, the Earl of Clarendon. The church is a venerable structure, exhibiting portions in the Norman, and the early and decorated English styles, with a square embattled tower, strengthened with angular buttresses, and surmounted by a lofty spire: the western entrance is by a very fine Norman archway, and the north porch has two finely-pointed and richly-moulded doorways, above which is a small window with elegant tracery. The interior contains an ancient circular font supported on a single Norman column; and some interesting monuments. A handsome painted window was placed in the chancel by Dr. Samuel Butler, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; it consists of several armorial bearings emblazoned on elegant shields, among which are those of Alicia, Countess of Dudley. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Presbyterians. The free school was founded in 1724, by Dr. Edwards, who endowed it with 20 acres of land, producing about £70 per annum: there are several other schools supported by charity, with some almshouses; and benefactions have been made for other purposes.

KENLEY, a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, hundred of CONDOVER, S. division of SALOP, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Wenlock; containing 294 inhabitants. It is situated two miles from the road between Wenlock and Shrewsbury, and four from the river Severn; the surface is hilly, the soil naturally wet, and in some parts rocky and bad. The scenery is very picturesque; looking along a deep valley bounded on either side by woodland, the view is terminated by two hills, called the Lawley and Carodock Hills, and in another direction is seen the celebrated Wrekin, the pride of Shropshire. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Duke of Cleveland: the tithes have been commuted for £143, and the glebe comprises 29 acres.

KENLEY-BOTTOM, a hamlet, in the parish of BISHOP'S-LYDEARD, union of TAUNTON, W. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY and of the county of SOMERSET; containing 10 inhabitants.

KENN (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of EXMINSTER, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Exeter; containing 1078 inhabitants. The lord of the manor holds his court at Kenneford, where a portreeve, two constables, and a tythingman, are sworn in at Michaelmas. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £46. 13. 4., and in the gift of J. Henry Ley, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £750, and the glebe comprises 52 acres. The church has a stone font in the early English style, and a good wooden screen.

KENN, a parish, in the union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET, 10 miles (N.) from Axbridge; containing 322 inhabitants.

This place was for many generations the property of the Ken family, of whose manorial residence, now modernised, the moat is still discernible. Thomas Ken, their descendant, was created Bishop of Bath and Wells by Charles II., and was one of the seven prelates sent to the Tower by James II.; on the accession of William and Mary, refusing to transfer his allegiance, he relinquished his preferments, and retired from public life. The parish comprises by computation 1000 acres: the Bristol and Exeter railway passes within three miles of the village. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Yatton: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £90. The church is a small ancient edifice, in the Norman and early English styles, with a low massive tower, and contains some monuments to the Ken family.

KENNERLEIGH (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CREDITON, Crediton and N. divisions of DEVON, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Crediton; containing 118 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the road from Exeter to South-Molton, comprises by measurement 640 acres, whereof 384 are arable, 73 meadow, 70 moor and furze, 16 orchard, and 84 woodland; the soil is clay, and rather poor. The living is a rectory, in the gift of the Governors of the Crediton charity: the tithes have been commuted for £95, and the glebe comprises 44 acres, situated in the adjoining parish of Woolfardisworthy.

KENNETT (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of STAPLOE, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5 miles (N. E.) from the town of Newmarket; containing 228 inhabitants. In June, 1647, this place was the head-quarters of the parliamentary army. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 10., and in the gift of W. Godfrey, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £194, and the glebe comprises 35 acres.

KENNETT, EAST, a parish, in the union of MARLBOROUGH, hundred of SELKLEY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Marlborough; containing 75 inhabitants. It comprises about 900 acres by computation. The soil is light and chalky, and the surface undulated; the lower grounds are watered by the river Kennet, which has its source near the village, a retired spot among the downs. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £57; patron and impropiator, Richard Mathews, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £58. 10.

KENNETT, EAST and WEST, a tything, in the parish of AVEBURY, union of MARLBOROUGH, hundred of SELKLEY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of WILTS, 5 miles (W.) from Marlborough; containing 108 inhabitants. This place, in Domesday book called *Chenete*, was anciently a distinct parish, and was held by the church of St. Mary at Winchester. The village is pleasantly situated on the road to Bath, and is noted for the celebrated Kennett ale, which is brewed only here, not from the water of the river Kennet, as is generally supposed, but from a fine limpid spring on the premises, which is soft to the taste, and slightly impregnated with magnesia. The ale first came into repute in 1789, and many thousand barrels of it are sent annually to different parts of the country. At a short distance to the west of the village is Silbury Hill, the largest barrow in the kingdom; near which the Kennet has its source.

KENNINGHALL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **GUILT-CROSS**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 3 miles (E. by S.) from East Harling; containing 1389 inhabitants. The name is derived from the Saxon words *Cyning*, king, and *Halla*, palace; the place having been the residence of the kings of East Anglia. The demesne was granted by the Conqueror to De Albini and his heirs, to be held by the service of chief butler at the coronation of the kings of England. On the site of the royal palace a manorial residence was erected, which was afterwards destroyed by Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who built a magnificent edifice to the north-east, with two fronts; this was forfeited to the crown by the attainder of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, in the reign of Henry VIII., and given to the Princess Mary, who, as well as her successor, Queen Elizabeth, often resided here. In the seventeenth century it was taken down, and the materials were sold. The only remaining traces are a few bricks in the walls of the houses in the village, bearing the arms of Arundel and Howard. By a charter confirmed in the reign of George II., the inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries out of the manor, and from tolls at fairs throughout the kingdom. A market for cattle and swine is held on Monday, and there are fairs for cattle and sheep on the 18th of July and September 30th. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 17. 1.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely; net income, £250. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the Norman style, with a massive square tower, and some later additions. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. Some land, producing £60 per annum, was allotted to the poor at the inclosure. The house for Guilt-Cross union is in the parish; the union comprises 21 parishes or places, and contains a population of 11,965.

KENNINGTON, a chapelry, partly in the parish of **RADLEY**, and partly in that of **SUNNINGWELL**, union of **ABINGDON**, hundred of **HORMER**, county of **BERKS**, 3 miles (N. E.) from Abingdon; containing 136 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1802. The chapel, dedicated to St. Swithin, fell down some years since, and was rebuilt in 1838.

KENNINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **EAST ASHFORD**, hundred of **CHART** and **LONGBRIDGE**, lathe of **SHEPWAY**, E. division of **KENT**, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Ashford; containing 585 inhabitants. It comprises 1380 acres, of which 24 are in wood. A fair for pedlery is held on the 5th of July. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £205, and the vicarial for £197. 12.; there are $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe appertaining to the vicarage, and 9 belonging to the archbishop: the glebe-house was built in 1837. The church is principally in the early English style.

KENNINGTON, a district, in the parish and union of **LAMBETH**, E. division of the hundred of **BRIXTON**, county of **SURREY**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from London; containing 31,289 inhabitants. The name is said to be of Saxon origin, there having been a royal palace here prior to the Conquest, whence the appellation *Cynington*, from the Saxon *Cyning*, a king. Kennington is distinguished in history as the scene of the banquet, or marriage festival of a Danish nobleman, at which Hardica-

nute, the son of Canute the Great, became the victim of his own intemperance, or, according to some writers, was poisoned; in commemoration of his death, the festival called Hocktide is supposed to have been instituted. The place was the favourite residence of the Black Prince, and the occasional resort of Henry VIII. and some of his predecessors; but the royal mansion was at length superseded by the manor-house, which was inhabited by Charles I. when Prince of Wales; and the site, called Park Place, is now covered by modern buildings. The village has several ranges of handsome houses on the line of road leading from the metropolis towards Clapham and Brixton, and has been greatly increased by others branching from the main road to the east and west. In the latter direction is Kennington Oval, an area about nine acres in extent, cultivated as market-gardens and nursery-grounds, and surrounded with cottages and a few good houses. Kennington Common, an uninclosed tract of ground, belonging to the duchy of Cornwall, and on which, under the control of two stewards appointed by the duchy court, the inhabitants have the privilege of turning horses and cattle to graze during part of the year, was formerly the place of execution for criminals convicted at the Surrey assizes; here, also, several of the adherents of the Pretender underwent the sentence of the law as traitors, in 1746. It is a polling-place for the eastern division of the county. The village is lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the South London Water-works, which are situated within the district. At the Horns tavern is a spacious and elegant assembly-room, supported by subscription, in which assemblies and concerts frequently take place, and public meetings are held. Here are manufactories for oil of vitriol and wadding. Kennington is within the limits of the Metropolitan Police act. The living is a district incumbency; net income, £700; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mark, is a noble edifice with a Grecian-Doric portico, tower, and cupola, erected in 1824, at an expense of £22,720, of which sum the Parliamentary Commissioners gave £7651. There are four episcopal chapels in the district, namely, Carlisle chapel, built about 40 years ago, by the Rev. George Gibson; Vauxhall chapel, Upper Kennington-lane; Verulam chapel, Walcot-place; and St. James's, in Clayton-place. The Independents have two places of worship, and the Baptists and Wesleyans one each. In Kennington-lane is a school under the patronage of the Licensed Victuallers, forming a spacious and handsome structure.

KENNYTHORPE, a township, in the parish of **LANGTON**, union of **MALTON**, wapentake of **BUCKROSE**, E. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Malton; containing 72 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 532 acres, of which 26 are common or waste. The tithes have been commuted for £81. 7., and there is a glebe of 9 acres.

KENSINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the Kensington division of the hundred of **OSSULSTONE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 2 miles (W. by S.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Brompton, 26,834 inhabitants. This place, which, since the reign of William III., has been a royal residence, forms one of the most interesting, populous, and extensive appendages to the metropolis. The salubrity

of the air, the pleasantness of its situation, the beauty of the gardens belonging to the palace, and its proximity to Hyde Park, render it highly desirable as a place of residence. The village extends for a considerable distance on the great western road, and comprises several ranges of handsome and well-built houses, with numerous streets branching off from the main road to the north and south, and a number of tasteful detached residences; among the more recent buildings are St. Mary Abbot's terrace, Warwick-square, and some houses on the Addison road leading to Notting-Hill, on the latter of which are some very elegant villas. The district is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water by the West Middlesex Company, who have a capacious reservoir at Kensington Gravel Pits, elevated more than 120 feet above the level of the Thames. A creek from the Thames has been widened within the last few years, and made navigable to Counter's bridge; the Paddington canal runs through the northern extremity of the parish, near Kensal-Green, and the Great Western railway passes in a slightly curved tunnel, 320 yards in length, through the same part of the parish. In 1836 an act was procured for making a railway from the basin of the Kensington canal, to join the London and Birmingham and Great Western railways near Holsden-Green, and to be called the Birmingham, Bristol, and Thames Junction, but which is now styled the West London railway; it crosses the high road, passing through Kensington Crescent, and is about three miles in length. In 1846 an act was passed authorising the extension of this railway to the Thames, thus increasing the length from three miles to five. Kensington, with the parishes of Hammersmith, Fulham, and others, was formed into a police-court district, by an order in council, in 1841.

The PALACE, which stands within the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, originally built by Heneage Finch, lord high chancellor, and afterwards Earl of Nottingham, was purchased from his son, the second earl, by William III., who made it his principal residence. It was subsequently inhabited by Queen Anne, George I., and George II., whose queen, Caroline, made many additions to it, and very much extended and improved the gardens and pleasure-grounds, which, under certain regulations, are open to the public, and are frequented as the most fashionable and favourite promenade in the environs of the metropolis. The edifice comprises three quadrangles, neatly and substantially built of red brick, and ornamented with columns, quoins, and cornices of stone; and though externally wanting uniformity of design, and destitute of architectural interest, it contains a noble suite of apartments. The gardens are beautifully laid out, the walks are spacious, and the grounds altogether more than three miles in circuit. Detachments of the foot guards and of the lancers are stationed here in barracks. *Holland House*, originally built by Sir Walter Cope, and now the seat of Lord Holland, though enlarged under the superintendence of Inigo Jones, retains much of its Elizabethan character; and *Campden House*, erected by Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden, is a good specimen in the same style of domestic architecture. *Hale House*, now in a dilapidated state, is said to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell; and there are some other remains of ancient buildings in various parts of the parish.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 8. 4.; net income, £1242; patron, the Bishop of London. The church is a large modern brick building; in the window of the chancel are whole-length figures of St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John, and St. Andrew, in stained glass, and on the south side of the altar is a monument of Edward Henry Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland, who died in 1721, and whose statue in white marble is finely sculptured. William Courten, a celebrated virtuoso, who died in 1702; Dr. Jortin, vicar of the parish, and an eminent theological writer; the Rev. Martin Madan, author of *Thelyphthora*; George Colman, sen., a dramatic writer; Dr. Richard Warren, an eminent physician; Samuel Pegge, F.S.A.; and James Elphinstone, a writer on grammar and elocution, were all interred here. A chapel was built at *Brompton* in 1769. The district church in Addison road, dedicated to *St. Barnabas*, was erected in 1829, by subscription among the inhabitants, aided by a grant of £5000 from the Parliamentary Commissioners, and is a handsome edifice of Suffolk brick, in the later English style, with four campanile turrets: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar; net income, £405. The church at *Brompton*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected at the same time and by the same means as that of St. Barnabas. A church, called St. John's, was commenced in November, 1843, on a site given by All Souls' College, Oxford, at *Kensal-Green*; it was consecrated in Aug. 1844, and is in the Norman style, with two towers at the west end, each about 80 feet high: the cost of erection was about £3000. St. John's church, in *Kensington Park*, consecrated in Jan. 1845, occupies an advantageous site, and is a handsome structure in the early English style, in the form of a Latin cross, with a lofty spire rising from the centre; the interior is of singularly bold and simple design, and has accommodation for 1500 persons. St. James' church, *Notting-Hill*, consecrated in July 1845, is a mixture of the Norman and pointed styles, and contains 750 sittings. Of these three churches, the Bishop presents to the two first, and the Vicar to the last church. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents; and a Roman Catholic chapel. The Kensal-Green public cemetery, formed by the General Cemetery Company, and consecrated by the Bishop of London, in 1833, comprises 39 acres of ground on the north of the Paddington canal, inclosed by a stone wall, and laid out in appropriate style; and 15 acres on the south side of the canal, for the interment of dissenters, have been also inclosed. His late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was interred here, May 4th, 1843.

The national school was originally founded as a parochial free school, in 1645, by Roger Pimble, who endowed it with tenements in the parish, the rents of which, augmented by subsequent benefactions, produce an income of more than £250 per annum; the premises, situated in High-street, are handsomely built of brick. Lord and Lady Campden in 1635 bequeathed £200, with which, including a benefaction of £45, supposed to have been given by Oliver Cromwell, and called Cromwell's gift, an estate was purchased producing nearly £200 per annum, one moiety of which was to be given to the poor, and the other appropriated to the apprenticing of children. Six almshouses were built in 1652, by William Methwold, who endowed them with sixteen

acres of land, for the support of aged women; and there are numerous other gifts for the relief of the poor. The union of Kensington consists of five parishes or places, containing a population of 114,952. Here are several chalybeate springs, which were formerly in repute, though now little noticed. Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery, born in 1674; and Charles Pratt, Earl Camden, lord high chancellor; were natives of Kensington. —See BROMPTON.

KENSWICK, formerly a chapelry, but now deemed extra-parochial, locally in the parish of KNIGHTWICK, union of MARTLEY, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Worcester; containing 27 inhabitants, and comprising 434 acres. It is detached from the rest of the parish, and situated on the road from Worcester to Tenbury. The chapel was dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

KENSWORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of LUTON, hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Market-Street; containing 842 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2500 acres, of which the surface is very hilly, and the soil various, but chiefly a strong red clay, alternated with marl. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 4.; net income, £180; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1798; the glebe comprises 110 acres. The church has portions in the early English style, with some of later date. The capitals of the western pillars exhibit the fable of the Wolf and the Crane on one side, and that of the Eagle and the Hare on the other; the doorway within the tower has capitals representing birds and human heads. Both doorways are of Caen stone.

KENT, a maritime county, situated at the south-eastern extremity of the kingdom, and bounded on the north by the river Thames, which separates it from Essex, and by the North Sea; on the east and south-west by the North Sea, the Straits of Dover, and the British Channel; on the south-west by Sussex; and on the west by Surrey. It extends from $50^{\circ} 55'$ to $51^{\circ} 28'$ (N. Lat.) and from $4'$ (W. Lon.) to $1^{\circ} 25'$ (E. Lon.); and contains 1537 square miles, or 983,680 acres. Within the limits of the county are 95,482 houses inhabited, 5039 uninhabited, and 811 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 548,337, of whom 272,532 are males, and 275,805 females.

The territory now forming the county of Kent is first distinctly noticed under the name of *Cantium*, which is probably a Latinization of the ancient British name; by the Saxons it was at first styled *Kant-wara-ryke*, signifying "the Kentish men's country," and the present name is an evident variation of the first word of the Saxon compound. Its situation at that point of the island which lies nearest to the European continent has invested it with a degree of importance in the general history of England nearly corresponding with the prominence of its geographical position, as forming a sort of advanced post or vanguard of the English territory, considered in relation to the continental states, more particularly to France and the Netherlands, the ancient Gaul and Belgium. From this proximity it sustained the first attack made by JULIUS CÆSAR upon the aboriginal inhabitants of the isle. In his first expedition,

the Kentish Britons immediately opposed him, and forced him to an encounter upon landing in the vicinity of Deal: they fought, even amidst the waves, with singular courage; and although Cæsar, observing his troops to be dispirited, ordered up the vessels with his artillery, and poured from their sides stones, arrows, and other missiles, yet the natives sustained these unusual discharges with unshaken intrepidity, and the invaders made no impression. At length, the standard-bearer of the tenth legion rushed forward, exclaiming "Follow me, unless you mean to betray your standard to your enemies;" upon which the Roman legions were incited to that desperate and closer battle which eventually forced back the Britons and secured a landing. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood then sent a message of peace; but four days afterwards, the fleet being dispersed by a tempest, they again attacked the Romans.

In the ensuing summer Cæsar's invasion was more formidable, that able commander being attended by five well-appointed legions and 2000 cavalry, amounting to a force of 30,000 of the best disciplined troops then known. Terrified at the menacing approach of so powerful an army, the inhabitants of the coast retired among the hills, and Cæsar having effected a landing without opposition, and chosen a proper place for encampment, on learning from some prisoners where the British forces were posted, marched about midnight in quest of them, leaving ten cohorts and 300 cavalry, under the command of Q. Atrius, to guard the ships. After a march of about twelve miles, he discovered the Britons, who being repulsed by the Roman cavalry, retired to a place in the woods, which was fortified both by art and nature in an extraordinary manner, but from which they were driven by the soldiers of the seventh legion. When he had divided his army into three bodies, Cæsar sent both his horse and foot in pursuit; soon after which, before their rear had got out of sight, some horsemen arrived from Q. Atrius, to inform him that almost all his ships had been shattered by a storm the previous night, and cast on shore. Upon this, Cæsar, countermanding his orders, returned to the fleet, and found that about forty of the ships were entirely lost, and the rest so much damaged as not to be refitted without much labour. Having therefore chosen some workmen from among his soldiers, and sent for others from the continent, he wrote to Labienus, in Gaul, directing him to cause to be erected as many ships as he could with those legions that were left with him; he himself determining to have his fleet hauled on shore, and inclosed with his camp within the same fortification. This work being completed, Cæsar returned to the scene of conflict, where the Britons had arrived in greater numbers from all parts; on their march the Romans were briskly attacked by the British horse and chariots, which they repulsed with great slaughter, and drove into the woods. A general engagement soon followed, and the Britons were defeated and routed with considerable slaughter; their auxiliaries left them, and they never afterwards engaged the Romans with united forces. Cæsar then led his army towards the territory of Cassivelaunus, the principal leader of the defeated Britons, who in the mean time despatched messengers into Kent, which was then governed by four petty princes, whom Cæsar styles kings, commanding them to muster whatever forces they could, and suddenly attack the camp in which the Ro-

man ships lay : this they accordingly did, but they were repulsed with great slaughter in a sally by the Romans, who made prisoner one of the kings, named Cingetorix. On the submission of Cassivelaunus, which followed this defeat, Cæsar imposed an annual tribute on the vanquished, received the hostages he demanded, and then marched back through Kent to the sea-shore, from which he shortly after took his last departure from Britain.

In the course of the second invasion, the first effectual conquest, of Britain by the Romans, in the reign of Claudius, their first descent appears to have been on the south-western coast. But it is evident from the account given by Dion Cassius, that Plautius, who commanded the expedition, waited for the promised assistance of the emperor on the southern, or Kentish, side of the Thames; and it has been thought by many that the place of his encampment was Keston Down, near Bromley, where are still some large remains of a Roman camp, or intrenchment. In the division of Britain by Constantine, Kent was included in *Britannia Prima*; and after the Saxon pirates had begun to infest the south-eastern coast, this was one of the maritime districts placed under the command of the officer called *Comes Littoris Saxonici*, or Count of the Saxon Shore. Subordinate to him, within the limits of this county, according to the Notitia, were, the commander of the Tungrian soldiers stationed at Dovor; the commander of the detachment of soldiers of Tournay, at Limne; the commander of the first cohort of Vetascians, at Reculver; the commander of the second legion, called Augusta, at Richborough; and the commander of the detachment of the Albuci, at Anderida. The Romans built several watch-towers, forts, and castles on the coast, both to overawe the Britons and preserve a safe intercourse with the continent, and to guard against the assaults of the Saxon pirates. They also made three public or consular ways in Kent, the principal of which led from Dovor to London, forming part of the great military way afterwards by the Saxons called Watling-street. The Isle of Thanet was the landing-place of the Saxons, in whose attempts to obtain possession of Britain numerous battles were fought within the limits of the county, which was ultimately constituted one of the kingdoms of the heptarchy. Ethelbert, King of Kent, embraced Christianity, on the arrival of the Roman missionaries in Thanet, in 596; Kent now became a Christian kingdom, and its metropolis, Canterbury, acquired that ecclesiastical pre-eminence over the other English cities which it retains to the present day. Owing in a great measure to its narrow limits, and its situation in an angle of the island, this was one of the weaker powers of the heptarchy; and after first becoming tributary to the kingdom of Mercia, it was finally annexed to that of Wessex, in 823.

The county until lately comprised the two dioceses of Canterbury and Rochester, in the province of Canterbury, the former comprehending the eastern, and the latter the western part of it: the diocese of Canterbury, which formed an archdeaconry, contained 282 parishes, and that of Rochester 132, making the total number of parishes in the county 414. Under the ecclesiastical arrangements directed by the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., c. 77, the diocese of Canterbury now consists of the county of Kent (except the city and

deanery of Rochester, and certain parishes in the diocese of London), and of the parishes of Croydon and Addington, and the district of Lambeth Palace, in the county of Surrey; while the diocese of Rochester consists of the city and deanery of Rochester, of the county of Essex (except a few parishes in the diocese of London), and the whole county of Hertford. For the purposes of civil government the shire is divided into five great districts, called the lathes of St. Augustine, Aylesford, Scray, Shepway, and Sutton-at-Hone, each of which comprises several hundreds. It includes the cities of Canterbury and Rochester; four of the cinque-ports, viz., Dovor, Hythe, New Romney, and Sandwich; the borough and market towns of Chatham, Greenwich, and Maidstone; and the market-towns of Ashford, Bromley, Cranbrooke, Dartford, Deal, Elham, Faversham, Folkestone, Gravesend, Lydd, Margate, Milton, Ramsgate, Seven-Oaks, Sittingbourne, Smarden, Tenterden, Tonbridge, Westerham, Woolwich, and Wrotham. Of the above, Deal, Dovor, Faversham, Folkestone, Margate, Ramsgate, and Sandwich, are sea-ports; and there are extensive dockyards for the royal navy at Chatham, Woolwich, and Sheerness. The county is divided into the Eastern and Western divisions, each sending two representatives to parliament. Two citizens are returned for each of the cities; two for each of the boroughs, except Chatham, which sends only one; and one member for the cinque-port of Hythe. Kent is included in the Home circuit; the assizes are held at Maidstone, at which place are the county gaol and house of correction. By long usage the county is divided into two great districts, of nearly equal extent, commonly called East Kent and West Kent: the former comprising the lathes of St. Augustine and Shepway, and the Upper division of the lathe of Scray; the latter, the lathes of Sutton-at-Hone and Aylesford, and the Lower division of the lathe of Scray: and it is usual for the justices of the peace for the county to confine the exercise of their authority, except upon extraordinary occasions, to the division in which they respectively reside. The general quarter-sessions are held four times in the year in each of these divisions, twice originally, and twice by adjournment. They are held originally, for East Kent, at Canterbury, on the Tuesday after the Epiphany, and the Tuesday after the Festival of St. Thomas à Becket; and by adjournment for West Kent, at Maidstone, on the Thursday next after each of those days. They are held originally for West Kent, at Maidstone, on the Tuesday after Easter and the Tuesday after Michaelmas; and by adjournment, for East Kent, at Canterbury, on the Friday next after each of those days.

The SURFACE of the county is divided by two nearly parallel chains of hills, called the Upper and the Lower, or the Chalk and the Gravel hills, which extend across the middle of it, from the neighbourhoods of Folkestone and Hythe on the eastern, to the vicinity of Westerham on the western, border. The northern range, and the substratum of the entire north side of the county, are composed chiefly of chalk and flints; and the southern range, of iron and rag stone. Below the last-mentioned hills lies the Weald of Kent, an extensive tract, occupying the whole southern side of the county, from the border of Surrey to the marshy tract at its south-eastern extremity, of which Romney Marsh forms the principal portion; the greater part of the Weald adjoining to

Sussex rises to a considerable elevation, being part of what is well known as the Forest ridge.

East Kent includes two tracts of land, one open and dry, lying between the city of Canterbury and the towns of Dover and Deal; and the other much sheltered by woods and coppices, extending in length from Dover, by Elham and Ashford, to Rochester, and in breadth from the Isle of Sheppy to Lenham, &c. All that portion of East Kent situated in the vicinity of Faversham, Sandwich, and Deal, is very fertile, and for the most part under tillage. *The Isle of Thanet*, at the north-eastern extremity of the county, now only insulated by a small sewer, communicating with the river Stour and the sea, contains, including Stonar, nearly 41 square miles, or about 27,000 acres, of which 3500 are excellent marsh land, and 23,000 arable; it is in a high state of cultivation, having been long celebrated for its fertility, which is much increased by the inexhaustible supply of sea-weed constantly thrown on the shore. *The Isle of Sheppy* lies eastward from the mouth of the Medway, and is separated from the rest of the county by an arm of the sea, called the Swale, which is navigable for ships of 200 tons' burthen. It is about eleven miles long, and eight miles across, in the broadest part, and contains seven parishes; four-fifths of the land consist of marsh (including a large tract of rich fattening land) and upland pasture, a great part of which latter is very poor, and used for breeding sheep. *The Isle of Grain*, a low and marshy tract, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, situated between the estuaries of the Medway and the Thames, is no longer insulated; the channel which communicated with the two rivers, and separated it from the main land, being now filled up.

West Kent comprises the Weald, a large part of the ragstone shelf between the Weald and the chalk range, together with all the tract lying between the towns of Westerham, Deptford, Rochester, and Maidstone, and their vicinities; and comprehends a variety of country, having soils and features of various descriptions. *The Weald of Kent*, anciently an extensive forest, has been gradually stripped of a great part of its sylvan features, and brought into cultivation, though it is yet more thinly peopled than any other part of the county; when viewed from the adjoining hills, it has the appearance of a vast plain of great fertility and beauty. At its south-eastern extremity is the *Isle of Oxney*, formed by the different channels of the Rother (of which, however, the northernmost is now deserted by the waters of that river), and about ten miles in circumference, having an upland ridge running through the middle of it, and low fertile marshes next the river. *Romney Marsh* is an extensive tract of land lying on the southern coast between the uplands and the sea-shore; this general name being usually given to the whole level between Hythe and Rye, comprehending the districts of Walland Marsh, Denge Marsh with South Brooks, and Guilford Marsh. *Romney Marsh*, properly so called, contains about 24,000 acres, is ten miles in length from east to west, and four in its greatest breadth. *Walland Marsh* lies to the west of *Romney Marsh*, extending five miles from north to south, and four from east to west, and consists of about 16,500 acres. *Denge Marsh with South Brooks* lies to the south of *Walland Marsh*, and contains nearly 3000 acres. *Guilford Marsh* adjoins *Walland Marsh* on the west, and contains about 3300 acres.

The SOILS of East Kent are principally chalk, loam, strong cledge, hazel mould, and stiff clay; and the various soils of West Kent are chalk, loam, clay, gravel, sand, and hazel mould. The crops commonly cultivated are wheat, barley, beans, oats, peas, canary-seed, radish-seed, turnips, and colewort. Some flax is grown; also spinach seed, kidney-beans, cresses, and white mustard-seed, principally for the London seedsmen. Woad for dyeing is much cultivated in the western part of the county, on poor and stiff, and in some instances on chalky, soils. The quantity of land in natural meadow in the uplands of East Kent is comparatively small, and the hay consumed in that district is principally brought from the marshes. The Weald abounds with natural grass-land, producing a vast quantity of hay of excellent quality. The grass-land of the marshes is of very considerable extent, and is appropriated to the fattening of cattle and sheep, or to the breeding of sheep; of the latter, Kent has long been famous for a peculiar fine breed, called *Romney Marsh sheep*. In the *Isle of Sheppy* the horses are for the most part a sort that has been in that district from time immemorial; elsewhere they have been crossed with other breeds.

The chief hop plantations are situated in the vicinity of Canterbury and Maidstone; those near the former, called the *City Grounds*, surround it to the distance of two or three miles, and comprise between 2000 and 3000 acres. The best portion of the plantations of East Kent are upon a deep rich loamy soil, with a thick subsoil of loamy brick-earth. The plantations near Maidstone extend through the several parishes on the ragstone shelf of land which lie below the hills bordering on the Weald; the quality of the hops grown here is somewhat inferior to that of the hops of Canterbury and East Kent. In the central part of the county, the plantations are so extensive as to require thrice the amount of the labouring population of the district to gather the crops; so that numbers of people are employed from other places. In the neighbourhood of Gravesend and Deptford a large quantity of vegetables is raised for the supply of the metropolis. Great quantities of fruit, chiefly apples, cherries, and filberts, are grown in the vicinity of Maidstone, the young trees being frequently planted among the hops; and it is doubtful whether a soil more adapted to the growth of corn, fruit, and hops, conjointly, exists in the kingdom.

The *Waste lands* consist of about 20,000 acres, dispersed in various parts of the county, in commons, heaths, &c.: the soil of some is a cold sterile loam, that of others a wet stiff clay, but of most the soil is composed of gravel and sand. The principal *Woodlands* of East Kent are scattered between the great road from Rochester to Dover and the range of chalk hills running from Folkestone, by Charing, to Debtling; their chief produce is hop-poles for the adjacent plantations, and they also furnish piles for securing the sea-walls of the marshes, and props to be used in the Newcastle coal-mines. West Kent abounds with woods and coppices, of which there are about 13,000 acres; some in the Weald are still in their original forest state, and the finest oak is grown there. The manufacture of silk has been carried on to a great extent at Canterbury, but is now giving way to that of cotton. At Dover and Maidstone are extensive mills for the manufacture of all kinds of paper, the white paper made at the latter place

having long been in high repute. There are salt-works at Stonar near Sandwich, and in the Isle of Grain; at Whitstable and Deptford are large copperas-works. Gunpowder is made at Dartford, Tonbridge, and Faversham: at Crayford are extensive works for printing calico and bleaching linen; and at Woolwich, Chatham, and Sheerness, the building of vessels for the royal navy is extensively carried on.

The two great RIVERS are the Thames and the Medway. The *Thames* forms the northern boundary of the county, for upwards of forty miles, and in the whole of its course is navigable for merchant vessels of the largest burthen. The *Medway*, which falls into the North Sea at the mouth of the Thames, between the Isle of Grain and Sheerness, was made navigable for barges as high as Tonbridge, under the provisions of an act passed in 1740; up to Chatham it is navigable for vessels of the largest burthen. The principal fishery of the Medway is that of oysters, which is also carried on in the numerous creeks formed immediately above its influx into the sea: Rochester smelts are celebrated. There are six smaller rivers; viz., the Greater Stour, the Lesser Stour, the Rother, the Darent, the Cray, and the Ravensbourne. The *Darent* becomes navigable at Dartford, where it assumes the name of Dartford Creek; and falls into the Thames between two and three miles further down, at Long Reach. The *Ravensbourne* falls into the Thames at Deptford, where it receives the name of Deptford Creek; and is navigable for small craft for the distance of about one mile from its mouth. The *Royal Military canal*, constructed as a defensive work during the continental war, at the time of the threatened invasion from France, commences near Hythe, and quits this county for Sussex, near Fairfield. In 1825, an act was obtained for forming a *Railroad from Whitstable to Canterbury*, which passes under a tunnel, 822 yards long, a little to the north of that city; the line is six miles and a quarter in length. The *South-Eastern railway* branches from the Brighton railway at Reigate, in Surrey, and enters this county near Eden-bridge, whence the line is continued to Tonbridge, and to Ashford, where it curves towards the south-east, passing by Hythe and Folkestone to its terminus at Dover. It has a short branch to Tonbridge-Wells; a branch to Maidstone; and a much longer branch to Canterbury, Ramsgate, and Margate. The county also contains a railway from Gravesend to Rochester, and a small part of the London and Greenwich line.

Few remains of the Britons have been discovered within the limits of the county: some brass celts and other weapons have been dug up in places which were probably the scenes of conflict between them and their invaders; and there are a very few cromlechs, of which the most remarkable, for its magnitude and good preservation, is that commonly called *Kit's Coty House*, both from its name and situation conjectured to have been erected over the grave of the British prince, Certigern, who was slain in one of the battles with Hengist. The Roman stations were, *Anderida*, supposed to have been at Newenden; *Dubris*, Dover; *Durobrivæ*, Rochester; *Durolevum*, Judd Hill, Newington, or Sittingbourne; *Durovernum*, Canterbury; *Lemania*, Lymne; *Noviomagus*, Keston, or Crayford; *Regulbium*, Reculver; *Rutupium*, Richborough; and *Vagniacæ*, Northfleet, or Southfleet. The principal remains of Roman buildings are at

Canterbury, Dover, and Richborough; numerous relics, such as weapons, domestic utensils, &c., have been dug up in various parts of the county, on or near the sites of the several stations. In this county was made the first settlement in England of the four following *Monastic orders*, viz., of Augustine canons at Canterbury in 605; of Grey friars, or Franciscans, at the same place, in 1224; of Trinitarian friars at Mottenden, in the same year; and of White or Carmelite friars at Aylesford, in 1240. The religious houses before the Reformation were, of the Benedictine order, two abbeys, three priories, and five nunneries; of the Cluniac, one priory; of the Cistercian, one abbey; of Secular canons, five colleges; of Canons regular, four abbeys and five priories; of Dominicans, one priory and one nunnery; of Franciscans, two priories; of Trinitarians, one priory; of Carmelites, three priories. The number of alien priories was four; there were two commanderies of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and fifteen hospitals, besides several hermitages, chantries, and free chapels. The remains are those of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, and the abbeys of Boxley, Bradsole or St. Rhade-gund's, Monks-Horton, and West Malling.

Of ancient *Castles*, the most considerable are at Canterbury, Tonbridge, Rochester, and Dover; besides which there are interesting remains at Allington, Cooling, Hever, Leeds, Chilham, Leybourne, Limne, Saltwood, Stutfall, Sutton-Valence, Eynsford, the Mote at Ightham, Nettlestead, and Ostenhanger. The great hall of the ancient royal palace at Eltham is, perhaps, the noblest specimen remaining in the county of the domestic architecture of the middle ages. Besides the magnificent buildings of the naval hospital at Greenwich, with its fine park, so long a favourite residence of the English sovereigns, this pleasant and fertile county abounds with elegant *Mansions*, fine parks, and thriving plantations. Among the most distinguished of the seats may be noticed Knowle, Cobham, Eastwell, and Waldershare. Penshurst Place is an example of the mansions of the nobility from the era of Edward III. to that of James I.; Charlton House and Summer Hill are excellent specimens of the domestic architecture of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. In different parts of the county are *Springs*, the water of which is chalybeate, but those of Tonbridge-Wells are the most celebrated. At Sydenham, in the parish of Lewisham, are some springs of medicinal purgative water, resembling those of Epsom, and which, from their proximity to Dulwich, have received the name of Dulwich Wells. The custom of *Gavelkind*, by which lands descend to all the sons equally, prevails in Kent, and has produced a marked distinction between it and almost every other county in England, with regard to the occupation of land and the number of freeholders, the latter being very numerous, so that the Kentish yeomanry have long formed one of the strongest and most independent divisions of that important class of British subjects.

KENT-CHURCH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, 13 miles (S. W. by S.) from Hereford; containing 295 inhabitants. The Abergavenny and Grosmont railway intersects the north-west angle of this parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Dore, and on the south by the Munnow; the surface comprises 3246 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at

£10. 12. 3½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £348. 1., and the glebe consists of 4 acres.

KENTFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of MILDENHALL, partly in the hundred of LACKFORD, but chiefly in that of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 4½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Newmarket; containing 152 inhabitants, and comprising 798*a.* 2*r.* 38*p.* The living is a rectory, united to the vicarage of Gazeley, and valued in the king's books at £7. 3. 4.: the tithes have been commuted for £172. 10., and there is a glebe of about 2 acres.

KENTISBERE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of TIVERTON, hundred of HAYRIDGE, Cullompton and N. divisions of DEVON, 3¾ miles (E. by N.) from Cullompton; containing 1184 inhabitants. It consists of 3600 acres, of which 338 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 18. 11½., and in the gift of the family of Wyndham: the tithes have been commuted for £409. 10., and the glebe comprises 61 acres. The church has a fine wooden screen and rood-loft.

KENTISBURY, a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of BRAUNTON, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Ilfracombe; containing 422 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2500 acres, of which 500 are common or waste: there are numerous quarries of stone for rough building and the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 10. 7½.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Charles Barter Sweet: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe consists of 60 acres. The church is a neat structure, with a handsome tower apparently of earlier date than the nave and chancel.

KENTISH-TOWN, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. PANCRAS, Holborn division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 3 miles (N.) from London; containing 10,348 inhabitants. This is a pleasant and populous village, situated between Camden-Town and Highgate, and consisting of lines of building along the road, and several good streets recently formed. To the south passes the Paddington canal, on the banks of which are coal-wharfs; there is a brewery, and the adjoining fields are chiefly occupied by cow-keepers. An act was passed in 1843 for paving, lighting, and otherwise improving the hamlet and its vicinity. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £200; patron, the Vicar of St. Pancras. The chapel, erected in 1784, was enlarged in 1816, and again in 1845; and now contains 1700 sittings. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

KENTMERE, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Kendal; containing 198 inhabitants. This place derived its name from a mere or lake formed by the river Kent, which has its source a little to the north. The chapelry comprises by computation nearly 4000 acres, and includes a narrow vale abounding with picturesque scenery; the lake was a broad expanse of water about a mile in length, surrounded by lofty fells which rendered it almost inaccessible, and though it has been recently drained, the spot has a singularly romantic appearance. The surface of the district is elevated, and strikingly diversified with hills, of which Hill-Bell is 2700 feet above the level of the sea. Kentmere Hall,

the ancient residence of the Gilpins, and now occupied as a farmhouse, is a lofty quadrangular tower, four stories in height, built of rude ragstone, and having a massive and venerable aspect. Edward Wilson, Esq., of Rigmaden Hall, and Francis Pearson, Esq., of Kirkby-Lonsdale, are joint lords of the manor. The game belongs to the lords of the fee, and so stringent are the covenants contained in the ancient enfranchisement deeds, that the tenants are thereby prohibited from keeping any dogs except sheep and cur dogs. Blue slate, and limestone of good quality, are extensively quarried. The chapel was built by subscription, and endowed with Queen Anne's Bounty: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £70; patrons, the Landowners. Over the summit of Hill-Bell was a Roman road, which may still be distinctly traced. Bernard Gilpin, the divine, was born at the Hall in 1517.

KENTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of EXMINSTER, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON, 8¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Exeter; containing, with the chapelry of Starcross, 2313 inhabitants. This place, which was anciently a borough, and had a weekly market and an annual fair, is situated about a mile and a half from the navigable river Exe, and on the road from Exeter to Dawlish, Teignmouth, and Torquay. The parish comprises 5446 acres, of which about 3000 are arable, 1500 pasture, and the remainder common or waste; the surface is hilly, the soil rather light, and the scenery beautiful. A curious custom prevails here regarding tenancy, by which the heirs of a tenant, retaining their occupancy for three descents in succession, establish their claim to the inheritance. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £34. 13. 4.; net income, £265; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated style, supposed to have been erected in the reign of Edward III.; it has a rich wooden screen, on which is inscribed the Creed in Latin. There are chapels at Starcross and Cofton.

KENTON, a hamlet, in the parish of HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, union of HENDON, hundred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 99 inhabitants.

KENTON, EAST, and WEST, a township, in the parish of GOSFORTH, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Newcastle; containing 819 inhabitants. This place gave name to a resident family, of whom Sir John de Kenton was high sheriff of the county in 1313: in 1582, John Fenwick wrought coal here; and in 1630 the whole estate belonged to Martin Fenwick. The township comprises 1341 acres, in equal portions of arable and grass land. There is a freestone-quarry, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring collieries. The road from Newcastle to Ponteland passes by. The tithes have been commuted for £316. 17. 7., of which, two sums, each of £146. 14. 9½., are payable respectively to the Bishop and to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, and £23. 8. to the vicar of Newcastle.

KENTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of PLOMESGATE, hundred of LOES, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Debenham; containing 287 inhabitants. It comprises 1100 acres; the surface is high table-land, and the soil clay and sand, alternated with loam. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's

books at £8; patron and impropriator, Lord Henniker: the great tithes have been commuted for £147. 4. 8.; and the vicarial for £148, with a glebe of 30 acres. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the early English style, with some Norman doorway arches, and a square embattled tower. There is a farm producing £20 per annum, for repairing the church; and another is let for £30, which sum is distributed among the poor. A field called the Priory Field, is supposed to have been the site of some religious foundation.

KENWYN (*St. CUBY*), a parish, in the union of TRURO, W. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL; containing 9555 inhabitants, of whom 4167 are within the parliamentary borough of Truro. The parish comprises 9023 acres, whereof 1945 are common or waste. It contains a considerable quantity of tin and copper ores, which were formerly procured to a great extent, though the mines are not now in operation; some silver was also extracted. The living is a vicarage, with that of Kea united, valued in the king's books at £16; patron, the Bishop of Exeter; impropriator, the Earl of Falmouth. The great tithes of Kenwyn have been commuted for £535, and the vicarial for £524. 11.; the glebe consists of 13½ acres. From the tower of the church is a fine view of the town and river of Truro, and of the surrounding country. There are churches also at Truro and Chacewater; and two new ecclesiastical districts have been constituted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, named respectively St. George's Kenwyn, and Baldhu: the incumbent of each district is appointed by the Crown and the Bishop, alternately.

KENYON, a township, in the parish of NEWCHURCH, union of LEIGH, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 1 mile (E. N. E.) from Newton-in-Makerfield; containing 323 inhabitants. Early mention is made of a family of the local name, and also of the Lauton family, of whom Jordan de Lauton, in the reign of Edward I., assumed the name of Kenyon. The manor was subsequently held by the Hollands, whose heiress marrying Sir John Egerton, the third baronet, it came by descent from him to the Earl of Wilton, the now principal landowner. Kenyon Hall, the original residence of the Kenyons, was rebuilt in the 17th century, and is the property of the earl. The township comprises 1598 acres, of which 1141 are meadow and pasture, 340 arable, 3 woodland, and 114 acres roads and waste; the surface is slightly undulated, and the soil half a clayey, and half a sandy, loam.

KEPWICK, a township, in the parish of OVER SILTON, union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 7½ miles (N. N. E.) from Thirsk; containing 173 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2520 acres of land: the village is pleasantly situated in a deep and fertile dale, inclosed by high moorland hills. Quarries of limestone and freestone are wrought on the estate of J. S. Crompton, Esq., who has constructed a railway three miles long, at a cost of about £16,000, extending from the quarries to his stone-yard and limekilns at the west end of the township.

KERDISTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of AYLHAM, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of the county of NORFOLK, 1½ mile (N. W. by N.) from Reepham; containing 201 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Reepham.

KERESLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of St. MICHAEL, COVENTRY, union of FOLESHILL, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Coventry; containing 436 inhabitants, and comprising 1021 acres. The population is employed in weaving ribbons, and in agriculture. An act for inclosing the waste lands was passed in 1841. The ecclesiastical district of Keresley is formed out of the parishes of St. Michael and Holy Trinity, Coventry; and the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester: net income, £150, with a parsonage. The church, of which the first stone was laid in May, 1844, is in the early English style, with a tower and spire, and cost £2000: of 490 sittings, 200 are free.

KERMINCHAM, a township, in the parish of SWETTENHAM, union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Congleton; containing 229 inhabitants. It comprises 1209 acres, of which 95 are common or waste: the soil is clay and loam. The tithes have been commuted for £137. 10.

KERSALL, a township, in the parish of KNEESALL, union of SOUTHWELL, N. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 6 miles (S. E.) from Ollerton; containing 96 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1778.

KERSEY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of COSFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, 1¼ mile (N. W. by W.) from Hadleigh; containing 787 inhabitants, and comprising 1465 acres. An Augustine priory was founded here, at an early period, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Anthony; at the Dissolution it was granted to King's College, Cambridge. This was formerly a considerable manufacturing place, but the population is now wholly agricultural. A fair is held on Easter-Tuesday. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Lindsey: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £420.

KERSLEY, LANCASHIRE.—See KEARSLEY.

KERSWELL, ABBOT'S (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of HAYTOR, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, 1¾ mile (S.) from Newton-Abbott; containing 433 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road to Totnes, comprises by measurement 1461 acres. The manufacture of paper is carried on, affording employment to about 20 persons. Ochre is found in great abundance, and is manufactured for different markets: some extensive pits of clay, which is procured for the use of the Staffordshire potteries, and also alum-works, have been opened; and there are several quarries of limestone, which is used for building, and for burning into lime. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. 3.; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £110, and the vicarial for £204; the glebe comprises 63 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the nave is separated from the aisles by columns of granite, and from the chancel by a richly-carved oak screen. The Rev. John Barnes, who was vicar during the reign of Charles I., and at the time of the usurpation of Cromwell, was buried in the chancel, in which is a stone pointing out his grave. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A

Cluniac priory was founded here, subordinate to the priory of Montacute, in Somersetshire.

KERSWELL, KING'S (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **NEWTON-ABBOTT**, hundred of **HAYTOR**, Teign-bridge and S. divisions of **DEVON**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Newton-Abbott; containing 845 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road to Torquay, comprises 1643 acres, whereof 204 are waste or common: limestone of good quality is quarried for building and for burning into lime. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £105, arising partly from land given by Mrs. Creed in 1730, and by the vicar of St. Mary Church, who built the curate's residence in 1837; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The great tithes were commuted for £210, and the vicarial for £145. The church contains some remains of ancient oak screen-work, and a monument to Sir John Denham, who is interred here. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Several thousands of Roman coins, of the baser metals, were found on a common near the church in 1840.

KESGRAVE, a parish, in the union of **WOODBRIDGE**, hundred of **CARLFORD**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from the town of Ipswich; containing 88 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 800 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £58; patron, Sir John Shaw, Bart.

KESSINGLAND (*St. Edmund*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of **MUTFORD** and **LOTHINGLAND**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 6 miles (N. E.) from Wangford; containing 658 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from London to Yarmouth, and bounded on the east by the sea, comprises by measurement 1678 acres. A signal-station has been erected, and the lofty tower of the church forms a good landmark to vessels navigating this part of the coast. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich: the tithes have been commuted for £405, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church, originally a spacious structure, of which the chancel and south aisle have been taken down, consists of the old tower, and the remaining portions, which latter were rebuilt in 1694. The parsonage-house, a handsome building, was lately erected by the Rev. D. G. Norris. In an area called the Nunnery Yard, near the parsonage, are some ruins of buildings; but there is no record of any religious house. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

KESTON, a parish, in the union of **BROMLEY**, hundred of **RUXLEY**, lathe of **SUTTON-AT-HONE**, W. division of **KENT**, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Bromley; containing 568 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1386 acres, of which 770 are arable, 280 pasture, 260 woodland, and 72 common; the soil is fertile, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. Holwood Hill, the seat of the late William Pitt, is a handsome residence, commanding extensive prospects. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10., and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 8 acres. Here are traces of a camp nearly two miles in circumference, supposed to have been a *castra æstiva* of the Romans; and Roman coins, tiles, and bricks, with two stone coffins, have been found at

different periods. There is a fine cold spring, called Ravensbourne, the water of which is said to possess tonic properties.

KESWICK, a market-town, in the parish of **CROSTHWAITE**, union of **COCKERMOUTH**, **ALLERDALE** ward below Derwent, W. division of **CUMBERLAND**, 27 miles (S. S. W.) from Carlisle, and 291 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 2442 inhabitants. This place is more celebrated for the beauty of its lake, and the magnificent scenery by which it is surrounded, than for historical interest. Prior to the time of Edward I. it was the property of an ancient family one of whose descendants in the female line, in the reign of James II., was created Earl of Derwentwater. James, the third earl, having taken part in the rebellion of 1715, was, in the early part of the following year, beheaded on Tower-hill; and his large estates, being forfeited to the crown, were settled upon the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. The manor, with the lands, was purchased by the late John Marshall, jun., Esq., M.P. The town is romantically situated in a valley, embosomed in hills of various elevations, and sheltered by the towering Skiddaw, which crowns the lofty range of mountains that bounds the northern extremity of the vale. The houses, though chiefly of stone and generally well built, are rather neat than handsome in their appearance. A market-house, with a turret, was erected in 1814, by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, for the transaction of public business; and there are some good inns and respectable lodging-houses for the accommodation of the numerous parties that make the town the principal station in their tour of the Lakes. Two museums have been formed, both well supplied with specimens of the most curious minerals and fossils with which this part of the county abounds.

The lake **DERWENTWATER**, which is within less than a mile of the town, and separated from it by rising ground, is nearly three miles and a half in length, and one mile and a half in breadth; of an irregularly elliptical form; and remarkable for the tranquillity and brilliant transparency of its waters, which reflect with additional lustre the sublime scenery that adorns its banks. On the bosom of the lake are some picturesque islands, of the richest verdure and most luxuriant foliage. *Lord's Island*, five acres in extent, was the site of a noble mansion belonging to the earls of Derwentwater, the foundations of which, now the only remains, may, though with difficulty, be distinguished in the woods by which they are overspread. *Vicar's Island*, now called *Derwent Isle*, containing six acres, belonged to the abbey of Fountains, at the dissolution of which it was given by Henry VIII. to John Williamson: it was for some time inhabited by a company of Dutch miners; but is now elegantly laid out in plantations and pleasure-grounds, in the centre of which is a handsome villa. *St. Herbert's Island*, comprising four acres, was so called from its having been for many years the site of a hermitage occupied by that saint, of whose cell there are still some faint remains: the late Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., built a small grotto, or fishing-cottage, on this beautiful island, which is almost in the centre of the lake. There is also an island called the *Floating Island*, which occasionally rises from the bottom, but, constantly adhering to the earth beneath, never changes its position; it is covered with reeds and rushes, interspersed with a variety of aquatic plants,

and forms by its sterility a striking contrast to the other isles. The smooth surface of the lake is occasionally disturbed by a visible agitation of the water, when there is not a breath of wind in any part, and when the atmosphere is perfectly calm: this phenomenon is called the *Bottom Wind*, but the cause of it has not been satisfactorily ascertained.

The river Derwent has its course through the lake, which also receives the waters which in heavy rains issue in torrents from the fells of *Borrowdale*, on the south: the falls present a spectacle of awful grandeur, the torrent tumbling over huge abrupt masses of rugged cliffs, separated by a tremendous chasm. Near the south-east extremity of the lake are the falls of *Lowdore*, an immense amphitheatre of precipices, whose waters, rushing with impetuosity, and frequently interrupted in their descent by projecting rocks, form a stupendous cataract, the roar of which, when the violence is aggravated, in rainy seasons, may be heard at a considerable distance. At the extremities of the fall are *Gowder Crag*, 500 feet in height, of rude and terrific aspect, and *Shepherd's Crag*, in the fissures of which are almost every variety of forest-trees, plants, and flowers, growing with wild luxuriance. Within this concave range of rugged cliffs is a powerful echo, of which the numerous reverberations are repeated with great force and distinctness of articulation; a cannon discharged in this situation produces an effect equal to that of a park of artillery, the successive reverberations continuing with diminished force until they gradually die away. The northern extremity of the lake is characterised by features of majestic grandeur, the more prominent of which are the *Skiddaw* and *Saddleback* mountains; the former 3022 feet above the level of the sea, of a dark-coloured slate interspersed with verdure, in several parts affording pasturage for sheep, and terminating with a double apex almost constantly enveloped in mist; the latter undulated with graceful curve to the height of 2789 feet, of similar hue with *Skiddaw*, and having its northern declivity covered with herbage, and overspread with various mountain plants. In the distance, the *Carrock Fell*, 2290 feet in height, is seen among the interesting group of objects that add beauty and magnificence to the scenery for which Keswick and its vicinity are so deservedly celebrated.

The manufacture of coarse woollen goods is carried on in the town to some extent, consisting chiefly of kerseys, blankets, &c.: there are also several manufactories for black-lead pencils, the material for which is obtained in the well-known mine at *Borrowdale*, in the neighbourhood. The mountains abound in mineral wealth; and upon *Greta* river, which passes by the town, are corn-mills, and a forge for the manufacture of spades, scythes, and edge-tools. The market, held on Saturday, is very considerable for corn, which is pitched; and in addition to the varieties of fish which the lake produces in abundance, the town is supplied with mutton of superior flavour, and with provisions of every description. The old shambles, which stood at the north end of the town-hall, were pulled down in 1815, and a new structure was erected. The fairs are on the Saturdays before Whitsuntide and Martinmas, for hiring servants; and on the Saturday next after Oct. 29th, for cheese and sheep: on the first Thursday in May, and every alternate Thursday for six weeks

following, there are small fairs for horses and cattle; and a large cattle-market is held on Oct. 11th. The county debt-court of Keswick, established in 1847, has jurisdiction over the sub-registration-district of Keswick, and the chapelries of *Newlands*, *Buttermere*, and *Threlkeld*.

The parochial church stands about three-quarters of a mile north-westward from Keswick. The district church of *St. John*, at the southern extremity of the town, was erected in 1839, at a cost, including the parsonage-house, of more than £12,000, defrayed by the late *John Marshall, jun., Esq.*, and has been endowed by his representatives; it is an elegant structure in the early English style, with an embattled tower surmounted by a spire, and on the south side is an octagonal building with a pyramidal roof, used as a vestry. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of *Mrs. Marshall*, widow of the founder. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. About a mile to the south, on an eminence, the summit of which forms a plain of considerable extent, is a supposed Druidical temple. *Sir John Banks*, lord chief justice in the reign of *Charles I.*, was born at Keswick, in 1589: the parish workhouse was founded by him, and in 1644 he bequeathed £200 for building a manufactory, also lands now producing £200 per annum, for employing the poor. The place was for some time the residence of *Samuel Taylor Coleridge*; and *Robert Southey* for a long period lived at *Greta Hall*, near the town, where he died in March, 1843.

KESWICK (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of *HENSTEAD*, hundred of *HUMBLEYARD*, E. division of *NORFOLK*, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from *Norwich*, on the road to *Ipswich*; containing 117 inhabitants. It is situated on the south bank of the river *Yare*, and comprises 712 acres; the lands are in good cultivation, and the scenery is picturesque. The *New Hall* is a handsome mansion on an eminence, in grounds beautifully laid out, and commanding fine views. The living is a rectory, consolidated in 1597 with that of *Intwood*, and valued in the king's books at £5: there is a glebe of about 30 acres, with a small cottage. The church, which is in ruins, appears to have been a small edifice, with a round tower of great antiquity.

KESWICK, EAST, a township, in the parish of *HAREWOOD*, Lower division of the wapentake of *SKYRACK*, W. riding of *YORK*, 4 miles (S. W.) from *Wetherby*; containing 465 inhabitants. The township is skirted on the north by the river *Wharfe*, and comprises about 1500 acres; the substratum abounds with limestone, which is quarried, and burnt into lime. The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of a rivulet, and the surrounding scenery is picturesque. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. On one of the farms is a stone wall, partially encompassed with a moat, and which formed part of an ancient mansion of the *Gascoignes*.

KETLEY, a township and ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of *WELLINGTON*, hundred of *SOUTH BRADFORD*, N. division of *SALOP*, 1½ mile (E.) from *Wellington*; containing 2642 inhabitants. This place forms part of the iron and coal mining district of *Shropshire*. It contains many ironstone and coal pits, some of which are in full work, and there are three blast-furnaces for the smelting of iron, employing several hundred hands; the mining was of still greater extent a few years since. The stone-quarries here produce a

fine and durable stone for all kinds of building purposes. Fossils are frequently found in the coal and ironstone. Several canals meet in the neighbourhood, one of which is connected with the Severn at Coalport, about five miles distant. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Duke of Sutherland, who is owner of the township. The church, erected at the expense of his Grace, and consecrated in Aug. 1839, is an elegant and substantial stone structure in the later English style, situated on an eminence commanding fine views of the Shropshire and Cheshire plains, the celebrated Wrekin, and many of the Welsh mountains.

KETSBY (*St. MARGARET*), formerly a parish, but now a hamlet in the parish of SOUTH ORMSBY, union of SPILSBY, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Spilsby; containing 58 inhabitants. The church is in ruins.

KETTERING (*St. PETER*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of HUXLOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 14 miles (N. E. by N.) from Northampton, and 75 (N. W.) from London; containing 4867 inhabitants. The Saxon name of this town was *Cytringham*, the etymology of which is uncertain. At the Norman survey the manor and church belonged to the abbey of Burgh, or Peterborough, and they continued in the possession of that house until the Dissolution. The town, which has of late years much improved in appearance, is situated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which flows a small stream that joins the Ice brook, a branch of the river Nene. The manufacture of shoes affords employment to a considerable number of persons; and the weaving of ribbons and Persians, and of silk shag for hats, is also extensively carried on: there are two brush manufactories. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on the Thursday before Easter, Friday before Whitsunday, Thursday before Old Michaelmas-day, and the Thursday before the festival of St. Thomas. Petty-sessions for Kettering division are held every alternate Friday. The powers of the county debt-court of Kettering, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Kettering. The town is the place of election for the northern division of the shire.

The parish comprises, according to the survey made at the time of its inclosure, 2618*a. 3r. 2p.*, of which about two-thirds are arable and one-third pasture; the surface is varied, and the scenery generally pleasing, but there are not more than two or three acres of plantations. The whole parish is copyhold; and the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Hon. Richard Watson, brother of Lord Sondes, are joint lords of the manor. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £34. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Hon. Richard Watson, with a net income of £786: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1804. The church is a handsome edifice, in the later English style, with a fine tower at the west end, having double buttresses, and octagonal turrets at the angles, and surmounted by an octagonal crocketed spire; round the base of the spire, and connected with the angular turrets, is an embattled parapet, which commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. An ancient free grammar school is endowed with land and houses producing about £160 per annum: national

schools are supported chiefly by subscription; and there is a small girls' school, called Bridges' school, endowed with £22 per annum. An hospital for six widows was founded by Mr. Sawyer, in 1688. The poor-law union of Kettering comprises 28 parishes or places, and contains a population of 18,327. In 1726, several coins were discovered of Trajan, Marcus Aurelius, Constantine, and other Roman emperors; also of Carausius, who assumed the purple in Britain; together with a brass seal having the figure of St. Michael engraved on it, and other antique remains. Dr. John Gill, an eminent oriental and biblical scholar, was born here in 1697. Queen Victoria and her consort passed through the town on her way to Burleigh, on the 12th November, 1844, and on her return, November 15th.

KETTERINGHAM (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of HENSTEAD, hundred of HUMBLEYARD, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Wymondham; containing 246 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1915 acres, of which 988 are arable, 596 pasture and heath, and 330 woodland. Ketteringham Park is the beautiful seat of Sir John Peter Boileau, lord of the manor; the mansion is a noble structure in the Elizabethan style, and contains some fine paintings and valuable antiquities, brought from the continent by the proprietor. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £196; patron and impropiator, Sir J. P. Boileau: the glebe contains 35 acres. The church is pleasantly situated in the park, and is chiefly in the earlier and later English styles, with a square embattled tower; in 1837 it was thoroughly repaired, and the windows ornamented with ancient and modern stained glass, at a cost of £300, of which £50 were given by the Incorporated Society, and the remainder by Miss Atkins and the Rev. W. W. Andrews. The chancel, on the south side of which a piscina has been lately discovered, contains monuments to the ancient family of Heveningham, of whom William was judge in the reign of Charles I., and one of the regicides who surrendered in 1660; also monuments to the Atkins and Peech families, three of the former of whom were barons of the exchequer in the reigns of Charles II. and William III. A school was lately erected at the cost of Sir J. P. Boileau.

KETTLEBASTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of COSFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Bildeston; containing 203 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of the family of Fiske: the tithes have been commuted for £300 payable to the rector, and £305 payable to the rector of Preston St. Mary; there are 17 acres of glebe.

KETTLEBURGH (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of PLOMESGATE, hundred of LOES, E. division of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Framlingham; containing 355 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Deben, comprises 1435*a. 3r. 12p.*; the soil of the greater portion is clay, and that of the remainder of a mixed quality. The surface, though generally flat, has some gentle undulations, and the village is neatly built. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the gift of the Earl of Gosford: the tithes have been commuted for £405,

and the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. Several Roman relics have been found.

KETTLEBY, a hamlet, in the parish of BIGBY, union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 45 inhabitants. This place is situated in the vale of the Ancholme; where Kettel, a Danish captain under Canute, is said to have dwelt, on a site afterwards occupied by a mansion of the Tyrwhitts, the foundations of which, covered by a modern farmhouse, and surrounded by a moat, still remain.

KETTLEBY-THORP, a hamlet, in the parish of BIGBY, union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 27 inhabitants. This is a farm, on the south of which is the road from Glandford-Brigg to Caistor. Here is a desecrated burial-ground, where fragments of Roman pavement have been found.

KETTLESHULME, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Macclesfield; containing 336 inhabitants. It comprises 1023 acres of land, the soil of which is clay, with stone. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship; and there is a school with a small endowment.

KETTLESTONE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Fakenham; containing 219 inhabitants. It comprises 1168*a.* 3*r.* 4*p.*, of which 813*a.* 1*r.* 25*p.* are arable, 259*a.* 3*r.* 7*p.* pasture, and 95*a.* 2*r.* 36*p.* woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £290, and the glebe comprises 43 acres. The church is chiefly in the later style, with an octagonal tower. W. Newman, in 1777, left £500 to the poor, who have several other bequests.

KETTLETHORPE (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Lincoln; containing, with the hamlet of Laughterton and the township of Fenton, 501 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Trent, and comprises by measurement 3005 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £28; net income, £569; patron, Sir W. A. Ingilby, Bart.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1766; the glebe altogether comprises 300 acres. The church was rebuilt in 1810. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. John Becke, rector in 1597, bequeathed lands subsequently exchanged at the inclosure for others, now producing £20 per annum, to be divided among the poor.

KETTLEWELL (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 15 miles (N.) from Skipton; containing, with Starbotton township, 685 inhabitants. This place suffered great devastation in 1686 from a flood, during which one of the neighbouring hills opened, and poured forth a deluge of water and gravel, which nearly destroyed the village of Starbotton. The parish comprises by

computation 7320 acres, of which 2520 are in Starbotton: the surface is mountainous, and the scenery romantic; the soil is in general rich, the parish consisting, with the exception of some moors, of fine pasture and meadow land. Coal of moderate quality is abundant on the mountains, and lead-ore is found, for which smelting-works are in operation. The town is situated on the banks of the river Wharfe, in a deep and luxuriant valley, between the mountains of Great Whernside and Middlesmoor; and is irregularly built. The market, which is well supplied with corn, is on Thursday; a statute-fair is held on July 6th, and there are fairs, chiefly for cattle, on the 2nd of Sept. and 23rd of October. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the gift of the Misses Bolland; net income, £120. The church is a neat structure with a tower, built in 1820, at a cost of about £1400, raised by a rate, aided by £100 from the Church Building Society; it contains 600 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

KETTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, hundred of EAST, county of RUTLAND, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Stamford; containing 951 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the road from Stamford, through Uppingham, to Leicester, comprises 3122*a.* 19*p.*; the surface is undulated, the soil clay and loam, and the substratum limestone. There are extensive quarries of freestone of a very superior quality, much used for building in the vicinity, and of which considerable quantities are sent to distant counties. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Tixover annexed, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £107; patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is principally in the early English style, but in the west end has an intermixture of Norman; the date of the south porch is 1232. It had formerly north and south transepts, which have been destroyed; the tower and spire are very handsome, and in good preservation. Here is a place of worship for Independents. In 1791, Sophia Elizabeth Edwards gave £1000 three per cents. for the support of a school.

KEVERNE, ST., a parish, in the union of HELSTON, W. division of the hundred of KERRIER and of the county of CORNWALL, 11 miles (S. by E.) from Helston; containing 2469 inhabitants. This parish, forming part of the wide district of Meneage, and comprising by measurement 10,158 acres, whereof 2002 are common or waste, is situated on the shore of the English Channel, by which it is bounded on the east and south. It contains three fishing coves, called respectively Cove-rack, Porthalloe, and Porthonstock, at the first of which is a good pier, affording shelter to small vessels from the rough winds and stormy seas frequent on this part of the coast. In these coves the pilchard-fishery is carried on to a considerable extent, and several boats are also otherwise employed. A yellow clay found here, is much esteemed for fine castings in silver, brass, and lead. Fairs for cattle are held on March 5th, June 19th, October 2nd, and the first Tuesday after Twelfth-day. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Mrs. Griffith; impropiators, the landowners: the tithes have been commuted for £512. The church has a handsome tower surmounted by a spire, and contains many monuments, among which is one to the memory of Major

George Cavendish, Capt. Dunkenfield, and sixty-one men of a regiment, who, returning with dispatches in a transport from Spain, were shipwrecked, and perished off Coverack Cove, on the 22nd December, 1809. There are places of worship for Baptists, Bryanites, and Wesleyans. Charles Incledon, the celebrated singer, was born in the parish.

KEVERSTONE, with RABY.—See RABY.

KEW (*St. ANNE*), a parish, in the union of RICHMOND, Second division of the hundred of KINGSTON, E. division of SURREY, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from London; containing 923 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the Thames, over which a handsome stone bridge of seven arches, replacing a former structure of wood, was erected in the year 1789, connecting it with Brentford. The village is lighted with gas. George III., who resided for a considerable time at Kew Palace, greatly improved and extended the gardens, which he united to those of Richmond; and began to erect a new royal palace in the ancient English style, which, after remaining for several years in an unfinished state, was taken down in 1828. The royal gardens are tastefully laid out, and embellished with temples of the various orders of Grecian architecture, and with a Chinese pagoda, from the summit of which a most extensive prospect is obtained of the scenery on the banks of the Thames, and of the surrounding country. The Botanic Gardens here contain the most complete collection of exotic plants in Europe, and comprise fifteen conservatories, one of which was erected in 1837, by His Majesty William IV., at an expense of about £5000, and is in the Grecian style, with Doric columns. Up to 1841 these gardens belonged to the crown as private gardens; but in that year Her Majesty assigned them to the Commissioners of Woods, at the same time giving 45 acres in addition, from the royal pleasure-grounds; and in 1846 a further grant of land was made, making a total of about 70 acres. The gardens are entered by beautiful gates of wrought iron, 13 feet high, with piers of Portland stone. The royal grounds are open to the public on Thursday and Sunday; and the Botanic portion every day, Sunday excepted. The King of Hanover and Duke of Cambridge have residences on Kew green, and in the environs are several handsome villas.

Kew was a chapelry to Kingston, but was constituted a separate parish by act of parliament, in 1770: it comprises by measurement 231 acres of land, chiefly laid out in pasture; about 25 or 30 acres are woodland and ozier-beds. The living is a vicarage, with that of Petersham annexed; net income, £401; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge; impropiator, Edward Kent, Esq. The church was built by subscription in 1714, on a site given by Queen Anne, as a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Kingston, and was enlarged by George III., whose successor on the throne erected the organ gallery, and presented to the parish the organ on which his father had been accustomed to play. The edifice was enlarged in 1837, under the directions of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, at an expense of £4500, defrayed by William IV., and by a grant of £200 from the Incorporated Society. It contains neat monuments to the memory of Lady Capel, who endowed a free school, and Elizabeth, Countess of Derby, who left £1000 to the poor of the parishes of Kew and Old Brentford. The free school was founded in 1721, and is endowed with

land producing £31. 10. per annum. George IV. contributed £300 towards its erection; and the first stone was laid by William IV., when Duke of Clarence, on the 12th of August, 1824: it is designated the "Queen's Free School," by permission of Her Majesty, who subscribes 20 guineas per annum towards its support.

KEW, ST., a parish, in the union of BODMIN, hundred of TRIGG, E. division of CORNWALL, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Wadebridge; containing 1429 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by a branch of the river Camel, navigable to Amble Bridge; and comprises by measurement 6087 acres, of which 21 are common or waste. There are quarries of stone for the roads; and sand for manure is brought to the lower part of the parish by a branch of the river Wade, at spring tides. A fair is held on the first Tuesday in April. The living, a vicarage endowed with a small portion of the rectorial tithes, is valued in the king's books at £19. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Mrs. Every; impropiators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the family of Molesworth. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £734, and the incumbent's for £521. 9.; the glebe comprises 21 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, with north and south aisles, and containing in the windows some interesting remains of painted glass; under a window in the north aisle is an altar-tomb with the recumbent effigy of Honor Webber, who died in 1601. Here are places of worship for Wesleyans. In the churchyard was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Wenn; and there are several barrows or beacons in the parish.

KEWSTOKE (*St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Axbridge; containing 545 inhabitants. This place is distinguished by the beautiful remains of Wordspring Priory, founded in 1210 by William de Courtenay, for Augustine canons, and which continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £110. 18. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. The remains, romantically seated in a secluded spot, consist of the chapel, which is nearly entire, with a handsome tower at the eastern end; the refectory, which is in a dilapidated state; and the prior's apartments, now occupied as a farmhouse. The parish is indented on the west by Sand bay, and bounded by the Cleveland Flats on the north; it comprises by measurement 2428 acres, of which 240 are common or waste. There are several quarries of good limestone and freestone, which are extensively worked; and lead and iron ore are found in abundance. The Bristol and Exeter railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiators, the Corporation of Bristol. The great tithes have been commuted for £60, the vicarial for £315, and the glebe comprises 24 acres. The church is in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower: the south doorway has a highly enriched Norman arch in good preservation; the pulpit is of stone, richly sculptured. A national school is supported by subscription.

KEXBOROUGH, a township, in the parish of DARTON, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Barnsley; containing 625 inhabitants. This place was formerly owned by the Burdett family, whose ancient seat of Birthwaite Hall, a

stately mansion in the early English style, with towers and turrets, is still remaining. The estate is now the property of T. Wentworth Beaumont, Esq., to whom Haigh Hall, an ancient mansion beautifully situated on an eminence in a fine park, and once the residence of the Cottons, also belongs. Kexborough comprises 1650 acres, of which about 790 are arable, 500 pasture, and 200 wood; the land is of the finest quality, and in many parts planted. A portion of the population is employed in collieries and in weaving, and at Swithen is an establishment for bleaching webs and damasks. The village stands pleasantly on a gentle acclivity rising from the margin of the river Dearne. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

KEXBY, a township, in the parish of UPTON, union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Gainsborough; containing 269 inhabitants. On the inclosure of the parish, 55 acres of land, producing £35 per annum, were awarded to the poor in lieu of their right of common; but they are now carried to the account of the poor's rates.

KEXBY, a township, in the parish of CATTON, wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, union and E. riding of YORK, 6 miles (E.) from York; containing 159 inhabitants. This township comprises by computation 1750 acres, and is situated on the road from York to Pocklington, and on the west bank of the Derwent, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of three arches. Kexby Hall was formerly surrounded by a moat.

KEYHAM, a chapelry, in the parish of ROTHLEY, union of BILLESDON, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Leicester; containing 184 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints. Of £35 per annum arising from land given on the inclosure in exchange for land bequeathed to the poor, £15 are paid to a schoolmaster, and £20 distributed to poor families.

KEYHAVEN, a tything, in the parish of MILFORD, union of LYMINGTON, hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, Lympington and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from the town of LYMINGTON; containing 292 inhabitants.

KEYINGHAM (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Hedon; containing 728 inhabitants. The parish is on the road between Hedon and Patrington; it includes Salthaugh-Grange, and comprises 3300 acres, a large portion of which is marshy land, much improved and fertilized by drainage. The soil on the more elevated grounds is a marly clay, interspersed at intervals with sand and gravel; in the low marshes it is a deep warp clay, formed by a deposit from the river Humber. The village is pleasantly situated on an eminence commanding extensive views of the Humber, the Lincolnshire coast, and the Yorkshire wolds; there are some remains of an ancient cross, consisting of the lower part of the shaft, elevated on three steps. The living is a discharged curacy, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £92; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York. The tithes of the titheable property have been commuted for a rent-charge of £409. 13. 8., and the appropriator has a tithe farm, assigned at the inclosure of certain lands. The church is one of the

few in this district with a spire; the font is very ancient. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Ranters.

KEYMER, NORTH and SOUTH, a parish, in the union of CUCKFIELD, hundred of BUTTINGHILL, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Hurst-Pierrepont; containing 1364 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Hurst-Pierrepont, *viâ* Ditchelling, to Lewes, consists chiefly of down land in the southern portions of it, and in the northern of good arable, pasture, and wood. Clay for pottery is found in abundance; and at St. John's common is an extensive establishment for making bricks for building, a peculiar red brick for paving, also tiles, and brown pottery. The London and Brighton railway passes near the place: a branch line was completed from near Keymer to Lewes, in 1847. The living is a rectory, annexed to the living of Clayton. The church is in the early English style; the chancel, which is circular, is separated from the nave by a round arch; the interior was repaired and beautified in 1838.

KEYNE, ST., a parish, in the union of LISKEARD, hundred of WEST, E. division of CORNWALL, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Liskeard; containing 194 inhabitants. The parish derives its name from St. Kayne, or Keyna, said to have been the daughter of Braganus, Prince of Brecknockshire, who lived in the fifth century. It comprises by computation 800 acres: the soil is generally a stiff yellow clay; the surface is diversified with hills, and the low grounds are watered by the river Looe. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 18. $6\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Lieut. Cory, R. N.: the tithes have been commuted for £140, and there are 25 acres of glebe. The church is a small plain edifice, and near it is St. Kayne's well, long celebrated in legendary tales for its peculiar virtues; the roof of the inclosure supports, in a singular manner, five trees, two of oak, two of ash, and one of elm, planted more than half a century ago.

KEYNSHAM (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, the head of a union, and formerly a market-town, in the hundred of KEYNSHAM, E. division of SOMERSET, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Bath; containing, with the tything of Chewton-Keynsham, 2307 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3500 acres; the surface is undulated, and the scenery abounds with variety and beauty. The town is situated upon the Avon, which is navigable hence to Bath, and across which is a bridge leading into Gloucestershire. On the river are some mills belonging to a brass and copper company at Bristol; and several of the inhabitants are employed in the preparation of flax. The Great Western railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 19. 7.; patron, the Duke of Buckingham. The tithes belonging to his grace have been commuted for £135, the vicarial tithes for £170, and those belonging to the trustees of the Bristol charities for £116. 7.; the vicarial glebe comprises $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a spacious edifice in the later English style. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also a school endowed in 1705 with £20 per annum by Sir Thomas Bridges, who likewise built an almshouse for six widows. The poor-law union of Keynsham comprises 19 parishes or places, of which 14 are in the county of Somerset, and 5 in that of Gloucester; and

contains a population of 21,710. An abbey of Black canons was established by William, Earl of Gloucester, about 1170, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Peter, and St. Paul; its revenue, at the Dissolution, was valued at £450. 3. 6. There is a mineral spring.

KEYSOE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of **STODDEN**, union and county of **BEDFORD**, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Kimbolton; containing 757 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Bedford to Kimbolton, and comprises by measurement 3564 acres, of which 2200 are arable, 900 pasture and meadow, and 350 woodland, chiefly of oak: the surface is varied. Limestone is quarried for the roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £150; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1803: the glebe comprises 166 acres. The church is chiefly later English, with some remains of the Norman and decorated styles; it has a lofty and handsome spire, and contains a curious Roman font with a Norman-French inscription. Here are two places of worship for Baptists. In a field in the parish, still called "Cromwell's Close," Cromwell, it is said, for a time encamped. On the glebe land is a strong chalybeate spring.

KEYSTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **THRAPSTON**, hundred of **LEIGHTONSTONE**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Thrapston; containing 190 inhabitants. It is on the road from Thrapston to Huntingdon, and comprises by computation 2600 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 5., and in the gift of Earl Fitzwilliam: the tithes have been commuted for £381. 15., and the glebe comprises 27 acres.

KEYTHORPE, a liberty, in the parish of **TUGBY**, union of **BILLESDON**, hundred of **GARTREE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 9 miles (N. by E.) from Market-Harborough; containing 13 inhabitants.

KEYWORTH (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of **BINGHAM**, N. division of the wapentake of **RUSHCLIFFE**, S. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 7 miles (S. S. E.) from Nottingham; containing 576 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated about one mile and a half from the London road through Loughborough, and the same distance from the direct road between Nottingham and Melton-Mowbray, comprises 1373*a.* 1*r.* 12*p.* of land, chiefly arable. A part is within the Wolds, and the soil of the remainder is a strong clay; the surface is generally undulated, and part of it hilly. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 5.; net income, £434; patron, the Rev. E. Thompson. The glebe comprises 240*a.* 3*r.* 22*p.*, of which 26 acres were purchased with Queen Anne's Bounty, and the remainder were awarded in lieu of tithes in 1798. The church is a very ancient structure, with a tower surmounted by an octagonal spire, and has undergone considerable alterations. There are places of worship for Independents.

KIBBLESTONE, a liberty, in the parish and union of **STONE**, S. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, N. division of the county of **STAFFORD**; containing 1896 inhabitants. This was anciently a large park, and there are still vestiges of some spacious fish-ponds, one of which supplies a stream that falls into the Trent at Walton Bridge, turning in its course several mills for

grinding flints used at the potteries. The Kibblestone "quarter" of the parish of Stone lies on the eastern side of the Trent, and comprehends the villages and hamlets of Oulton-Cross, Oulton, Meaford, Hobbergate, Catwalton, Knenhall, Moddershall, Berry-Hill, Rough Close, Spot, and Spot-Gate; the district extends from one to four miles north and north-by-east of Stone, and forms a hilly and picturesque tract of country, in which are many neat villas and scattered farmhouses. Oulton, the largest village, stands on a rapid declivity. At Meaford, within the liberty, is an old mansion, long possessed by the Jervis family, in which the gallant admiral, Earl St. Vincent, was born, and which is now occupied by his nephew, Viscount St. Vincent. There is a petrifying spring issuing out of the rocks near Catwalton.

KIBBLESWORTH, a township, in the chapelry of **LAMESLEY**, parish and union of **CHESTER-LE-STREET**, Middle division of **CHESTER** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 5 miles (S.) from Gateshead; containing 219 inhabitants. It belonged at a very early period to a family of the same name, of knightly rank, of whom mention first occurs in the 12th century, and in whose possession a part at least of the lands remained for many years subsequently to that date. The whole is now divided in very various proportions. The village is scattered; most of its inhabitants are employed in a neighbouring coal-mine.

KIBWORTH-BEAUCHAMP (*St. Wilfrid*), a parish, in the union of **MARKET-HARBOROUGH**, hundred of **GARTREE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Harborough; containing, with the chapelry of Kibworth-Harcourt and the township of Smeeton-Westerby, 1740 inhabitants, of whom 748 are in the township of Kibworth-Beauchamp. The parish comprises by measurement 4004 acres. The soil of about one-fourth of the land is a strong loam, alternated with clay, and of the remainder partly a black mould and partly sand; the surface is gently undulated. The Union canal passes through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £39. 15., and in the gift of Merton College, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1779; the glebe altogether comprises 633 acres. The church is a spacious edifice, with a tower lately erected in lieu of the former tower and spire, which were nearly 160 feet high, and suddenly fell down on the 23rd of July, 1825. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A school was founded in 1709, and endowed by Sir Nathaniel Edwards with property which, having been augmented on the passing of the inclosure act, now produces £250 per annum. At Smeeton-Westerby is a small chalybeate spring. Dr. John Aikin, a physician and ingenious author, was born here in 1747.

KIBWORTH-HARCOURT, a chapelry, in the parish of **KIBWORTH-BEAUCHAMP**, union of **MARKET-HARBOROUGH**, hundred of **GARTREE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Harborough, upon the road to Leicester; containing 425 inhabitants. The chapel has been demolished. Here are the remains of an ancient encampment, consisting of a large mount encompassed by a moat.

KIDBROOKE, a liberty, and anciently a parish, in the union of **LEWISHAM**, lathe of **SUTTON-AT-HONE**, W. division of **KENT**, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Woolwich; containing 597 inhabitants, and comprising 756 acres.

This place occupies the northern side of Blackheath, and contains several gentlemen's houses and neat villas of modern erection. Cecilia, Countess of Hereford, in the 5th of Henry VI. gave Kidbrooke to the prior of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, who obtained from the Bishop of Rochester a grant of impropriation. In old records, the church, which has long been demolished, is described as a rectory. A proprietary episcopal chapel was built here by Dr. Greenlaw, whose son is the present minister. Kidbrooke gives the inferior title of Baron to the Marquess of Bristol.

KIDDAL, a hamlet, in the parish of BARWICK-IN-ELMETT, Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Leeds. Kiddal Hall, for many generations the residence of the Ellis family, from whom descended Dr. Ellis, Bishop of Kildare, and the late Rt. Hon. Welbore Ellis, is a beautiful specimen of the ancient style of domestic architecture, now the property of the Wilkinson family, of Potterton. The most striking feature in this interesting mansion is the elegant oriel window of the principal apartment; it is of bold and stately character, and of the richest period of the later English style.



Seal and Arms.

KIDDERMINSTER (*St. Mary*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the Lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Kidderminster and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER; comprising the market-town and newly-enfranchised borough of Kidderminster, having separate jurisdiction, and the chapelry of Lower Mitton; and con-

taining 20,753 inhabitants, of whom 14,399 are in the town, 14 miles (N.) from Worcester, and 126 (N. W. by N.) from London. Its ancient name was *Chidderminster*; *Kid* or *Chid* signifying, in ancient British, the brow of a hill, *Dwr*, water, and *Minster*, a church; an etymology highly characteristic of the situation of the place. At the time of the Conquest this was a royal manor, and it continued so until the reign of Henry II., when it passed into the hands of various possessors, of whom Waller, the poet, was subsequently one. Lord Ward in 1838 purchased the manor and the whole of the Kidderminster estates, late the property of Lord Foley, including the splendid seat of Witley Court, in the neighbourhood, and the rich and extensive manors by which it is surrounded, at a cost of nearly one million. The town is situated on the eastern bank of the river Stour, about three miles from its confluence with the Severn, and is of an irregular form, containing several well-built houses, but for the most part consisting of small dwellings inhabited by the workmen employed in the different factories. It is paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. At the entrances from Worcester, Bridgnorth, and Bewdley, where improvements have been made by cutting away the rock to lower the road, houses have been excavated in the sides of the rock. Within the last few years an entirely new approach has been formed from Worcester, commencing at Hoo-brook, about a mile from Kidderminster, and passing through a rich valley terminating

in a most picturesque view of the town; the land for it was given by Lord Foley, and John Jefferys and George Hallen, Esqrs. On the left of the approach to the town are seen the remains of an ancient castle, called "Caldwell Castle," formerly the seat of Sir Ralph Clare.

In the reign of Henry VIII. Kidderminster was noted for the manufacture of broad-cloths, to which, at different periods, succeeded that of linsey-woolseys, friezes, and tammies and flowered stuffs. About the year 1736, the manufacture of carpets was introduced, which has continued to flourish with progressive improvement, and now constitutes the staple trade. A considerable quantity is constantly exported to almost every part of the kingdom, and from a return to parliament it appears, that of the whole quantity of wool produced in the kingdom, one twenty-eighth part is consumed here in the weaving of carpets. In 1772, the number of carpet-looms was about 250; at present there are nearly 2000. The trade in bombasin has given place to an article called paramatta, and other fabrics of the same material. In the town and neighbourhood are five spinning-mills, employing about 2000 persons: the place is indebted for the introduction of this important branch of its staple trade to the grandfather of the present James Hooman, Esq. On the banks of the Stour are several dye-houses, in connexion with the various manufactories. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal passes through the town to Stourport, where it joins the river Severn, by which a medium of conveyance by water is afforded to all parts of the kingdom, and a supply of coal and other useful commodities is obtained. In 1845 an act was passed for a railway from Oxford, by Kidderminster, to Wolverhampton. The market-days are Thursday, chiefly for corn, and Saturday for provisions; and the fairs are on the last Monday in January, the Monday before Easter, Ascension-day, June 20th, Sept. 4th, and the last Monday in November. The market-place, greatly enlarged by the corporation, at an expense of £10,000, is arranged in separate divisions for the various kinds of goods exposed for sale.

The earliest CHARTER of incorporation is that of the 12th of Charles I.; another was granted in the reign of George IV., bearing date August 7th, 1828, under which the corporation consisted of a high-bailiff, twelve aldermen, and twenty-five assistants, aided by a high-steward, recorder, town-clerk, and under-bailiff. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the government is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; the borough is divided into two wards, called North and South, the municipal and parliamentary boundaries being the same. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is thirteen. Kidderminster was a borough by prescription, and sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., from which period it made no return, until it was again enfranchised in the 2nd of William IV., with the privilege of returning one member: the right of election is vested in the £10 householders of a district comprising 1209 acres; the mayor is returning officer. The powers of the county debt-court of Kidderminster, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Kidderminster, and the parish of Hartlebury. The town-hall is a neat building, adjoining which is a spacious and convenient prison, built at a considerable expense by the corporation. The

parish comprises 11,222*a.* 1*r.* 34*p.*, of which 607 acres are in the borough; the soil in general is fertile, and the surface varied.

The **LIVING** is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £30. 15. 7½.; net income, £1107; patron, Lord Ward. A tithe rent-charge of £210 is paid to the vicar, and the glebe consists of 6 acres. The church is a spacious and venerable structure, partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, with a handsome square embattled tower, strengthened with buttresses, and crowned by pinnacles; it contains several ancient monuments and recumbent figures. A second church, dedicated to *St. George*, was built by grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1824, at an expense of £16,131, to which were added £2000 raised by the inhabitants; it is in the later English style, with a lofty and richly ornamented tower. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £309; patron, the Vicar. The church of *St. John the Baptist* is an edifice in the Norman style with a tower and spire, erected in 1843, and containing 1257 sittings, whereof 861 are free: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar. At *Trimpley* is a chapel of ease, a beautiful structure in the Norman style, affording accommodation to 120 persons; the pulpit, reading-desk, and font are of solid stone. Lower Mitton and Wribbenhall, in the parish, are district chapelries, the livings of which are also in the patronage of the Vicar of Kidderminster: see *Mitton, Lower*; and *Wribbenhall*. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, Unitarians, the Connexion of Lady Huntingdon, and Roman Catholics. On an eminence on the Stourport road is a cemetery of three acres of ground, in the formation of which £1800 have been expended.

The free grammar school, the origin of which is uncertain, was made a royal foundation by charter of Charles I., and has an endowment in land producing a rental of about £600; it is entitled to the fifth of six scholarships founded in Worcester College, Oxford, by Sir Thomas Cookes. An ancient chapel adjoining *St. Mary's* church, has been for many years appropriated to the use of the school. A free school was founded in 1795, by Mr. Nicholas Pearsall, who erected rooms, and in 1797 bequeathed £1000 for its support; this bequest has, with subscriptions, been appropriated to the formation of charity schools. The old meeting-house charity schools, built by subscription in 1811, are chiefly supported by an endowment by Simon Potter, in 1667, producing £40 per annum. A small school, originally founded in 1704, under the auspices of the then Bishop of Worcester, has been converted into a national school; a new school-house was erected in 1817. *St. George's* national school was built in 1827; and among other schools is one at *Trimpley*, founded and endowed by the late Mr. Chillingworth. There are six almshouses founded in 1629, by Sir Edward Blount, for aged men and their wives: H. Higgins, Esq., in 1684, bequeathed four messuages, to which a fifth has been added, for aged persons; and two houses were given for the same use, by Sir Ralph Clare, K.B. The poor-law union of Kidderminster comprises 13 parishes or places, of which 11 are in the county of Worcester, one in that of Stafford, and one in Salop; and contains a population of 29,408. On Wassall Hill, about half a mile from the bank of the

Severn, are the remains of a small camp, supposed by Dr. Nash to have been occupied by Henry IV., in his pursuit of Owen Glyndwr, after the burning of the city of Worcester; and at Blackstone rock, between Stourport and Bewdley, are the remains of a hermitage and chapel, now converted into an out-house for agricultural implements. There are several chalybeate springs, of which the one most strongly impregnated is at Round Hill, near the town; and the dropping-well on Burlish Common is celebrated for its efficacy in curing diseases of the eye. Richard Baxter, the celebrated nonconformist, was for some time vicar of the parish: the pulpit in which he preached is preserved in the vestry of the Unitarian meeting-house.

KIDDINGTON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Woodstock; containing 274 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1875 acres; the soil is generally a stone brash, the surface is boldly undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by a brook called the Glym. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 4½.; net income, £375; patron, Viscount Dillon. The church is supposed to have been built about the year 1400; but its chancel is evidently of earlier date, and probably belonged to the original edifice. In 1446, the emoluments of the ancient rectory of Asterley, being considered inadequate for the support of an incumbent, were incorporated with those of this rectory. The parish is intersected by the Ake-man-street; in Hill Wood are traces of a Roman encampment; and at other places in the neighbourhood are vestiges of earthworks. Warton, the poet-laureate, was rector of the parish, of which he published an excellent description.

KIDLAND, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 12 miles (N. W. by W.) from Rothbury; containing 63 inhabitants. This liberty comprises 21,750 acres of land. It is a mountainous district, of which Kidland-Lee, on the west side of the river Alwine, is the most fertile part; many of the hills are of a conical form, and the glens which divide the eminences display a variety of bold and sublime scenery. The Cheviot breed of sheep are found here in great perfection. A chapel called Memmer-kirk stood near the source of the Alwine, but its ruins can now scarcely be traced.

KIDLINGTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD; containing, with the hamlets of Thrup, Gosford-Bridge, and Water-Eaton, 1303 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, annexed, with the impropriation, to the Headship of Exeter College, Oxford; net income, £279. The church is an elegant structure with a spire. There is a chapel of ease at Water-Eaton.

KIDSGROVE, or **KIDCREW**, a considerable village, in the townships of BRIERYHURST and RANSCLIFFE, parish of WOLSTANTON, union of WOLSTANTON and BURSLEM, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Tunstall, on the main road to Liverpool and Manchester. This place is occupied almost wholly by the numerous workmen employed by Thomas Kinnersly, Esq., in his colliery and iron-works here, connected with which latter he has recently erected several blast-furnaces for

smelting the ore, in which the neighbourhood abounds: in a mill and forge the iron is manufactured into a finished state. A short distance from Kidsgrove is Clough Hall, the seat of Mr. Kinnersly, in the avenue leading to which, and in the peaceful seclusion of surrounding woods, that gentleman has erected a church for the accommodation of his family, and numerous tenants and dependants, as also the neighbouring population. The church is a brick edifice, with a tower furnished with six bells and a clock: the inside is chaste and elegant, having a west gallery in which is an organ; there are 600 sittings. Near it, on the south side, is a handsome parsonage-house, and on the north-east side a large building in the cottage style, for a Sunday school, where 500 children are instructed; these buildings have been completed at the expense of the founder of the church, by whom the school is supported. In the vicinity of Kidsgrove, the tunnels of Harecastle, by which the Grand Trunk canal is carried in two collateral channels a distance of 2880 yards, terminate northwards under Harecastle Hill.

KILBOURNE, a township, in the parish of HORSLEY, union of BELPER, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Derby; containing 826 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Alfreton to Derby, and comprises 916 acres, the soil of which is a mixture of sand and clay; 293 acres are arable, 587 meadow and pasture, 20 woodland, and 16 acres roads or waste. A mine is in operation, yielding excellent coal, and affording employment to a number of the population; there are also a good many stocking-frames. Kilbourne Hall, a beautiful and picturesque seat, is the residence of the Hunter family; the garden is in the ancient style, and is adorned with some fine yew-trees, supposed to be about 300 years old, and cut into a variety of figures, presenting an appearance perhaps not equalled in the kingdom. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £55. 14. 9. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Methodists.

KILBURN, a hamlet, partly in the parish of WILLESDEN, union of HENDON, Kensington division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, and partly in the parish of HAMPSTEAD, union of EDMONTON, Holborn division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from London. This village, which is situated on the ancient Watling-street, contains some good houses; and the salubrity of the air, and its convenient distance from the metropolis, render it a desirable place of residence. The supply of water, however, is indifferent. There is a medicinal spring, called Kilburn Wells, which possesses aperient properties, and is still in repute, though not so much frequented as formerly. At the north-east end of the village is an extensive ale and porter brewery. The Birmingham railway crosses the village near the Bell inn, and the road from Maida-Hill is carried over it by a neat bridge. Here is a proprietary episcopal chapel, a handsome edifice with a turret and cupola, containing about 500 sittings: the living is a donative, in the gift of Mr. Hancox, the proprietor. Near the close of the reign of Henry I., a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist, was founded here on the site of an ancient hermitage; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £121. 16.

KILBURN (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the unions of THIRSK and HELMSLEY, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Thirsk; comprising the townships of Kilburn, Oldstead, Thorpe-le-Willows, and Wass; and containing 837 inhabitants, of whom 556 are in the township of Kilburn. This place was within the liberty of Ripon, from which jurisdiction it was separated by an act of the 1st of Victoria. It was anciently the retreat of Robert de Alneto, one of the monks of Whitby, who lived in solitary seclusion in a small hermitage at Hood Grange, within two miles of the present village: this hermitage, in 1138, was converted by Robert de Mowbray into a Cistercian abbey, but the monks subsequently removed to Old Byland, and afterwards to Byland, near Coxwold. The parish comprises by computation 5900 acres. At Hood Hill is a sandstone-quarry, now rarely wrought, the material being of a soft and perishable nature. The village consists of High and Low Kilburn, the former situated on the acclivity of a lofty eminence, commanding extensive and interesting views, and the latter on the banks of a small rivulet at its base. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £99; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York, whose tithes have been commuted for £405: the glebe comprises nearly 4 acres. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

KILBY (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of BLABY, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from the town of Leicester; containing 408 inhabitants, and comprising nearly 1000 acres. The Leicester canal passes within a quarter of a mile from the village, and at the distance of half a mile more is a commodious wharf. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron and impropiator, Sir H. Halford, Bart. The church is a neat edifice of ancient date, with a tower rebuilt in the year 1815. There is a place of worship for Independents.

KILDALE (*ST. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Stokesley; containing 181 inhabitants. This place, called in Domesday book *Childale*, was once of some importance, possessed a castle, and had liberty to hold a market and fair under grant from Henry III. It was conferred by the Conqueror on Robert de Brus, lord of Skelton, to be held of the king *in capite*; and among the proprietors who have resided here, occur the family of Percy, who were long settled at the place. The parish forms part of the district called Cleveland, and comprises upwards of 5000 acres, a great portion of which is open moor and heath; the soil of the cultivated land is good, and the scenery around the village, which is situated in a vale in the midst of lofty hills, is very beautiful. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 4., and in the patronage of Mrs. Livesey; net income, £120. The church stands in a low retired situation, not far from the site of the ancient castle, at a little distance from the village, towards the south; it is a very ancient structure, said to have been founded at an early period of the heptarchy. About 1312, the friars of the order of the Holy Cross began to erect an oratory here; but the work being interdicted by Archbishop Grenfield, it was abandoned.

KILDWICK (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **SKIPTON**, E. division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**; consisting of the chapelry of **Silsden**, and the townships of **Both-Bradley**, **Cononley**, **Cowling**, **Farnhill**, **Glusburn**, **Kildwick**, **Steeton** with **Eastburn**, **Stirton** with **Thorlby**, and **Sutton**; the whole containing 10,607 inhabitants, of whom 189 are in the township of **Kildwick**, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from **Skipton**. This parish comprises by admeasurement 22,621 acres, of which 2500 are arable, 900 woodland, and the remainder pasture, common, and waste; the substratum abounds with freestone of good quality, which is extensively quarried. The worsted manufacture is carried on; and the spinning of yarn, for which there are several mills, affords employment to many of the population. There are also an iron-foundry and forges for the manufacture of machinery, and large quantities of nails are made. The village is pleasantly situated in the vale of the **Aire**. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 8. 1½.; income, £357; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of **Christ-Church**, **Oxford**. The tithes were commuted for land in 1773. The church is in the later English style, and contains an altar-tomb with the recumbent effigy of **Sir Robert de Stiverton** in chain armour. At **Silsden** and **Cowling** are separate incumbencies.

KILGWRRWG, a parish, in the union and division of **CHEPSTOW**, hundred of **RAGLAN**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 5¾ miles (E. S. E.) from **Usk**; containing 133 inhabitants. The parish is situated in a very mountainous district, and comprises about 570 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £2. 4. 9½.; net income, £57; patron, the Archdeacon of **Llandaff**.

KILHAM, a township, in the parish of **KIRK-NEWTON**, union, and W. division of the ward, of **GLENDALÉ**, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from **Coldstream**; containing 279 inhabitants. The township is situated on the borders of **Scotland**, and upon the road between **Wooler** and **Kelso**; it comprises 2826 acres, of which 776 are in the hamlet of **Thornington**. About 1350 acres are good arable land, and the remainder chiefly mountain and moor, affording fine pasturage for sheep. The soil on the banks of the river **Beaumont**, which intersects the township, is rich, while that in some other parts is of a light thin quality, resting on whinstone, and well adapted for turnips. The **Kilham hills** lie to the south; and about two miles further along the road, the pleasant and fertile vale of **Paston**, long the seat of a branch of the **Selbys** of **Twizell**, and through which runs the river **Glen**, affords a fine contrast to the steep and rugged mountains that fill the surrounding country. **Thornington haughs** are celebrated for a breed of short-horned cattle.

KILHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **DRIFFIELD**, wapentake of **DICKERING**, E. riding of **YORK**, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from **Driffeld**; containing 1120 inhabitants. The parish comprises by survey 7877 acres, of which 7021 are arable, 500 pasture, and 350 woodland; the surface is varied, and the lower grounds are watered by a branch of the river **Hull**. Clay abounds, and considerable quantities of bricks and of draining and pan tiles are made; there is also a brewery on a large scale. The village, which is pleasantly situated on a declivity of the **Wolds**, now consists only

of one irregular street, extending from east to west, but was once a much larger place, vestiges of foundations having been often discovered. It had anciently a market, which, from the vicinity and greater convenience of that at **Driffeld**, has been long since discontinued. Fairs for cattle are held on August 21st and November 12th; the latter is also a statute-fair. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £145; patron, the Dean of **York**. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1771. The church is a very ancient structure in the early English style, with a massive tower strengthened with angular buttresses. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. A free grammar school was founded in the 9th of **Charles I.**, by **John, Lord D'Arcy**, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £30. At **Henpit Hole** is a remarkable intermittent spring; another called the **Gipse**y, or **Vipse**y, occasionally breaks out after a wet season, and runs with considerable force into the branch of the **Hull**. Near the **Rudston** road is a fine mineral spring. Numerous intrenchments and tumuli are to be traced in the parish; the former are referred to the **Danes**, and the latter are perhaps anterior to the time of **Cæsar**. In the south-west corner of the lordship is a place called **Danes' Graves**, where are many little mounds of earth, on opening some of which human bones were found; and in the north-east corner, on the road to **Rudston**, when digging for sand, several human skulls were laid bare, around which were iron rings, brass clasps, amber beads, and fragments of weapons.

KILHAMPTON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **STRATTON**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from **Stratton**; containing 1237 inhabitants. This place, which had anciently a market, was distinguished at an early period as the residence of the **Granville** family, one of whose ancestors, descended from **Rollo**, first duke of **Normandy**, came over with **William the Conqueror**, and is said to have founded the church. Upon the site of the ancient mansion, **John, Earl of Bath**, soon after the Restoration erected the magnificent residence of **Stowe**, which, within little more than half a century, was demolished; on its demolition, the elaborately carved cedar wainscot which lined the chapel, was purchased by **Lord Cobham**, and put up in the chapel of his seat at **Stowe**, in **Buckinghamshire**. The parish is bounded on the east by the river **Tamar**, which separates it from the county of **Devon**; and comprises by measurement 7300 acres, whereof 350 are common or waste. There are quarries of stone, for rough building and for repairing roads. The road from **Camelford** to **Bideford** passes through the village; and at the eastern extremity of the parish is a branch of the **Bude canal**, by which sea-sand for manure, and supplies of coal, are obtained. The reservoir of the canal, covering an area of 70 acres, is partly within the parish. Fairs are held on **Holy-Thursday**, the third Thursday after, and the 26th of August. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 3. 11½., and in the gift of **Lord Carteret**: certain inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £50, and the incumbent's for £607; the glebe comprises 90 acres. The church is partly Norman, and partly in the later English style, and abounds with interesting details; the south door is a beautiful specimen in the Norman style, with shafts and bands of

zig zag and beak-headed tracery. The original ceiling of carved oak, and several of the old oak benches, are remaining; the pulpit is highly enriched, and the Norman font is preserved in its ancient state. Of the several monuments, the most striking is one to the memory of Sir Beville Granville, of Stowe, Earl of Corbill, and Lord of Thorigay and Granville, in France and Normandy, who was killed in the parliamentary war, at the battle of Lansdown, July 5th, 1643. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The Rev. James Hervey resided for some time at Alderscombe, with the Orchard family, and is said to have conceived here the subject of his *Meditations among the Tombs*.

KILLAMARSH (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of **CHESTERFIELD**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, 9 miles (N. E.) from Chesterfield; containing 906 inhabitants. The Chesterfield canal, and a railway communicating with the coal-mines in the vicinity, pass through the parish. The living is a rectory, separated from that of Eckington in June, 1843; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and endowed with a portion of the glebe of Eckington rectory, to the annual amount of about £300. The church is partly in the Norman style.

KILLCOT, with **BOULSDON**.—See **BOULSDON**.

KILLCOTT, a tything, in the parish of **HAWKESBURY**, union of **CHIPPING-SODBURY**, Upper division of the hundred of **GRUMBALD'S-ASH**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Wootton-under-Edge; containing, with Saddlewood and Tresham, 296 inhabitants.

KILLERBY, a township, in the parish of **HEIGHINGTON** (though entirely surrounded by the parishes of Gainford and Staindrop), union of **DARLINGTON**, S. E. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Darlington; containing 105 inhabitants. It stands in a low situation, near the source of a small rivulet, and comprises about 390 acres of land: the village is a little to the north of the road from Darlington to Staindrop. Divine service is performed in a room on Sundays, by permission of the bishop. The tithes have been commuted for £20 to the vicar, and £114 to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

KILLERBY, a township, in the parish of **CATTERICK**, union of **BEDALE**, wapentake of **HANG-EAST**, N. riding of **YORK**, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from the town of Catterick; containing 62 inhabitants. It is situated between the Leeming-Lane and the river Swale, and comprises by computation 890 acres. Killerby Hall is a neat mansion with pleasant grounds.

KILLINGHALL, a township, in the parish of **RIPLEY**, Lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, 1 mile (S. by E.) from Ripley; containing 559 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 3350 acres. The village is situated on the south side of the river Nidd; it is neatly built, and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

KILLINGHOLME (*St. DENIS*), a parish, in the union of **GLANDFORD-BRIGG**, E. division of the wapentake of **YARBOROUGH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 12 miles (N. W. by W.) from Great Grimsby; containing 681 inhabitants, of whom 181 are in North, and 500 in South, Killingholme. The parish is bounded by the river Humber, and comprises by measurement

5130 acres, of which 2630 are in North Killingholme. Within the last few years, two lighthouses have been erected on the bank of the river, in the township of South Killingholme, by the Brethren of the Trinity House at Hull; prior to which, the chief landmark for mariners was the tower of the church. The old manor-house is still inhabited by descendants of the ancient lords of the manor, who were raised to the peerage by the titles of Earls of Warrington and Barons de la Mere, now possessed by the Earls of Stamford. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Habbrough united in 1740, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 4.; net income, £285; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Yarborough. The tithes were commuted for land in 1776; the glebe comprises 130 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a handsome embattled tower, which is crowned by pinnacles. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

KILLINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **KIRKBY-LONSDALE**, union of **KENDALE**, **LONSDALE** ward, county of **WESTMORLAND**, 4 miles (S. W.) from Sedbergh; containing 301 inhabitants. The chapelry is situated on the river Lune, and on the road from Kendal to Sedbergh. It comprises 4785a. 2r. 7p., of which 3511 acres are pasture, 650 meadow, 460 arable, and 156 woodland; the soil is loam, sand, a moss, and the scenery of rugged character. The chapel, a very ancient structure, was repaired and new-pewed in 1824. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale. Some tithes were commuted for land under an act of inclosure, in 1811; and under the recent Tithe act, rent-charges have been awarded, of which £1. 2. are payable to the vicar, and £27 to Trinity College, Cambridge. There is a glebe of 20 acres. A school is endowed with £6. 14. 6. per annum.

KILLINGWORTH, a township, in the parish of **LONG BENTON**, union of **TYNEMOUTH**, E. division of **CASTLE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; comprising 1656a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ p., and containing 1787 inhabitants. It is situated on a commanding eminence, in the midst of a fertile and pleasing tract of country. An extensive colliery belonging to Lord Ravensworth and partners is in full operation, employing about 600 men and boys: the coal-field is much dislocated, and varies considerably as to thickness. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £280, payable to Balliol College, Oxford, and the vicarial for £19. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, and Wesleyans; also a school in which divine service is performed on Sunday afternoon.

KILLPECK (*St. DAVID*), a parish, in the union of **DORE**, Upper division of the hundred of **WORMELOW**, county of **HEREFORD**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Hereford; containing 238 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Worm, and comprises 1976 acres, of which 1136 are arable, 700 meadow, and 140 wood. It abounds with romantic and richly-varied scenery. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £4. 11. 8.; net income, £50; patrons, the Clive family; appropriator, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is a very ancient structure, in the Norman style, of which it displays some interesting details in its various periods, from its massive simplicity to its more enriched and elegant transitions into the

early English style. To the west of the church are some slight remains of a castle, and on the south are vestiges of a priory, situated in a pleasant vale.

KILMERSDON (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of **FROME**, hundred of **KILMERSDON**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Frome**; containing, with the hamlets of **Charlton**, **Coleford**, **Luckington**, and **Lypiote**, 2143 inhabitants, of whom 563 are in the village of **Kilmersdon**. This parish, which has for many generations been the property of the **Jolliffe** family, comprises by computation 3400 acres. Coal is found, and a mine is now in full operation; there are also quarries of stone, which is used for building, but chiefly for mending roads. The village, which is spacious and well built, was in compliment to the late **T. S. Jolliffe, Esq.**, the presiding magistrate of the hundred, made one of the judicial divisions of the county; and petty-sessions are held here at stated intervals. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 6½., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiator, **J. T. Jolliffe, Esq.** The great tithes have been commuted for £376, and the vicarial for £243. 17. The church is in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower, crowned by pinnacles, and of light and graceful proportions. A district church and parsonage-house were completed at **Coleford** in 1831. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans.

KILMESTON, a parish, in the union of **ALRESFORD**, hundred of **FAWLEY**, **Winchester** and **N.** divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 4½ miles (S.) from **Alresford**; containing 256 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with that of **Titchbourne**, to the rectory of **Cheriton**: the tithes have been commuted for £350.

KILMINGTON (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **AXMINSTER**, **Honiton** and **S.** divisions of **DEVON**, 1¼ mile (W. by S.) from **Axminster**; containing 495 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river **Axe**, and comprises 1763 acres. An act for the inclosure of land was passed in 1842. A fair for cattle is held on the first Wednesday in September. The living is annexed to the vicarage of **Axminster**: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £100, and the vicarial for £240.

KILMINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, forming a detached portion of the hundred of **NORTON-FERRIS**, in the union of **MERE**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 4 miles (N. W.) from **Mere**; containing, with the tything of **Norton-Ferris**, 635 inhabitants, and comprising 2642a. 3r. 15p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 9. 4½., and in the gift of the **Earl of Ilchester**: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 55 acres. In the church lie the remains of **Mr. Hartgill** and his son, both murdered in the reign of **Queen Mary**, by **Lord Stourton** and others, who were convicted and executed. A gallery has been built, and 100 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £40 in aid of the expense. About two miles to the south-west is a small oval intrenchment called **Jack's Castle**, supposed to have been the site of a Danish camp or fortress; and at the south-western extremity of the parish, near **Stourhead**, is a triangular brick tower, erected in 1772, by **Henry Hoare, Esq.**, with an inscription commemorative of **Alfred the Great** and his victories over the Danes.

KILNDOWN.—See **GOUDHURST**.

KILNER, county of **SOMERSET**.—See **CULBONE**.

KILNSAY, county of **YORK**.—See **CONISTON**.

KILNSEA (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of **PATRINGTON**, S. division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESSE**, E. riding of **YORK**, 8½ miles (S. E. by E.) from **Patrington**; containing 140 inhabitants. This parish, sometimes called *Kilnsea with Spurn*, comprehends the narrow neck of land at the south-eastern extremity of the county, terminating in the promontory of **Spurn Head**. It comprises about 1000 acres, inclosed a few years since, and, with the exception of the promontory, some warren, and marshes, consists of arable land; the soil is strong, and of productive quality, the surface level, the scenery wild, and destitute of wood. The immediate vicinity of the village of **Kilnsea** has been subject for a considerable time to the encroachments of the sea, and so great have these been of late years, that the part of the village which now remains is situated near the edge of the cliff, and some of the buildings within a few yards of it. On August 1st, 1826, the church, which stood upon the cliff, fell into the water, a fragment of the tower only being left; this for some years afterwards appeared in the form of a picturesque ruin, but it has also been swept away. Divine service has since been performed in a large room. **Spurn Head**, the *Ocellum Promontorium* of **Ptolemy**, had once a well-frequented port called **Ravenspurn** and **Ravensburgh**, which, with its populous market-town of the same name, was washed away early in the fifteenth century; it enjoyed a considerable trade, and sent members to parliament in the reigns of **Edward I.**, **II.**, and **III.** On the point are two lighthouses, and a few cottages for the life-boat men stationed here by the **Hull Trinity House**, for the purpose of assisting distressed sailors. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 6½.; net income, £82; patron, **G. L. Thompson, Esq.**, who is also impropiator.

KILNWICK (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **BEVERLEY**, **Bainton-Beacon** division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, E. riding of **YORK**; comprising the townships of **Beswick**, **Bracken**, **Kilnwick**, and part of **Lockington**; and containing 627 inhabitants, of whom 251 are in the township of **Kilnwick**, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from **Beverley**. The parish is situated at the foot of the **Wolds**, and the township consists of 1692a. 1r. 17p. There are quarries of chalkstone, which, when burnt into lime, makes excellent mortar, and, when mixed with the clayey land in a pulverised state, adds greatly to its fertility. The road from **Beverley** to **Driffild** passes through the parish; and a good parish highway leads from the village to the navigable river **Hull**, about four miles distant. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £101; patron and impropiator, **Colonel Grimston**: the vicarial tithes were commuted at the inclosure of the parish, in 1786, for 63 acres of land. The church is an ancient structure; on the south side is a fine Norman entrance arch.

KILNWICK-PERCY (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of **POCKLINGTON**, **Wilton-Beacon** division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, E. riding of **YORK**, 1 mile (E. N. E.) from **Pocklington**; containing 58 inhabitants. This parish, which is an escarpment of the **Wolds**, comprises by computation 1561 acres, whereof 788 are arable, 572 meadow and pasture, 180 woodland, and about 20 water. The surface is undulated; the soil

very rich, producing excellent corn; and the scenery picturesque, and interspersed with fine plantations. The Driffield and Burlington road passes through. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 3.; patron, the Dean of York. The great tithes have been commuted for £160, and the vicarial for £119; the glebe comprises 22 acres.

KILPIN, a township, in the parish and union of HOWDEN, wapentake of HOWDENSHERE, E. riding of YORK, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from the town of Howden; containing 393 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres, and contains the villages of Kilpin and Kilpin-Pike, the latter situated on the Ouse, and having several wharfs and warehouses, with much traffic in corn and coal, and a large tanning establishment.

KILREAGUE, a township, in the parish of LLANGARRAN, poor-law union of ROSS, Lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD; containing 201 inhabitants.

KILSBY (*St. Faith*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, hundred of FAWSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Daventry, on the road to Lutterworth; containing 655 inhabitants. This parish comprises by measurement 2100 acres: the soil is generally a strong clay, and a considerable portion is rich grazing land; the surface is hilly. The Oxford canal passes through the parish; and the London and Birmingham railway is here conveyed through a tunnel 2398 yards in length, the cost of which, 600 yards being quicksand, amounted to £125 per yard. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £147, with a glebe-house; patron, the Precentor in the Cathedral of Lincoln: the rectory, which is attached to the precentorship, is valued in the king's books at £14. The tithes were commuted for land in 1777. There is a place of worship for Independents. A bequest in land from Abraham Cowley, Esq., producing £18 a year, is given to the poor.

KILTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET, 14 miles (N. W. by W.) from Bridgwater; containing 161 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1400 acres of inclosed and profitable land, of which the greater portion is arable; and several hundred acres of waste on the Quantock hills. The surface is varied, and the scenery in some parts embellished with wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £189; impropriator, Sir P. P. Acland, Bart.

KILTON, a township, in the parochial chapelry of BROTON, union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Guisborough; containing 86 inhabitants. It is called in Domesday book *Chiltune*, and was granted by the Conqueror to the family of Brus, from whom the estate passed to the Lumleys, and from them to the Tullies, Waughs, and others. There was formerly a castle, which, with the lordship, belonged to the ancient family of Thweng. The township is in the district of Cleveland, and comprises about 1510 acres of land; it is situated on the Havenclose beck, which shortly after runs into the sea, and the scenery is on the whole of an interesting kind. A tithe rent-charge of £282 is paid to the Archbishop of York.

KILVE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Bridgwater; containing 240 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Minehead to Bristol, and comprises by measurement 1605 acres, of which 617 are common or waste. Limestone is extensively quarried, chiefly for burning into lime. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Stringston united, valued in the king's books at £9. 16. 8., and in the gift of Balliol College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £211. 10., and the glebe comprises 57 acres. The church is a neat plain edifice. There is a place of worship for Independents.

KILVERSTONE, a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of SHROPHAM, W. division of NORFOLK, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E. N. E.) from Thetford; containing 47 inhabitants. This parish is on the road from London, *via* Thetford, to Norwich, and comprises by measurement 2019 acres, of which 536 are sheep-walks, 150 pasture, 100 in plantations, and the remainder arable. Kilverstone Hall, for many generations the seat of the family of White, is a handsome mansion, situated in a pleasant demesne, in which the church forms a romantic feature. On deepening the small river that flows through the parish into the Little Ouse, the foundations of a bridge, and several relics of Roman antiquity, were discovered. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 14. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £140; the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church is a very ancient structure, in the Norman style, with a circular tower, and contains monuments to the family of White.

KILVINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, S. division of the wapentake of NEWARK and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 7 miles (S.) from Newark; containing, with the hamlet of Alverton, 56 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Staunton in 1826, and valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 1. The church, which was situated only a quarter of a mile from that of Staunton, has been taken down, and the church rates of the two parishes are assessed jointly.

KILVINGTON, NORTH, a township, in the parish of THORNTON-LE-STREET, union of THIRSK, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Thirsk; containing 63 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1210 acres, and is situated on the east side of the fertile vale of the small river Codbeck. Kilvington Hall, erected some few years since, is a neat brick mansion, with pleasant grounds. A tithe rent-charge of £132 is paid to the Dean and Canons of Oxford, and one of £29 to the Vicar. There is a chapel for Roman Catholics.

KILVINGTON, SOUTH (*St. Wilfrid*), a parish, in the poor-law union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK; comprising the townships of South Kilvington, Thornbrough, and Upsall; and containing 402 inhabitants, of whom 277 are in the township of South Kilvington, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N.) from Thirsk. The parish consists of about 2610 acres, of which 940 are in the township. The village, which is neatly built, is pleasantly situated on an acclivity on the east side of the Codbeck: the road from Thirsk to Stokesley passes through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's

books at £17. 10. 10.; net income, £511; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge.

KILWORTH, NORTH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Lutterworth; containing 422 inhabitants. The Grand Union canal passes through the north-eastern part of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 0. 5.; net income, £567; patron, the Rev. T. Belgrave. The tithes were commuted for land in 1765, when, also, 33½ acres were allotted for the repair of the church and highways.

KILWORTH, SOUTH (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4½ miles (E. S. E.) from Lutterworth; containing 478 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 8. 11½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £500, with a glebe-house. The church is an ancient edifice with a beautiful spire; the north aisle was rebuilt in 1840, at a cost of £500, and the church was repewed at the same time. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by the rector. On the inclosure of the parish, 23½ acres were allotted for the repairs of the church.

KIMBERLEY, a hamlet, and formerly a chapelry, in the parish of GREASLY, union of BASFORD, S. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 1778 inhabitants. It comprises about 800 acres of land, and has a considerable village, scattered upon elevated and broken ground at the southern extremity of the parish. Lawn mills, here, for grinding corn, were built in 1844; and there is an extensive brewery. The ancient chapel of ease, some time in ruins, has entirely disappeared. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and an infants' school, built in 1840.

KIMBERLY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of FOREHOE, E. division of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (N. W.) from Wymondham; containing 148 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 1522 acres. Kimberly Hall, originally the seat of the Fastolf family, in the reign of Henry IV. became the property of Sir John Wodehouse, who took down the ancient structure, and erected a handsome mansion which, also, was demolished, in 1659. In 1720 the present noble building, which is situated eastward, and in the parish of Wymondham, was built by Sir John Wodehouse, since which period many improvements have been effected, including the erection of a fine terrace 300 feet in length: the seat is the property of Lord Wodehouse, representative of the very ancient family of Wodehouse, which derives its descent, through a succession of knights, from the reign of Edward I. Queen Elizabeth, in her progress through Norfolk, stopped at Kimberly, where a rich throne was erected for her, which, with several of her dresses, is preserved by the family as a memorial of her visit. The living is a discharged vicarage, united with the rectory of Bixton, to the living of Barnham-Broom, and valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 3.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1776. The church is a handsome and interesting edifice, occupying a picturesque situation near the road from Norwich to Hingham. The interior was newly

fitted up at the expense of the late Lord Wodehouse; and a gallery, with an organ, was erected at the west end by Lady Wodehouse, in 1840: some ancient stained glass was the gift of the first lord Wodehouse. There are several memorials, among others a fine brass to Sir John and Lady Wodehouse, dated 1465. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

KIMBERWORTH, a township and ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of ROTHERHAM, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (W.) from Rotherham; the district containing 2065 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2940 acres, of which the surface is varied; the substratum abounds with coal and iron-ore, and there are several quarries of building-stone. The village is situated on an eminence. At the Holmes are large iron and steel works, in which were cast the iron bridges of Southwark in London, Staines in the county of Middlesex, Yarm in the county of York, and Sunderland in the county of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, was erected in 1842, at an expense of £1333, on a site given by John Saumarez Winter, Esq., of London; it is a neat structure in the early English style, with a campanile turret. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Rotherham; net income, £150. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

KIMBLE, GREAT (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Wendover; containing 489 inhabitants, of whom 68 are in the hamlet of Kimble-Wick. This place, according to old records, was anciently called *Kunebel*, from Cunobelin, or Cymbeline, the British king, whose sons here gallantly opposed the Romans, but were defeated, and one of them slain. There are still the remains of several intrenchments on the supposed field of battle; and on a circular mound in the neighbourhood are vestiges of a fortification termed Belinus' Castle, where it is said Cunobelin dwelt. The parish comprises 2472a. 3r. 2p.: the soil is various, partly clay and loam, alternated with chalk and gravel; the surface, in some parts flat, is in others diversified with hills, and the low lands are watered by a brook which issues from a copious spring. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated in 1799 with the rectory of Great Hampden, and valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 5.: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £171. 1., and the vicarial for £150; the glebe comprises 4½ acres.

KIMBLE, LITTLE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Wendover; containing 177 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. 11.; net income, £107: the patronage is in dispute.

KIMBLESWORTH, formerly a parish, in the union of DURHAM, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Durham; containing 33 inhabitants, and comprising 690 acres of land. This was an ancient rectory and peculiar belonging to the convent of Durham. The foundations of the church, which was a small structure, may be traced in a field a little south of the village; and to the north of the place are some remains of the embankments which formed the ancient *vivarium* de

Kymblesworth, mentioned in a charter of Bishop Pudsey's. The village, now reduced to a few cottages, is situated not far distant from the great north road. The living, which is valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., was united in 1593 to the perpetual curacy of Witton-Gilbert.

KIMBOLTON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Leominster; containing 715 inhabitants. It is on the road from Leominster to Tenbury, and comprises 1362 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Middleton-on-the-Hill annexed; net income, £132; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Hereford, whose tithes have been commuted for £346.

KIMBOLTON (*St. Andrew*), a market-town and parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 10½ miles (W. by S.) from Huntingdon, and 63 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 1634 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated on the verge of the county, amidst sloping hills and woodlands diversified with fertile valleys. Kimbolton Castle, the magnificent residence of the Duke of Manchester, an ancient stone edifice in a spacious park, was the residence of Catherine of Arragon, first wife of Henry VIII., subsequently to her divorce; and it was here she died. A few females are employed in making lace, but the general occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on the Friday in Easter-week, for sheep and pedlery, and on December 11th, for cattle and hogs. A constable is appointed at the courts leet and baron held under the Duke of Manchester, who is lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of his Grace. The church is surmounted by a lofty spire. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Moravians, and Wesleyans. An ancient grammar school, of which the earliest notice occurs in 1600, is endowed with lands producing a rental of £131. In the parish are the remains of Stonely Priory, a convent of canons of the order of St. Augustine, founded by William Mandeville, Earl of Essex, about 1180, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was valued at £62. 12. 3. Kimbolton gives the inferior title of Baron to the Duke of Manchester; it was the birth-place of Lord Kimbolton, afterwards Earl of Manchester, a parliamentary general in the civil war.

KIMCOTE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from Lutterworth; containing, with the hamlet of Cotes-de-Val, and part of Walton, 552 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 16. 3.; net income, £566; patron, Lord Willoughby de Broke. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1778. A school is endowed with £30 per annum; and the produce of two allotments under the inclosure act, and the amount of a few bequests, are distributed to the poor.

KIMMERIDGE, a parish, in the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of HASILOR, Wareham division of DORSET, 4¼ miles (S. W. by W.) from Corfe Castle; containing 154 inhabitants. The parish is

bounded on the south by Botteridge pool, or Kimmeridge bay, the entrance to which, between two high cliffs, is defended by a battery of two pieces of cannon. On the shore are copperas stones in abundance; and in the cliffs of this and the neighbouring parishes a sort of coal is found, of a bituminous nature, which burns with a strong light and emits a sulphureous smell; it is a hard substance, but, on exposure to the air, splits into pieces like slate. The living is a donative, in the patronage of the Mansel family.

KIMPTON (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of HITCHIN and PIRTON, county of HERTFORD, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Welwyn; containing 945 inhabitants. It comprises 3582a. 1r. 9p., of which 2968 acres are arable, 394 meadow, and 220 woodland. The females are mostly engaged in the platting of straw. A fair for hiring servants is held in September. The living is a vicarage, endowed with part of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £12; the patronage, and the remainder of the rectorial tithes, belong to Lord Dacre. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £688. 8., and the vicarial for £449. 9.: the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is situated on an acclivity rising from the north of the village; it has a square embattled tower surmounted by a short spire, and contains a fine screen of oak, with almost perfect remains of the ancient rood-loft.

KIMPTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Andover; containing, with the hamlets of Lower and Upper Shoddesden, 391 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 12. 1., and in the gift of the Rev. Charles Randolph: the tithes have been commuted for £530, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church has been repaired, and much improved by the erection of a tower. Mr. George Soles, of Kimpton Lodge, bequeathed £200, to be vested in the funds for the benefit of the poor. The late Dr. Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle, was born in the parish.

KINDER, a hamlet, in the chapelry of HAYFIELD, parish of GLOSSOP, union of HAYFIELD, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 4½ miles (N.) from Chapel-en-le-Frith; containing 130 inhabitants. Kinder Scout, in the vicinity, is said to be the highest hill in the county.

KINDERTON, with HULME, a township, in the parish of MIDDLEWICH, union and hundred of NORTH-WICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Middlewich; containing 555 inhabitants. The powerful barons of Kinderton had possessions here at the time of the Conquest; and until about the end of the sixteenth century, they exercised the right of inflicting capital punishment for crimes committed within the barony. The township comprises 1356 acres of land, of a clayey soil, with some sand. The river Dane passes on the north. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £39.

KINETON, county of WARWICK.—See KINGTON.

KINFARE, or KINVER (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union, and S. division of the hundred, of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Stourbridge; containing 2207 inhabitants. This place was anciently a borough and market-town of some

importance, but the weekly market has long been discontinued, and the market-house pulled down. It was noted for the manufacture of woollen-cloth, and has now several forges for the manufacture of bar, rod, and sheet iron, and iron-wire. One of them, at a place called "The Hyde," is said to have been the first rolling and slitting mill in England; the works here are now carried on by Messrs. Lee and Bolton. A mill for the making of screws on a peculiar principle, is conducted under the immediate superintendence of the patentee, Mr. T. M. Woodyatt; and there is a large manufactory for spades and implements of husbandry. The parish comprises by admeasurement 8926 acres; the soil is fertile. There is an abundance of red sandstone, of which part of the church was built; but, from the facility of procuring bricks, it is not much used. The Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway runs on the borders of the parish; the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal passes through its centre, and within its limits is joined by the Stourbridge Extension canal. Fairs for cattle, sheep, and horses are held on the last Tuesday in February, the second Tuesday in May, and the first Tuesday in December.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £151; patrons and impropiators, certain Trustees. The church is a very ancient structure, in the Norman style, with later additions; the east window is of elegant design, and enriched with flowing tracery. A schoolroom was erected at Halfcot in 1837, at the expense of J. H. H. Foley, Esq., in which divine service is performed by licence: Mr. Foley gives £35 per annum to the minister, and also supports the school, it being on his own estate. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. There is a free grammar school, in support of which William Vynsent, in the 34th of Elizabeth, bequeathed land which, with subsequent gifts, produces about £200 a year; the school was rebuilt in 1819: it has one exhibition to Oxford or Cambridge. A national school is maintained by subscription. The Stewponey Agricultural Society, under the presidency of Mr. Foley, was established in 1841, on principles similar to those of the Royal Agricultural Society; it is supported by 200 gentlemen and farmers of the district, and attached to it is a club or benefit society. Within the parish is an ancient fortification, forming a parallelogram, deeply intrenched on two sides, and on the other two defended by a hill: in the neighbourhood is a tumulus; and here also was a large block of stone, called Battlestone, six feet high, and about twelve in girth, but it has been removed. Cardinal Pole was born at Stourton Castle, in the parish.

KINGCOMBE, NETHER and OVER, a tything, in the parish of TOLLER-PORCUM, union of DORCHESTER, hundred of BEAMINSTER-FORUM and REDHONE, Bridport division of the county of DORSET, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Beaminster; containing 185 inhabitants.

KINGERBY (St. PETER), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, N. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (N. W.) from Market-Rasen; containing 106 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £287; patron and impropiator, J. Young, Esq. Thomas Bell, in 1675, founded an almshouse containing 6 tenements, and endowed it with funds now producing £100 per annum.

KINGHAM (St. ANDREW), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 555 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by the river Evenlode, which separates it from the county of Gloucester; and comprises by admeasurement 1841 acres, of which 1081 are arable, 445 meadow, and 245 common. The soil in some parts is a rich loam, in others clay alternated with gravel; the surface has a gentle slope towards the south, and the meadows and pastures are occasionally subject to inundation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 11. 8.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. W. Lockwood, whose tithes have been commuted for £685. 15., and whose glebe comprises 100 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style, with a tower; the chancel was erected by an ancestor of the present incumbent, who also built the rectory-house, in 1685.

KINGMOOR, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of CARLISLE, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from Carlisle; containing 412 inhabitants. It comprises 1100 acres, and belongs to the corporation of Carlisle, the freemen of which city hold their guild races here on Ascension-day.

KINGSBRIDGE (St. EDMUND), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of STANBOROUGH, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON, 36 miles (S. S. W.) from Exeter, and 209 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 1564 inhabitants.

This place is pleasantly situated at the head of the estuary, or haven, of Salcombe, on the summit and declivities of a hill, surrounded by other hills of great elevation. The parish is nearly in the form of a boat, keel upwards, in the midst of a valley: the main street forms the keel, running from north to south; and at the rear of the houses at each side, are gardens, which slope down into the valley east and west. The parochial limits are exceedingly small, comprising not more than 30 acres, chiefly laid out as gardens and orchards to the several houses. The town, which is separated from Dodbrook on the east by a small rivulet, consists principally of one long street, of which the centre is macadamized and the footpaths are paved; the houses are generally well built, and many of them are of handsome appearance. A reading-room is supported. The trade is mostly in corn, malt, leather, cider, and slate. A manufactory for blankets and inferior woollen-cloths, affords employment to about 60 persons. Various articles of commerce are brought coastwise, chiefly in vessels of from 50 to 100 tons' burthen, though the haven is navigable for ships of a large size: about 30 of these vessels belong to Kingsbridge and Salcombe. The market is on Saturday; and there is a fair on July 20th, unless that day fall later in the week than Thursday, when the fair is postponed to the following Tuesday: it is continued for three days, the first of which is for cattle. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, but a portreeve,



Town Seal.

or chief officer, is appointed at Michaelmas, when a court leet is held by the lord of the manor. The powers of the county debt-court of Kingsbridge, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Kingsbridge. The LIVING is a vicarage, annexed to that of Churchstow. The church, originally founded about 1330, has been enlarged of late years. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. A free grammar school was founded pursuant to the will of Thomas Crispin, who, in 1689, bequeathed an estate for its endowment. William Duncombe, in 1691, gave by will property now producing about £350 per annum, for the support of three or more exhibitioners from the school to Oxford or Cambridge; for apprenticing boys educated in the school; and for the salary of a lecturer at the parish church. Alms-houses for four persons were founded by Robert Mydwynter, in the reign of Elizabeth. The poor-law union of Kingsbridge comprises 26 parishes or places, and contains a population of 21,537.

KING'S-BROMLEY, county of STAFFORD.—See BROMLEY, KING'S.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

KINGSBURY (ST. ANDREW), a parish, in the union of HENDON, hundred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from London; containing, with the ville of Hyde, 536 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage; net income, £46; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, whose tithes have been commuted for £500, and whose glebe comprises 2 acres. The church is principally later English.

KINGSBURY (ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL), a parish, in the union of TAMWORTH, Tamworth division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of WARWICKSHIRE, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Fazeley; containing 1322 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the river Tame, comprises about 8000 acres, whereof two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The surface is generally flat, with the exception of the eminences on which the village and the hamlet of Hurley are situated; the soil around Kingsbury is fertile, but in the vicinity of Hurley of inferior quality. Kingsbury Hall, now a farmhouse, is of great antiquity, and appears to have been originally of very considerable extent, and to have been defended by fortifications, of which some vestiges may still be traced. The Birmingham and Fazeley canal, and the Birmingham and Derby railway, pass through the parish, in which the latter has a station. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £120, with a glebe-house erected in 1835; impropiators, the landholders. The church, erected in 1603, is a neat structure with a square embattled tower, and contains an elegant monument to the Earl of Carhampton. There is a chapel at Dosthill, in the parish of Tamworth, dependent on the vicarage; and a school is endowed with a house and land valued at £33 per annum.

KINGSBURY-EPISCOPI (ST. MARTIN), a parish, in the union of LANGPORT, E. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, W. division of SOMERSET, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Langport; containing 1779 inhabitants. The parish anciently belonged to the bishops of Wells, whence the adjunct to its name. Within its limits are the tythings of Burrow, Lake, East, West, and Middle

Lambrook, Southay, Stembridge, and Thorney; it is situated on the river Parret, and facilities of communication are afforded by several roads in the vicinity. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 18. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £209; patron, the Chancellor of the Cathedral of Wells. The church is a stately structure, with an elegant tower ornamented with eleven statues of kings, and crowned by twenty open-worked pinnacles. At East Lambrook is a separate incumbency. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

KING'S-CAPLE (ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST), a parish, in the union of ROSS, Upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ross; containing 299 inhabitants. It is bounded on all sides, except the east, by the Wye; and consists of 1697 acres of a productive soil. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Sellack: the appropriate tithes, which belong to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, have been commuted for £330, and the vicarial for £172. 10.; the appropriate glebe is valued at £19, and the vicarial at £3. 10., per annum.

KINGSCLERE (ST. MARY), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, partly in the hundred of KINGSCLERE, and partly in that of EVINGAR, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 3238 inhabitants, of whom 2732 are in the town, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Newbury, 21 (N.) from Winchester, and 55 (W. by S.) from London. This place, as the name implies, was anciently a seat of the West Saxon kings; and at Freemantle Park, a short distance to the south, was a mansion, said to have been a royal residence in the reigns of John and of Elizabeth. The town is situated on the edge of the downs, near the northern extremity of the county; the inhabitants are well supplied with water. A small spring near the town turns four flour-mills within a mile and a half from its source. The market has nearly fallen into disuse, and the place scarcely retains any semblance of a market-town; the fairs, also, which were held on the first Tuesday after Easter, and the first Tuesday after October 10th, are now become extinct. Kingsclere is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court, held at Winchester every Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount; and petty-sessions for the division are held the last Friday in every month.

The parish comprises by recent measurement 12,920 acres, of which 1617 are common, once let to numerous small tenants at six shillings per acre, but now inclosed under an act passed in 1842. The soil is various, but generally fertile; barley of good quality is produced, and formerly the malting-trade appears to have been carried on to a very great extent. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 19. 7.; patron, and impropiator, Lord Bolton. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £1850, and the vicarial for £440; the vicarial glebe comprises $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre. The church is a very ancient cruciform structure, in the Norman style, with a massive square tower rising from the centre. There are chapels of ease at Ecchinswell and Sydmonton; a district chapel at Woodlands, dedicated to St. Paul, and in the Vicar's gift; also a place of worship for Wesleyans, and at Ecchinswell one for Independents. A school, supposed to be of ancient foundation, was endowed by Sir James Lancaster, in

1681, with £20 per annum; and a bequest of about £80 per annum from Robert Higham, in 1722, is appropriated towards the maintenance and education of four boys. The poor-law union of Kingsclere comprises 15 parishes or places, containing a population of 8463. On the adjacent hills are the remains of two Roman encampments; near which the fragments of two or three human skeletons, and several Roman copper coins, were lately discovered.

KINGSCOTE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of TETBURY, Upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from Stroud; containing 295 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the extremity of a branch of the Cotswold hills, and comprises 1810*a.* 3*r.* 23*p.*, of which 665 acres are arable, 760 pasture, and about 385 woodland. Its soil is principally a light stone brash; the surface is indented with deep valleys, whose acclivities are clothed with beech-trees of luxuriant growth. There are some quarries of stone called clayrag, which is full of embedded petrifications, and when polished resembles the Derbyshire marble. A stream, tributary to the river Frome, has its source in the parish. The living is annexed to the rectory of Beverstone; the tithes have been commuted for £159. 1*s.*, and the glebe comprises one acre. The church is a small edifice, consisting of a nave, with a low embattled tower; and contains the cenotaph of the Kingscote family, proprietors of the manor since the Conquest, when it was given to their ancestor Nigel de Kingscote. Fragments of tessellated pavement, coins, and other relics of antiquity, have been discovered.

KINGSDON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of SOMERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 2¼ miles (S. E. by E.) from Somerton; containing 553 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 3*s.* 1½*d.*, and in the gift of University College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £330, and the glebe comprises 61½ acres. There is a place of worship for Independents. The old Roman Fosseway forms the south-eastern boundary of the parish.

KINGSDOWN (*St. Edmund*), a parish, in the union of DARTFORD, partly in the hundred of CODSHEATH, but chiefly in that of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 9 miles (S. by E.) from Dartford; containing 466 inhabitants. This place was anciently a chapelry in the parish of Sutton-at-Hone, and appropriated to the priory of St. Andrew, in Rochester. The parish comprises 2780 acres, of which 800 are coppice wood, 300 pasture, and the remainder arable; the surface is pleasingly diversified. The living is a rectory, with that of Maplescombe annexed, valued in the king's books at £9. 1*s.* 8*d.*; net income, £382; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is a small building, romantically situated in the bosom of a wood about 100 acres in extent.

KINGSDOWN (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MILTON, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 3½ miles (S.) from Sittingbourne; containing 104 inhabitants, and consisting of 695*a.* 1*r.* 13*p.*, of which 328 acres are in wood. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 9*s.* 2*d.*; patron and incumbent, the Rev. T. Pennington, D.D. The tithes have been commuted for £194. 10*s.*, and the glebe comprises 15*a.* 3*r.* 7*p.* The

church is a neat building, in the early English style, containing a very ancient monument to the memory of an earl of Aylesford.

KINGSDOWN, a hamlet, in the parish of RINGSWOULD, hundred of CORNILO, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT; containing 254 inhabitants.

KINGSEY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of THAME, partly in the hundred of LEWKNO, county of OXFORD, but chiefly in that of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Thame; containing 237 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1400 acres, of which 1000 are arable, 350 pasture, and 50 woodland. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10*s.* 5*d.*; net income, £245; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

KINGSFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of WOLVERLEY, union of KIDDERMINSTER, Lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Kidderminster and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Kidderminster. The hamlet lies on the borders of Staffordshire.

KINGSGATE, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. PETER, union of ISLE of THANET, hundred of RINGSLOW, or ISLE of THANET, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Margate, upon the coast road to Broadstairs. On the shore is an opening in the cliff, formerly called Bartholomew's Gate, through which Charles II., accompanied by the Duke of York, passed, when he landed here in 1683: this was afterwards called Kingsgate, and the event was recorded by a Latin inscription, in letters of brass, but the whole has been washed away by the sea within these few years. The second lord Holland erected a villa here, on the model of that of Cicero at Baix, with numerous curious buildings which adorned the grounds. The mansion has been converted into five respectable houses, and the ornamental erections which remain, are, the convent, the mews, a small castle in imitation of those built by Henry VIII. for the protection of the coast, Harley Tower, Whitfield Tower, erected on the highest spot in the Isle, and Countess Fort; the convent and mews have been converted into handsome residences.

KINGSHOLME, a hamlet, in the parishes of ST. CATHERINE and ST. MARY-DE-LODE, union of GLOUCESTER, Middle division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S BARTON, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 1022 inhabitants, of whom 803 are in St. Mary's. It comprises 222 acres.

KINGSLAND (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of STRETTFORD, county of HEREFORD, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Leominster; containing 1088 inhabitants. Tradition relates that near the parsonage-house is the site of an ancient castle, the burial-place of King Merwald. During the reign of Edward I., the widow of Edward, Lord Mortimer, obtained a grant for a market and a fair, the former of which has been long discontinued, but the latter is still held on Oct. 11th, for horses, cattle, hops, cheese, &c. In West Field is a pedestal, erected in 1799 by the neighbouring gentry, commemorative of the celebrated battle of Mortimer's Cross, fought in 1461, in which the Earl of Pembroke was defeated by the Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV., with the loss of about 4000 men; the earl escaped, but his father, Sir Owen Tudor, was taken prisoner and immediately beheaded. Kingsland consti-

tuted part of the dower of Catherine, queen of Charles II. The parish comprises 4581 acres by measurement, and is intersected by the rivers Lug, Pinsley, and Arrow, and the roads from Leominster to Presteign and King-ton. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31. 3. 6½., and in the gift of the Rev. Richard Davies Evans, the present rector: the tithes have been commuted for £785 payable to the rector, and £55 payable to the grammar school of Eardisland: the glebe comprises 66 acres of excellent land. The church is a handsome and massive edifice, built in the reign of Edward I., by Lord Mortimer; it is in the early English style, and has a curious chamber, called "Volka's Chamber," which, according to tradition, was erected by the builder for his own interment. A school endowed with £10 per annum, by Thomas Woodhouse, is conducted on the national plan: a school-house has lately been built.

KINGSLAND, a chapelry, partly in the parish of ISLINGTON, Finsbury division, and partly in the parish and union of HACKNEY, Tower division, of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 1 mile (N. E.) from London. This place consists of continuous ranges of buildings, extending a considerable distance along the road from London to Tottenham and Edmonton, and of several streets of recent erection branching off from the main road on both sides. Part of the ground is occupied by nurserymen and market-gardeners. Previously to the middle of the fifteenth century, here was an hospital, or house for lepers, which, after the Reformation, became annexed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and was used as a kind of out ward to that institution; but in 1761, the patients were removed from Kingsland, and the site of the establishment was let on a building lease, with the exception of the chapel, which was not removed till the year 1846. Here are places of worship for Independents.

KINGSLEY, a township, in the parish of FRODSHAM, union of RUNCORN, hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3¾ miles (S. E.) from Frodsham; containing 1007 inhabitants. It comprises 2451 acres, of a clayey and a sandy soil. Courts leet are held here. A chapel has been built for this township and Norley, containing 314 sittings, of which 164 are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is endowed with four acres and a half of land.

KINGSLEY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the hundred of ALTON, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Alton; containing 359 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Portsmouth, and comprises 1503 acres, of which 180 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage not in charge, annexed, with the livings of Binsted and Holybourne, to the vicarage of Alton; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

KINGSLEY (*St. Werburgh*), a parish, in the union of CHEADLE, partly in the N., but chiefly in the S., division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 2¾ miles (N. by E.) from Cheadle; containing, with the township of Whiston, 1554 inhabitants, of whom 873 are in the township of Kingsley. The parish comprises by measurement 4925 acres; the soil is generally a strong clay alternated with light sand, and near the village consists of rich meadow and pasture land. The surface is diversified with hills commanding much beautifully varied and richly-wooded

scenery, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Churnet. The substratum is chiefly coal, of which several mines are in operation; and copper-ore is found, for the smelting of which there is a furnace. The Uttoxeter canal passes through the parish, in a direction parallel with the river. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 15., and in the gift of James Beech, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 106 acres. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1821. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school, now conducted on the national plan, was founded in 1703, by John Stubbs, who endowed it with houses and land producing £54 per annum.

KINGSMARSH, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Malpas; containing 72 inhabitants. It comprises 759 acres of land, of a clayey soil: the Dee river lies on the west.

KINGSNORTH (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of WEST ASHFORD, hundred of CHART and LONGBRIDGE, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 2¾ miles (S.) from Ashford; containing 416 inhabitants. It comprises 3244a. 3r. 20p., of which 1777 acres are pasture, 1200 arable, and 183 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 9½., and in the gift of John Alliston, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £630, and the glebe comprises 21 acres. The church contains, on the north side of the chancel, a handsome monument to Humphrey Clarke.

KING'S NORTON.—See NORTON, KING'S.

KINGSTHORPE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of NORTHAMPTON, hundred of SPELHOE, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N. by W.) from the town of Northampton; containing 1467 inhabitants. This was anciently a royal demesne, governed by a bailiff who had a common seal; and among the privileges possessed by the inhabitants, was exemption from toll. At present, a certain number of freeholders under the payment of a fixed annual rent to the grantee, hold the manor in trust for the town, and all manorial business is transacted in a small building called the Town-house, erected by Lady Prichard. On the west, the parish is bounded by the river Nene; and the roads from Northampton to Leicester and Market-Harborough branch off from the town or village, which is of considerable extent, and is situated close to the left bank of the river: the parish consists of 1830 acres. Here are extensive quarries of white freestone. The living is annexed, with that of Upton, to the rectory of St. Peter's, Northampton: the tithes were commuted for land in 1766. The church is partly Norman, and partly in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Elizabeth Cooke and Margaret Freemaux, in 1753, assigned a small estate for the support of a school.

KINGSTON (*All Saints and St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of LONGSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 3¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Caxton; containing 307 inhabitants. It had anciently a market and two fairs. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 15. 5., and in the gift of King's College, Cambridge: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an in-

closure act, in the year 1810. A charity school was founded in 1702, by Mr. Francis Todd, who endowed it with £13 per annum.

KINGSTON, a parish, in the union of KINGSBRIDGE, hundred of ERMINGTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Modbury; containing 529 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Erme, and on the south by the English Channel; the coast is defended by lofty cliffs, of which those of Scobbiscombe are remarkable for their precipitous elevation. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Ermington. The tithes have been commuted for £111 payable to the impropriator, and £113 and £109 payable respectively to the rector of Ringmore and the vicar of Ermington.

KINGSTON, or KINSON, a district chapelry, in the parish of CANFORD-MAGNA, union of POOLE, hundred of COGDEAN, Wimborne division of DORSET, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S.) from Corfe-Castle; containing 846 inhabitants. The river Stour runs on the northern side of the chapelry. A rent-charge of £403. 10. has been awarded as a commutation of the impropriate tithes, and one of £380 in lieu of the vicarial; there is a glebe of 19 acres. The chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew, was built in 1833, and is a handsome edifice, containing the remains of Sir Frederick Cavendish Ponsonby, governor of Malta.

KINGSTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Taunton; containing, with the hamlet of Hestercombe, 921 inhabitants. It comprises 3413*a.* 3*r.* 15*p.* The surface is irregular, and rises in several parts into hills of considerable elevation; the soil in the higher lands is a stone brash, alternated with sand, and in the lower a reddish fertile loam, alternated with stiff clay. Numerous streams descend from the hills. There are quarries of stone, which is used for building and for the highways. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 17. 11.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol: the great tithes have been commuted for £398. 5., and the vicarial for £200. 10.; the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church, built, it is supposed, in Henry VII.'s reign, is a fine structure in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower ornamented with sculpture, and crowned by pinnacles; it contains 400 sittings. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a school is partly supported by the rent of lands yielding £24 per annum.

KINGSTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of CHARD, hundred of TINTINHULL, W. division of SOMERSET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from Ilminster; containing, with the hamlets of Allowenshay and Ludney, 301 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 19. 2., and in the patronage of John Lee Lee, Esq., with a net income of £53: the tithes have been commuted for £350, and there are 54 acres of glebe. At Allowenshay, which is a place of great antiquity, was formerly a church. Henry Jeanes, a learned divine in the seventeenth century, was born in the parish.

KINGSTON, a parish, in the liberty of WEST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Newport; containing 73 inhabitants. It is near the English Channel, in the

south-western part of the Isle of Wight, and between the parishes of Chale and Shorwell; the neighbourhood forms one of the most hilly parts of the island. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the gift of G. H. Ward, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £220, and the glebe comprises 15 acres of land.

KINGSTON, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of RINGWOOD, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; with 892 inhabitants.

KINGSTON, a parish, in the hundred of POLING, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Littlehampton; containing 45 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and has suffered materially from the encroachments of the sea, which are supposed to have destroyed the church. A coast-guard station of a lieutenant and fourteen men has been established, which has a detachment of five men at Goring. The living is a vicarage not in charge, united to that of Ferring: the tithes have been commuted for £92 payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £18 to the vicar.

KINGSTON-BAGPUIZE (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of ABINGDON, hundred of OCK, county of BERKS, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Abingdon; containing 290 inhabitants. A sharp skirmish took place here between the army of the parliament and the royalists, when the former were defeated and driven back, on May 27th, 1644. The parish is situated on the road from Oxford to Bath, and comprises by measurement 1070 acres. A quarry here produces good stone for building. The river Isis flows within a distance of two miles, and is navigable as high as Lechlade. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 5½.; net income, £298; patrons, the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. The church, rebuilt in 1800, is a neat structure. A school was endowed in 1736, by John Blandy and his son, the income of which is about £45 per annum.

KINGSTON-BLOUNT, a township, in the parish of ASTON-ROWANT, union of THAME, hundred of LEWK-NOR, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Tetsworth; containing 550 inhabitants.

KINGSTON-BY-SEA, or KINGSTON-BOWSEY, a parish, in the union of STEYNING, hundred of FISHERGATE, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Shoreham; containing 46 inhabitants. This place is situated opposite to the entrance to Shoreham harbour, which bounds it on the south. The road from Brighton to Worthing, and the Shoreham railway, pass through the parish. Its importance has been much increased lately: it is the principal station of the railway, for the conveyance of goods landed at Kingston Wharf; and the coke manufactory of the railway company is situated here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 19. 2.; net income, £200; patron, Colonel Wyndham. The church has been recently repaired.

KINGSTON-DEVERILL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MERE, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Mere; containing 420 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2640 acres. The soil is generally a flinty loam, resting on chalk, and a considerable portion of the land is appropriated to the pasture of sheep. The surface is

undulated, and some of the slopes are well wooded; the lower grounds are watered by a rivulet called the Deve-Rill, which is supplied from springs issuing from the chalk, and flows through the village, which is situated in a narrow valley between two chalk hills. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 15.; net income, £308; patron, the Marquess of Bath. The church, having been rebuilt by the family of the marquess, was consecrated on the last day of August, 1847; it is in the style of the latter part of the 13th century. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in the year 1782; the glebe altogether comprises about 350 acres.

KINGSTON-LACY, a manor, in the parish of WIMBORNE-MINSTER, union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of BADBURY, Wimborne division of DORSET; containing 752 inhabitants.

KINGSTON-LISLE, with FAWLER, a chapelry, in the parish of SPARSHOLT, union of FARRINGDON, hundred of SHRIVENHAM, county of BERKS, 5 miles (W.) from Wantage; containing 397 inhabitants, of whom 253 are in Kingston-Lisle. It comprises 2029*a.* 2*r.* 37*p.* The chapel is dedicated to St. James. Of the tithe rent-charges, £170 are payable to the incumbent, and £350 to Queen's College, Oxford, which body has also a glebe of 34 acres. There is a place of worship for a congregation of Baptists.

KINGSTON-NEAR-LEWES, a parish, in the union of NEWHAVEN, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Lewes; containing 149 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the north-eastern extremity of the South Downs, and partakes of the general character and aspect of that district. It comprises 1652*a.* 2*r.* 21*p.*, of which 544 acres are arable, 836 down, and 245 meadow; the surface is varied, and the meadows are watered by numerous brooks. The living is a vicarage, united to that of Ilford, and valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 9. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with an embattled tower.

KINGSTON-RUSSELL, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of UGGSCOMBE, Dorchester division of DORSET, 7¾ miles (E. by N.) from the town of Dorchester; containing 85 inhabitants. This place, which in ancient records is stated to have been in the parish of Whitchurch-Canonicorum, had formerly a weekly market, and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Matthew. Here was also a free chapel, dedicated to St. James. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £151.

KINGSTON-SEYMOUR (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of CHEWTON, E. division of SOMERSET, 8½ miles (N. by W.) from Axbridge; containing 375 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Yeo, and on the west by the Bristol Channel, whose waters make frequent irruptions, two of which, in 1606 and 1703, are commemorated by inscriptions in the church. The manor-house, erected in the reign of Edward IV., though it has undergone many alterations, is still interesting on account of its antiquity. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 3. 11½.; net income, £305; patrons, the family of Pigott. The altar-piece of the church is adorned with a painting of the Transfiguration, by Smirke.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.—See HULL.

KINGSTON-UPON-SOAR (*St. WILFRID*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, S. division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 1¼ mile (W. S. W.) from Kegworth; containing 181 inhabitants. This place was for many years the residence of the Babington family, who had a spacious mansion here, till the reign of Elizabeth, when one of them was executed for the part he took in a conspiracy for the restoration of Mary, Queen of Scots; there are still some remains of the building. The river Soar and the Midland railway pass through the parish, which comprises 1500 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £66; patron, E. Strutt, Esq.: the glebe consists of 27 acres. The church was rebuilt in 1832, with the exception of the chancel, which is of very ancient date, and contains a magnificent arch, built at a great cost by Babington; it has also some exquisitely-carved screen-work, and a richly-sculptured monument to the Babington family. The parish was the birthplace of the Rev. John Berridge, vicar of Everton, and a friend of the Countess of Huntingdon.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the First division of the hundred of KINGSTON, E. division of SURREY; comprising the market-town of Kingston, which has a separate jurisdiction, and the hamlets of Ham with Hatch, and Hook; and containing 9760 inhabitants, of whom 8147 are in the town, 17½

miles (N. E.) from Guildford, and 12½ (S. W.) from London, on the road to Portsmouth. This town, which, according to Leland, was built in the time of the Saxons, appears to have derived its name from *Kyningestun*, having been held in royal demesne, and being the place in which many of the Saxon kings were crowned. Among these kings were Athelstan, Edwin, Ethelred, Edward the Elder, Edmund, Edward the Martyr, and Edred. Near the town-hall is a large stone, on which, according to tradition, the ceremony of coronation was performed; and statues of several of the monarchs were long preserved near the spot in the chapel of St. Mary, which, having been undermined by the digging of a grave, fell down in 1730. The town appears to have risen from the ruins of a more ancient one, called Moreford from a ford across the Thames, and supposed by Dr. Gale to have been the *Tamesa* of the geographer of Ravenna, a conjecture resting chiefly on the frequent discovery of relics of Roman antiquity in the immediate vicinity. Vestiges of the old town, a little to the east of the present, were till very lately discernible in the foundations of houses and other buildings; and the site of a Roman cemetery seems to have been ascertained by the numerous sepulchral urns, containing ashes and other relics, that have been found on the spot. On digging for the new bridge across the river, some Roman military weapons, consisting of spear-heads and swords, of beautiful workmanship and in a good state of preservation, were discovered; and about the same time were found several human skeletons, with Roman ornaments



Seal and Arms.

lying near them, in a field on the Surrey side of the river. These discoveries have given rise to an opinion that Cæsar, on quitting his encampment on Wimbledon Common, crossed the Thames at Kingston, and not at Weybridge, as has hitherto been imagined; the skeletons being probably those of some of his troops that fell in endeavouring to force a passage of the river against the opposing Britons, whose slain are supposed to be interred in a tumulus (not yet opened) in a field called the Barrow field, on the Middlesex side of the river, and about half a mile from the bridge. In the latter part of the reign of Egbert, an ecclesiastical council was held at Kingston, at which that prince was present, together with most of the dignitaries of the Anglo-Saxon church, and the nobility. During the parliamentary war, the inhabitants embraced the cause of their sovereign, and suffered severely for their attachment to his interests.

The town is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the Thames, over which was formerly a wooden bridge, noticed in a record of the 8th of Henry III., and, with the exception of Old London Bridge, the most ancient on the river. This bridge was at length replaced by an elegant structure of Portland stone, consisting of five spacious elliptical arches, completed in 1828, at an expense of £40,000, and surmounted by a cornice and balustrade, with galleries projecting over the piers. The town is paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are supplied with water by pumps attached to their houses, and from a conduit on Combe-hill, the water of which is conveyed by pipes under the river, laid down by Cardinal Wolsey for the supply of Hampton Court Palace. There is a literary institution, founded in 1839. A new approach to the bridge has been formed, on the Kingston side, consisting of a road 45 feet in width, with a new street of good houses on one side, and on the other the church and churchyard thrown open. A town-hall and market-house, of stone and brick, were erected in 1840, in the centre of the market-place; and there is a handsome building in front of the county courts, used as part of the corporate buildings, and which makes a very ornamental front. The streets have been much widened and improved; and near the station on the South-Western railway, which passes within a short distance, a new town is in progress of erection. Several streets have been formed there; many houses, villas, and a capital hotel have been built; and from the excellent situation of the place, having direct and ready communication with the metropolis, from the pleasing scenery with which the neighbourhood abounds, and from the salubrity of the air, the district promises to become of some importance. The increase in the population of the parish, during the 10 years ending 1842, amounted to above 4000 persons. The trade is principally in malt, a great quantity of which is made; and there are an extensive distillery and brewery, and several flour and oil mills. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, but the market on the former has nearly fallen into disuse. The fairs are on the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Whitsun-week, for horses, cattle, and toys; August 2nd and following days, for horses, and November 13th and seven following days, for sheep, of which generally about 20,000 are exposed for sale; also for horses, of which there are seldom less than 1000; and for cattle, of which frequently 10,000 head are sold.

Kingston sent members to parliament from the 4th of Edward II. until the 47th of Edward III., since which time it has made no return. The first charter granted to the town was by King John, bearing date the 26th of April, 1199; and numerous others were bestowed by succeeding sovereigns. These charters were surrendered in June, 1685, to James II., who incorporated the burgesses anew; but his charter was only acted upon until the proclamation for restoring corporations to their ancient charters, when the surrenders were cancelled, and the old corporation under the charter of the 14th of Charles I. was revived. Under this, the body consisted of two bailiffs, a high steward, recorder, an indefinite number of gownsmen and peers, and a council of 15, assisted by a steward of the court, town-clerk, two coroners, two chamberlains, three sergeants-at-mace, &c. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the government is now vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors; the borough is divided into three wards, and the number of magistrates is seven. The freedom is inherited by the eldest son on the death of his father, or acquired by seven years' apprenticeship to a member of one of the three companies of Mercers, Victuallers, and Cordwainers. Among the privileges which the freedom confers, is exemption from tolls throughout the realm, and from serving on juries for the county. The corporation hold a petty-session every Saturday, and at the same time a court of record for pleas to any amount, at which the recorder presides on trials, and the registrar on other occasions: the steward of this court is the attorney-general for the time being, and its jurisdiction extends over the hundreds of Kingston, Elmbridge, Copthorne, and Effingham. As lords of the manor, also, the corporation hold courts leet and baron on the Tuesday in Whitsun-week. The town gaol is a small neat building, erected in 1829, at a cost of £1100, for the confinement of debtors. The powers of the county debt-court of Kingston, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Kingston. The Lent assizes for the county are held in the town, which is included in the Home circuit: the court-house was built by the corporation, in 1811, at an expense of £10,000, and contains two spacious courts for the crown and *nisi prius* causes, a grand jury-room, and requisite offices; attached to which is a house for the accommodation of the judges. The house of correction for the county comprises seven wards, a work-room, two day-rooms, and two airing-yards.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, with that of Richmond consolidated in 1760, valued in the king's books at £20. 6. 3.; net income, £888; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge; impropiator, Col. Elphinstone. The great tithes of the parish, exclusively of the hamlets, have been commuted for £915, and the small tithes for £275: the vicar has a glebe of 16 acres. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, in the decorated English style, with a tower rising from the intersection, formerly surmounted by a spire, which, having been greatly injured by a storm in November 1703, was taken down. District churches have been erected at Norbiton and on Ham Common; there are also a church in the hamlet of Hook, one situated at Robinhood-Gate, and another just completed at Surbiton. St. Peter's church, Norbiton, was consecrated in Feb. 1842, having been completed at a cost of nearly

£5000; it is in the Norman style, constructed of yellow-coloured brick, and has a slender tower at the north-west angle. Each of these five churches forms a separate incumbency; the Bishop of Winchester presenting to those of Hook and Robinhood-Gate, the Vicar to those of Ham and Norbiton, and Sir E. Antrobus and others to Surbiton church. The Baptists, Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans, have places of worship. The free grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, who endowed it with lands producing about £100 per annum: the remains of an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, are appropriated to the use of the school, and have lately undergone a course of repair, in which due regard has been paid to the preservation of the original architecture. The Blue-coat school for boys, and that for girls, are supported by funds bequeathed for charitable uses. A national school was built in 1819, by C. M. Palmer, Esq., at an expense of £1200. Alms-houses for six aged men and six aged women were founded in 1665, by William Cleave, alderman of London, who endowed them with houses and lands yielding a rental of upwards of £400, to which were added £1000 in the three per cent. reduced annuities, by John Tilsley, Esq. An hospital, with a chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was founded here in the year 1309, by Edward Lovekin; and the original endowment was considerably augmented by his son, John Lovekin, several times mayor of London between the years 1348 and 1356. The poor-law union comprises 13 parishes or places, of which 10 are in Surrey, and 3 in Middlesex; and contains a population of 23,974. The workhouse, at the Surbiton end of the parish, is a handsome building of red brick, in the Elizabethan style, erected at a cost of £13,000. Dr. George Bate, physician to Charles II.; Dr. William Battie, a physician of considerable repute in cases of insanity; and Judge Hardinge, who died in 1816, were interred at Kingston.

KINGSTON-WINTERBOURNE, in the county of DORSET.—See WINTERBOURNE, KINGSTON.

KINGSTONE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Hereford; containing 501 inhabitants, and comprising 1900 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Thruxton, and valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £219, and the vicarial for £205.

KINGSTONE (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGE, hundred of KINGHAMFORD, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 5¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Canterbury; containing 310 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Dover, and comprises by measurement 1540 acres, of which 134 are in wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the gift of the family of Brydges: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church, which was built prior to the Reformation, is principally in the decorated style, and contains several handsome monuments. On the borders of the parish is a small Roman encampment, called Cæsar's camp, and within it are several tumuli, from which coins and other Roman relics have been taken.

KINGSTONE, a parish, in the union of UTTOXETER, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division

of the county of STAFFORD, 3½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Uttoxeter; containing 339 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the stream Blythe, which bounds it on the west; it comprises 2007*a. 1p.*, of which 1150 acres are meadow and pasture, 605 arable, and 251 woodland. The surface is hilly, and the soil a strong clay and marl, producing good crops of wheat and oats; the plantations are chiefly oak and ash. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patron, Earl Talbot, whose tithes here have been commuted for £121. 11. The church is an ancient building, much decayed, and appears to have been the nave of a much larger edifice; the tower is of brick, and of recent date.

KINGSTONE-WINSLOW, a hamlet, in the parish of ASHBURY, union of FARRINGDON, hundred of SHRIVENHAM, county of BERKS; with 146 inhabitants.

KINGSWEAR (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of TOTNES, hundred of HEYTOR, Paignton and S. divisions of DEVON, 3¼ miles (S. W. by S.) from Brixham; containing 270 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the eastern side of Dartmouth harbour, near the mouth of which are vestiges of a castle; and on the brow of a hill near the village, are some remains of military earthworks. From Dartmouth Castle, opposite to the ruins of a fort here, a chain was formerly stretched to prevent ships entering the harbour: this fort was taken from Sir Henry Carew by General Fairfax, in January, 1646. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £99; patron, the Vicar of Brixham. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £4 per annum, and the vicarial for £7. 15.

KING'S-WESTON.—See WESTON, KING'S.

KINGSWINFORD.—See SWINFORD, KING'S.

KINGSWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish of LUDGERSHALL, union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHEN-DON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from the town of Aylesbury; containing 66 inhabitants.

KINGSWOOD, a township, in the parish of DELAMERE, union of RUNCORN, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing 103 inhabitants. It comprises 1017 acres of land, of a light sandy soil.

KINGSWOOD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DURSLEY, Upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5¼ miles (S. by W.) from Dursley; containing 1321 inhabitants. A Cistercian monastery was founded here in 1139, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, by William de Berkeley, who placed in it brethren from Tintern Abbey. The society soon afterwards removed to Tetbury, but in 1170 returned to this parish, and settled at Mireford, near the site of their former establishment, where they continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when their revenue was returned at £254. 11. 2.: the only remains are, the foundations of the two churches, a gate-house, and some small ruins. The parish comprises 2200 acres by computation; the lands are watered by the Middle Avon, and on its banks are several extensive mills for the manufacture of woollen-cloth. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £99; patrons, the Inhabitants. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A school was endowed in 1674, by John Mayo, with a farmhouse and 25 acres of land; the present income is £50 per annum. Josiah Sheppard, in 1726, bequeathed £1500 to purchase land for the benefit of

the nonconformist minister and the poor of his congregation.

KINGSWOOD, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of **BITTON**, union of **KEYNSHAM**, Upper division of the hundred of **LANGLEY** and **SWINEHEAD**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Bristol; containing about 5000 inhabitants. Here are some extensive collieries, from which the city of Bristol and its vicinity are principally supplied with coal. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built partly at the expense of the Parliamentary Commissioners. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. A parsonage-house, and a national school, were erected close to the church in 1823. A school was founded in 1748, by the Rev. John Wesley, for clothing and educating 100 boys, the sons of Wesleyan ministers.

KINGSWOOD, a liberty, in the parish of **EWELL**, union, and First division of the hundred, of **REIGATE**, E. division of **SURREY**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Gatton; containing 245 inhabitants. This place was given by Henry II. to the priory of Merton; and Henry III. granted to the prior the right of free warren here, in the 36th of his reign: at the Dissolution the estate went to the crown, and the lands have since been held by various families, some of them of consequence. The liberty comprises 1800 acres, of which 400 are woodland, and the remainder almost wholly arable: the ecclesiastical district of Kingswood includes part of Banstead parish. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was erected at a cost exceeding £1100, raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £150 from the Incorporated Society: it was consecrated on the 14th January, 1836. The living is endowed with about £60 per annum, and is in the gift of the Vicar of Ewell. The Unitarians have a place of worship. Here was formerly a chapel, of which mention occurs towards the close of the reign of Edward I.

KINGSWOOD, a hamlet, partly in the parish of **LAPWORTH**, Warwick division of the hundred of **KINGTON**, and partly in that of **ROWINGTON**, Henley division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, union of **SOLIHULL**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from the town of Henley-in-Arden. Here is a place of worship for Unitarians.

KINGTHORP, a township, in the parish, union, and lythe of **PICKERING**, N. riding of **YORK**, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Pickering; containing 52 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1090 acres of land, and is situated on the road from Pickering to Lockton.

KINGTON, a tything, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of **THORNBURY**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (W. N. W.) from Thornbury; with 745 inhabitants.

KINGTON (*St. Michael*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **HUNTINGTON**, county of **HEREFORD**; comprising the townships of Barton with Bradnor and Rushock, Both-Hergests, and Lilwall with Pembers-Oak and Chickward; and containing 3131 inhabitants, of whom 2091 are in the town, 19 miles (W. N. W.) from Hereford, and 154 (W. by N.) from London. This town, which is of considerable antiquity, is situated on the banks of the river Arrow, and consists of two spacious streets. Charles II. is said to have visited it prior to the fatal battle of Worcester, and to have slept at an inn then called the

Lion, but now the Talbot. In a barn still standing, the celebrated tragic actress, Mrs. Siddons, made her first appearance on the stage. The manufacture of woollen-cloth, which was formerly carried on, has entirely ceased; and glove-making, which, until a recent period, furnished employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants, has much declined. There are, however, an iron-foundry, a nail-manufactory, and an extensive tannery; and stone of good quality for building is quarried. A railroad has been constructed from the foundry to Brecon, joining the canal at Newport, and extending to the lime rocks at Old Radnor. Here is a good market for provisions on Wednesday; and fairs are held on the Wednesdays before Candlemas-day and Easter, on Whit-Monday, August 2nd, and September 4th, for horses and cattle. Courts leet and baron for the manor, at the former of which a bailiff is appointed, take place annually; and the county magistrates hold petty-sessions for the hundred of Huntington every Friday. The powers of the county debt-court of Kington, established in 1847, extend over the greater part of the registration-district of Presteign and Kington, and over the parish of Almeley.

The parish comprises by measurement 6733 acres, of which about 500 are coppice-wood, 1600 open common, and the remainder inclosed and under cultivation. The soil is various; on the east and south of the town a red-dish clayey loam, and to the north and west light and gravelly: the surface is generally hilly, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Arrow and a stream called Back Brook, which are both well stocked with trout, and which unite a little below the town. The living is a vicarage, with the rectories of Huntington and Michael-Church, and the vicarage of Brilley, valued in the king's books at £25. 2. 11.; net income, £666; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Hereford. The church, an ancient structure in the early English style, was enlarged and thoroughly repaired in 1829. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. A free grammar school was founded pursuant to the will of Lady Hawkins, who in 1619 bequeathed money for the purchase of an estate, now producing £224 per annum. The union of Kington comprises 26 parishes or places, 11 being in the county of Hereford, and 15 in that of Radnor, Wales; the whole population amounts to 15,738. On Bradnor Hill, about a mile north of the town, are traces of an ancient camp: there is a rocky eminence in the vicinity, called Castle Hill; and about a mile to the west of the town is a mound, which was once fortified. These works are supposed to have formed parts of a series of strongholds between Huntington Castle and the castle of Lyon's Hall, to the south of the parish.

KINGTON, a township, in the parish of **LEINTWARDINE**, union of **LUDLOW**, hundred of **WIGMORE**, county of **HEREFORD**; containing 264 inhabitants.

KINGTON, or **KINETON** (*St. Peter*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **STRATFORD-UPON-AVON**, Kington division of the hundred of **KINGTON**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**; containing, with the chapelry of Combroom, 1248 inhabitants, of whom 966 are in the town, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Warwick, and 82 (N. W. by W.) from London. This place, which gives name to the hundred, is so designated from its having been a royal residence. About a

quarter of a mile to the south-west, on a spot still called Castle Hill, was a castle, in which King John is said to have held his court; but there are no vestiges of the building, traces of the moat by which it was surrounded being the only discernible remains: the site is planted with trees, and at a short distance from the spot is a well styled King John's Well. The name *Kineton*, which is more ancient than *Kington*, is thought by some to have been obtained from the place having been at a very early period a considerable mart for cattle, or kine. By this name it was given by Henry I. to the monks of Kenilworth; and coming afterwards into the possession of Milo de Kineton, it was taken from him by Stephen, and restored to the monks.

EDGE-HILL, near the town, was the scene of the memorable battle of that name, which occurred in 1642, between the royal army, commanded by the king in person, and the parliamentary forces under the Earl of Essex. The king, on his march towards London, having arrived near Banbury, received intelligence that the Earl of Essex was advancing on his rear; and he therefore ordered his army to retrograde, and rendezvous on Edge-Hill on the morning of Sunday the 23rd of October. The republican troops drew up their line of battle in the valley below. About two o'clock in the afternoon, the king's forces advanced to the attack; the cavalry of the right wing, led on by Prince Rupert, made a charge which completely routed the parliamentary horse, and Rupert's cavalry commenced a close and unsparing pursuit. Three regiments only withstood the attack; but during the absence of Prince Rupert, imprudently detained in plundering Kington, these, commanded respectively by Lord Brook, Col. Ballard, and Denzil Holles, having made good the ground abandoned by the fugitives, poured in from the flank upon the main body of the king's army, which at the same time was charged in front by the remainder of the infantry led by the Earl of Essex in person, and was ultimately forced to give way. The defeat of the royal army was prevented only by the approach of night, during which the main body of the troops of the Earl of Essex withdrew to Kington. On the next day both armies retired; the king to Oxford, and Essex to Warwick. The elevation of Edge-Hill above the sea is 700 feet, and the waters descend from it on one side into the Thames by the river Cherwell, and on the other into the Severn by the river Avon. The hill has two faces, one to the north-east and the other to the north-west, the angle between them being at the ascent of the turnpike-road from Kington towards Banbury, near which spot are the remains of an ancient camp. When seen from the vale, the north-western face has the appearance of a steep ridge with a remarkably well-defined straight edge, from which circumstance the hill probably derived its name. The outline of the figure of a horse, anciently of colossal dimensions, cut in the red sandy loam on the side of the hill, in the lordship of Tysoe, gives the name of the Vale of Red Horse to the plain below; and the clearing out of the horse, which, since the inclosure, is of much smaller dimensions, is still an annual festival. From the brow of the hill, in its different parts, may be seen the great midland plain of England, extending from the Malvern hills, on the border of Herefordshire, to the hills of Charnwood Forest, in Leicestershire. The actual scene of the battle is within the parish of Kington, and the

spot where the severest part of the conflict took place is called Bullet Hill, from the number of bullets dug up there in 1800.

The town is irregularly built: the houses are in general ancient, of stone, with thatched roofs, and bear a resemblance to the rudest features of the Elizabethan style; but in detached situations are some handsome modern houses, of stone and of brick. The inhabitants are amply supplied with water from wells; the air is salubrious, and the environs abound with pleasant walks. The market, which has almost fallen into disuse, is on Tuesday, and was formerly very considerable for grain. A fair takes place on February 6th, which used to regulate the price of beans for seed, but is now very thinly attended; and there is another on October 2nd, principally for the hiring of servants. A constable and headborough are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor, in October. The parish comprises by computation 3800 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8.; net income, £97; patron and impropiator, Lord Willoughby de Broke. The church is a cruciform structure, in the early and decorated English styles, with some remains of later Norman, and having a square embattled tower; the western entrance is by a richly-moulded and deeply-receding arch, in the most finished style of later Norman architecture: the chancel was rebuilt in 1315, and the nave, aisles, and transepts, in 1755. At Combroom is a chapel of ease.

KINGTON, or LITTLE CHESTERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of CHESTERTON, union of SOUTHAM, Warwick division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Kington; containing 37 inhabitants.

KINGTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPENHAM, N. division of the hundred of DAMERHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS; containing, with the tythings of Easton-Piercy and Langley, 1173 inhabitants, of whom 531 are in the tything of Kington, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Chippenham. The parish is situated on the road from Chippenham to Malmesbury, and comprises by measurement 4000 acres; the soil is clay, sand, and stone brash, and the surface is flat, but not subject to inundation. There are several quarries of good building-stone. A fair for cattle and sheep is held on the 6th of October. The ancient manor-house near the church was the country residence of the abbots of Glastonbury. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 4½., and in the gift of the Earl of Mornington. The church, of which the tower and north aisle have been rebuilt within the last 60 or 70 years, has some fine Norman details. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. Isaac Lyte, alderman of London, who died in 1659, erected six almshouses, which he endowed with £20 per annum; and Mrs. White, in 1821, bequeathed the interest of £200 for their further endowment. In the parish are considerable remains of three religious houses, the principal of which, a Benedictine nunnery, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded before the time of Henry II., as a cell to the abbey of Glastonbury; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was £38. 3. 10.: the remains have been converted into a farmhouse. Mr. Britton, the antiquary, is a native of the parish.

KINGTON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of PERSHORE, Upper division of the hundred of HALF-SHIRE, though locally in the Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Worcester; containing 151 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Alcester to Worcester, and by the North Piddle river; and consists of 988 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £99; patron, Thomas Bowater Vernon, Esq. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents, by an act of inclosure, in 1781; and under the recent tithe act, a rent-charge of £4 has been awarded. There are 17 acres of glebe, and a house. The church stands near the centre of the village, and is a neat stone edifice with 92 sittings.

KINGTON MAGNA (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of REDLANE, Sturminster division of DORSET, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Shaftesbury; containing, with the tything of Nyland, 616 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London, *via* Yeovil, to Exeter; and comprises by measurement 1884 acres. Stone of inferior quality for building is dug, as occasion requires. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 4. 7.; net income, £532; patron, the Duke of Rutland: the glebe comprises 66 acres. The church is an ancient structure. There are places of worship for Independents and Primitive Methodists.

KINGTON, WEST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Chippenham; containing 349 inhabitants, and comprising 2447*a.* 1*r.* 15*p.* There are quarries of stone for common building purposes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. $9\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury: the tithes have been commuted for £553. 14., and the glebe comprises 73*a.* 3*r.* 37*p.* The church is a neat plain edifice. Near Ebbodown are vestiges of a small Roman camp. In the walk to the glebe-house is a small hollow oak, the favourite resort of Latimer, when that prelate held the incumbency.

KINGWATER, a township, in the parish of LANERCOST-ABBEY, union of BRAMPTON, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 9 miles (N. E.) from Brampton; containing 390 inhabitants. This place derives its name from a stream so called, which has its source in several rills issuing from the mountains to the north of Gilsland. The township comprises the hamlet of West-Hall, and is beautifully situated in a vale; the soil is light, but of excellent quality, and the district is noted for its pastures. The village consists of irregularly-built houses, scattered along the vale. At the extremity of the vale are the ruins of Triermaine Castle, the baronial residence of the Vaux family, now almost entirely removed; and near West-Hall was the ancient tower of Torcrossock.

KINGWESTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of CATSASH, E. division of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Somerton; containing 128 inhabitants. This place is memorable for the defeat of the western insurgents in the reign of Edward VI., and the capture of their leader, Humphrey Arundel,

by Sir Hugh Powlet, after their repulse at Exeter in 1549. The parish comprises by measurement 1151 acres. Stone of excellent quality for building and paving is quarried. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 3., and in the gift of F. H. Dickenson, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £156, and the glebe comprises $29\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

KINLET (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, hundred of STOTTESDEN, S. division of SALOP, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Cleobury-Mortimer; containing 480 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 4.; patron and impropiator, W. L. Childe, Esq. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £320, and there are 45 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, in the Norman style, and contains several splendid monuments of the family of Blount, whose ancestors came over with the Conqueror.

KINNERLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of OSWESTRY, N. division of SALOP, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from the town of Oswestry; containing 1286 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the great Holyhead road, comprises about 5000 acres. A castle here was demolished during the minority of Henry III., by Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, who agreed to make reparation for the act; but the building was never habitable afterwards. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £114. The church is a plain edifice.

KINNERSLEY (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of WEOBLEY, partly in the hundred of WOLPHY, but chiefly in that of STRETFORD, county of HEREFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Weobley; containing 281 inhabitants. This place had a castle of some importance before the Conquest, the remains of which have been converted into a residence. The parish comprises by measurement 2400 acres. Facilities of conveyance are afforded by the river Wye, and by the road between Weobley and Hay, which passes through the village. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 8. 4., and in the patronage of Mrs. Clarke: the tithes have been commuted for £415, and the glebe comprises 24 acres. The church is in the early English style.

KINNERSLEY (*St. Chad*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, Newport division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Wellington; containing 295 inhabitants, and comprising 1789 acres by measurement. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 8., and in the gift of the Duke of Sutherland: the tithes have been commuted for £340, and the glebe comprises 82 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style. About half a mile from it are the remains of a large encampment, called the Wall, supposed to be of British origin.

KINNERTON, LOWER, a township, in the parish of DODDLESTON, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Chester; containing 73 inhabitants, and comprising 519 acres, of which the soil is clay.

KINNEYSIDE, a township, in the parish of St. BEES, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.

by N.) from Egremont; containing 223 inhabitants, of whom many are employed in some extensive lead-mines here, and others at a smelting-mill belonging to the London Lead Company.

KINOULTON (*St. Wilfrid*), a parish, in the union of BINGHAM, S. division of the wapentake of BINGHAM and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 9 miles (S. E.) from Nottingham; containing 388 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the west by the ancient Fosse-road, comprises by computation 4000 acres. The soil is partly a strong clay, and partly of lighter quality; the surface is in general flat, though in some parts hilly, and there are some fine tracts of rich grazing-land. The Grantham canal passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 11.; net income, £160; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York. There was anciently a chapel at Newbold, in the parish; and the archbishops of York had a palace here, of which no remains exist. In the neighbourhood is an excellent chalybeate spring.

KINSHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of BREDON, union of TEWKESBURY, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 1 mile (S. E.) from Bredon; containing 128 inhabitants, and comprising 315*a.* 2*r.* 39*p.*

KINSHAM, LOWER, a township, in the parish and poor-law union of PRESTEIGN, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD; containing 55 inhabitants.

KINSHAM, UPPER, a parish, in the union of PRESTEIGN, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, 3½ miles (E.) from Presteign; containing 97 inhabitants. It comprises 1149 acres, and is intersected by the road from Presteign to Ludlow, and by the river Lug. The living is a donative curacy; net income, £15; patron and impropiator, Lyndon Evelyn, Esq.

KINTBURY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Hungerford; containing, with the tything of Holt, 1881 inhabitants. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through the parish; and on the banks of the river Kennet, here, is a silk-throwing mill. Kintbury had formerly a market on Friday, and fairs on the festival of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, and on that of St. Simon and St. Jude, granted in 1268 to the nuns of Amesbury. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of Admiral Dundas, who, with others, is impropiator: the great tithes have been commuted for £402, and the vicarial for £803; the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church is partly in the Norman style. At Dentford Park, in the parish, a district church was consecrated on the 23rd of August, 1834; it was built and endowed at the expense of George Henry Cherry, Esq., and is in the early English style, with a beautiful embattled tower and four spires. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In digging a grave, in 1762, a considerable number of Saxon coins, of Edred, Edwy, and Edmund, was discovered under a skull.

KINVESTON, a township, in the parish of WOLVERHAMPTON, union of PENKRIDGE, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 8½ miles (N.) from Wolverhampton; containing 21 inhabitants. This is a small detached member of the parish, and consists of a single farm. Dr. James, a distinguished physician, was born here in 1703.

KINVER, county of STAFFORD.—See KINFARE.

KINWALSEY, a hamlet, in the parish of HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN, union of MERIDEN, Solihull division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK; containing 25 inhabitants, and comprising 114 acres. This is a small hamlet, which derived its name, as Dugdale conjectures, from a Saxon possessor.

KINWARTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ALCESTER, Alcester division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 1 mile (N. E.) from Alcester; containing 67 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about 450 acres, is situated on the road from Alcester to Henley, and bounded on the south-east by the river Arrow. The name is supposed to be that of a Saxon possessor. The manor was granted to Evesham Abbey on its foundation in the year 714; and the monks held a court leet here, and had divers other privileges from the time of Edward I. In the 32nd of Henry VIII., Kinwarton was granted to Anthony Skinner, of London, from whose grandson it was purchased by Sir Fulke Greville and Lord Brooke. The living is a rectory, with the livings of Great Alne and Weethley annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 0½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Worcester. The tithes were commuted for land on the inclosure of the parish; the glebe comprises altogether 120 acres, and, with the glebes of Alne and Weethley, is valued at about £440 per annum, net. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style.

KIPLIN, a township, in the parish of CATTERICK, union of NORTHALLERTON, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 2¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Catterick; containing 114 inhabitants. It comprises about 1250 acres, the property and manor of the Earl of Tyrconnell, whose seat of Kiplin Hall is a handsome mansion, in an extensive park. The village, which is small, is seated in the picturesque and well-wooded vale of a rivulet. This was the birthplace of Sir G. Calvert, created Lord Baltimore in Ireland by James I., in the year 1624, and who established colonies in Newfoundland and Virginia.

KIPPAX (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Leeds; containing, with the townships of Allerton-Bywater, Great and Little Preston, and part of Ledstone, 2232 inhabitants, of whom 1214 are in the township of Kippax. This parish, in the Domesday survey *Chepesch*, is situated near the river Aire, and comprises by computation 4000 acres: the soil is a light mould, resting on limestone, and the scenery is picturesque. The village is on an eminence, and the surface generally rises gradually from the river towards the north. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 1.; net income, £329; patron, the Crown; impropiator, W. Hastings Medhurst, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land, under acts of inclosure, in 1791 and 1805; the glebe comprises 50 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure. Here are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. A school was founded about the year 1544, by George Goldsmith, who endowed it with land now producing £22 per annum; and there are four almshouses for widows, built by Sir John Bland, Bart.

KIRBY-BEDON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HENSTEAD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 3 miles (S. E.) from Norwich; containing, with Kirby-Bedon St. Mary, 265 inhabitants. The parish comprises 625 acres, of which 424 are arable, 160 pasture, 38 in woods, and the remainder glebe. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 9½., and in the gift of H. Muskett, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and there are 7 acres of glebe, with a commodious and handsome house. The church, which is chiefly in the later English style, consists of a nave and chancel, with a low tower; the entrance on the south is by a Norman doorway.

KIRBY-BEDON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HENSTEAD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 3 miles (S. E.) from the city of Norwich. It is bounded on the north-east by the navigable river Yare, and comprises 743a. 1r. 35p., chiefly arable land. The church forms a picturesque ruin.

KIRBY-BELLARS (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **MELTON-MOWBRAY**, hundred of **FRAMLAND**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 236 inhabitants. It takes the adjunct to its name from the foundation of a college here in the reign of Edward II. by Roger Beller, for a warden and twelve priests; this college, in 1359, was made conventual, for a prior and Canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, and at the Dissolution the revenue was estimated at £178. 7. 10. The parish comprises 2600 acres; it is situated on the road from Melton to Leicester, and on the navigable river Wreak. Here, also, is a station of the Syston and Peterborough railway. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £84; patron and impropiator, Sir Robert Burdett, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for land. The church is a neat plain edifice of stone, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire. In 1821, many teeth and bones of the elephant and other animals, together with the horns of the antelope, and also an urn containing black beads, were dug up.

KIRBY-CANE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **LODDON** and **CLAVERING**, hundred of **CLAVERING**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (N. W.) from Beccles; containing 458 inhabitants. This parish derives its name, originally *Kirkby-Camp*, of which its modern appellation is a corruption, from an ancient camp at Pewters' Hill, where, about the year 1815, several skeletons, celts, and various warlike instruments, were turned up by the plough. Near the church is the Hall, a handsome mansion. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of Lord Berners: the tithes have been commuted for £425, and the glebe comprises 41 acres. The church is in the early English style, with a circular tower and other Norman details; the east window has been embellished with ancient stained glass by Lord Berners. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

KIRBY, COLD, a parish, in the union of **HELMSELEY**, wapentake of **BIRDFORTH**, N. riding of **YORK**, 7 miles (E. N. E.) from Thirsk; containing 182 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2100 acres, of which about two-thirds are arable, and one-third pasture and meadow. The village is situated close to Hamilton Plain, and south of the Hamilton hills. The

living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron, Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Copgrove. The church was rebuilt in 1842, at the sole expense of the patron, who also presented a communion-service of plate.

KIRBY-GRINDALYTH (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **MALTON**, wapentake of **BUCKROSE**, E. riding of **YORK**, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Sledmere; containing, with the townships of Duggleby and Thirkleby, 474 inhabitants, of whom 195 are in the township of Kirby-Grindalyth. The land is mostly arable, with some meadow, and large sheep-walks; the soil is thin, and rests on chalk and flint. The village is situated in a picturesque vale, where are some fine plantations. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 7.; patron, Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The church, rebuilt in 1826 at the cost of £400, is a neat edifice, with a square tower surmounted by a spire.

KIRBY-HORTON, **KENT**.—See **HORTON**, **KIRBY**.

KIRBY-KNOWLE, a parish, in the union of **THIRSK**, wapentake of **BIRDFORTH**, N. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the chapelry of Bagby with Islebeck, and the township of Balk, 553 inhabitants, of whom 147 are in the township of Kirby-Knowle, 4¾ miles (N. E. by N.) from Thirsk. The township is in a romantic valley, inclosed by an amphitheatre of hills, and comprises by computation 1559 acres, of which 788 are arable, 394 pasture and meadow, and about 360 wood and waste. The village is beautifully situated, and near it is an ancient mansion called New Building, which commands a fine view over the adjacent country. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 1.; net income, £415; patron, Sir R. Frankland, Bart. The tithes of the township of Kirby-Knowle have been commuted for £180, and the glebe consists of 54 acres. The church is a small structure, the chancel of which was rebuilt in 1815. There is a chapel of ease at Bagby.

KIRBY-LE-SOKEN (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **TENDRING**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 11¼ miles (S. E.) from Manningtree; containing 924 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4757 acres, of which 847 are common and waste; it is bounded on the north by a creek of the sea, and there is a wharf for loading and unloading small craft, which occasionally sail to London with corn. Nearly opposite to this wharf, and within the limits of the parish, is Horsey Island, containing about 1400 acres, a considerable portion of which is valuable arable and marsh land. The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have a good estate here, constituting the endowment of the prebend of Sneating, held by the Rev. T. H. Horne, author of a valuable *Introduction to the Critical Study of the Scriptures*. A fair takes place on the festival of St. Ann, when the lord of the manor holds his court. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the livings of Thorpe-le-Soken and Walton-le-Soken consolidated, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £513, subject to a deduction of the stipends of three curates, which the duties of the parishes require; patron and incumbent, the Rev. W. Burgess. The church, a very ancient structure, having become much dilapidated, was, with the exception of the tower, nearly all taken down and rebuilt in 1833, at an expense of £1200. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

KIRBY, MONKS (*St. EDITH*), a parish, in the union of LUTTERWORTH, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Rugby; containing in 1841, with the chapelry of Copston Magna, and the hamlets of Brockhurst, Easen-hall, Over-Cester, Newnham-Paddock, Pailton, Stretton-under-Foss with Newbold-Revel, and Walton, 1861 inhabitants. Dugdale fixes here the town of *Cyrcbirig*, built by Ethelfreda, Countess of Mercia; but Bishop Gibson places it at Chirbury, in Shropshire, on the frontier of the ancient kingdom of Mercia. A priory of Benedictine monks, a cell to the abbey of Angiers, in Normandy, was founded about 1077, by Gosfred de Wirchia, the possessions of which, on its suppression, were valued at £220. 3. 4. per annum, and annexed to the Carthusian priory of Axholme. The parish is situated near the borders of Leicestershire, and consists of 9533 acres of a productive soil, of clay and sand, with trees in the hedge-rows. The Oxford canal passes along the south-western portion, and the parish is intersected from west to east by the road from Coventry to Lutterworth: the Trent-Valley railway, also, passes through a portion of the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Withybrook annexed, valued in the king's books at £22. 9. 7.; net income, £166; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is a large structure. At Copston Magna is a chapel of ease. There are places of worship for dissenters; and an endowed school.

KIRBY-MUXLOE, a chapelry, in the parish of GLENFIELD, union of BLABY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Leicester; containing 321 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1600 acres of rich grazing and arable land; the surface is hilly, and the lower grounds are watered by two rivulets called the Kirby Brooks, which rise within the chapelry, and, uniting their streams, constitute the Glenfield Brook. The chapel is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Here are the ruins of a moated and castellated mansion that belonged to the family of Hastings.

KIRBY-ON-THE-MOOR (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK, 1 mile (N.) from Boroughbridge; comprising the townships of Kirby and Langthorpe, and part of the township of Humberton with Milby; and containing 655 inhabitants, of whom 202 are in the township of Kirby. This parish, which is separated from that of Aldborough by the river Ure, consists of about 3200 acres, whereof 1164 are in Kirby township; of the latter, 911 are arable, 233 meadow and pasture, and 20 wood and waste. The soil is fertile, producing good crops of barley and turnips; the surface is elevated, and the surrounding scenery pleasingly diversified. The village is situated on an eminence commanding a view of sixteen churches, the cathedrals of York and Ripon, Craike and Sheriff-Hutton castles, and the Hambleton hills; a fair, chiefly for sheep, is held in it on the 23rd of June. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 6½., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £235: the glebe comprises 100 acres, and there is a commodious glebe-house, built in 1840. The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower.

KIRBY-UNDERDALE, East riding of the county of YORK.—See KIRKBY-UNDERDALE.

KIRBY, WEST (*St. BRIDGET*), a parish, in the union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the townships of Great Caldey, Caldey-Grange, Frankby, Hoose, Great and Little Meolse, Newton with Larton, and part of Greasby, 1641 inhabitants, of whom 330 are in the township of West Kirby, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Great Neston. The manor belonged to the convent of Basingwerk, and afterwards to the earls of Derby; several freeholders are now lords of the manor in rotation. The parish is from five to six miles in length, and from three to four in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the Irish Sea, and on the west by the estuary of the Dee; and from some rising ground about a quarter of a mile from the shore, extensive views are obtained of the Irish Sea, the river Dee, and the Flintshire and Carnarvonshire hills. The quality of the soil varies materially in different parts. In the townships on the sea-shore it is very light and sandy, and, being in a great measure sheltered by hills from the easterly winds, is particularly suited for the growth of early potatoes, for which the district has long been celebrated. Some extensive commons are yet unenclosed, and much even of the best land in the parish affords scope for improvement. The township of West Kirby comprises 639 acres, of which the soil is sand, with rock. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £28. 13. 4.; net income, £703; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chester. The church was rebuilt in 1786. At Hoylake is a separate incumbency. The free grammar school in Caldey-Grange was founded in 1636, by William Glegg, who endowed it with land now producing £26 per annum; to which an annuity of £30 was added in 1679, by Thomas Bennett, who also left £24 per annum to buy gowns for twenty-four deserving persons. Both these latter sums are paid out of the proceeds of an estate, amounting to upwards of £200 per annum, the remainder being distributed among the poor.

KIRBY-WISK (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of THIRSK, partly in the wapentake of BIRDFORTH, and partly in that of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK; containing 905 inhabitants, of whom 210 are in the township, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Thirsk. The parish consists of the townships of Kirby-Wisk, Maunby, Newby-Wisk, and Newsham with Breckenbrough; and comprises 5927 acres, of which 2686 are arable, 3035 pasture, and about 206 woodland and waste. The village is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the river Wisk, and the York and Newcastle railway runs through the township of Newsham, east of the river. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 16. 5½., and in the gift of Lord Prudhoe: the tithes have been commuted for £750. 8. 5. The church is a spacious edifice with a handsome tower, and has an ancient Norman door on the north side. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In the parish were born Roger Ascham, the learned and accomplished tutor of Queen Elizabeth; Dr. George Hickes, author of the *Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium*; and Dr. John Palliser, Archbishop of Tuam.

KIRDFORD (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of PETWORTH, hundred of ROTHERBRIDGE,

rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Petworth; containing, with the chapelry of Plaistow, 1973 inhabitants. It comprises about 14,000 acres, of which nearly one-third is wood, and the remainder arable and pasture; the lands are in good cultivation, and the prevailing character of the scenery is pleasing. Quarries of Petworth or Sussex marble are extensively wrought. Shillinglee, the seat of the Earl of Winterton, is a handsome mansion, beautifully situated in a park of 2000 acres, richly wooded, and commanding views of the South Downs and the intervening country. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £221; patron, Colonel Wyndham; impropiator, the Earl of Winterton. The church is principally in the early English style, and consists of two aisles and a chancel, with a tower; on the south side is a Norman doorway, now built up. At Plaistow is a chapel of ease.

KIRK-ANDREWS, NETHER, a township, in the parish of KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-ESK, union of LONGTOWN, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing 444 inhabitants. It lies between the rivers Sark and Esk, and comprises Solway Moss, and a portion of the once debateable lands.

KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-EDEN (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of CARLISLE, CUMBERLAND ward, E. division of the county of CUMBERLAND, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Carlisle; containing 142 inhabitants. This parish, which forms part of the barony of Burg, comprises 898 acres by admeasurement; about 20 acres are woodland, and nearly 40 open common. Its soil is partly of a sandy nature, and partly a rich black loam; the surface is generally flat, and is intersected by the river Eden and the Carlisle canal. The living is a discharged rectory, with which that of Beaumont was united in 1692; net income, £249; patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church was long ago demolished, and the ruins were used in the erection of a glebe-house; the inhabitants attend divine service at Beaumont, but bury in the churchyard here. There was a still more ancient church at Kirksteads, about a mile from the site of this, but at what period it was destroyed is unknown; the cemetery, in which stones curiously carved and human bones have been found, may yet be traced. On the common is a triple intrenchment, near which several urns were discovered about sixty years ago. The Roman wall passed through the parish.

KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-ESK (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of LONGTOWN, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; comprising the townships of Middle Kirk-Andrews, Nether Kirk-Andrews, Moat, and Nichol-Forest; and containing 1932 inhabitants, of whom 458 are in Middle Kirk-Andrews, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Longtown. This parish, which is separated from Scotland by the rivers Liddel, Kershope, and Sark, and by the Scots' dyke, forms a large portion of the English border, and was the scene of almost constant warfare before the union of the two crowns. On the steep bank of the Liddel is a moated area called Liddel's Strength, supposed to have been the site of the baronial castle of the ancient lords of Liddel, which was taken by William, King of Scotland, in 1174, and by David Bruce in 1346. In the reign of Henry VIII. a memorable battle, in which the Scots were defeated with great slaughter, took place on Solway Moss, in the parish;

and in 1745 a strong party of the rebels were slain by the army under the Duke of Cumberland, near Esk Bridge. The parish comprises by measurement 11,636 acres, of which 9433 are arable, meadow, and old pasture, 503 woodland, and about 1700 in Solway Moss; the surface is varied, and the lower grounds are watered by the Esk, which separates the parish from Longtown. Over the Esk are two bridges, one of which, at Garristown, is of cast iron; and there are two bridges of stone across the river Sark. Freestone of good quality for building is found in abundance, and about a mile from the church is an extensive quarry. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 11. 5.; net income, £512; patron, Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart. The church, a picturesque object standing alone on the west bank of the Esk, was erected by Sir Richard Graham, upon the site of a more ancient structure, in 1637, at which period Kirk-Andrews was made a distinct parish, having previously been only a chapelry in that of Arthuret, or Easton. At Nichol-Forest is a separate incumbency. In the parish are four schools endowed by Lady Widdrington, in 1754, with £5. 13. 4. each. Near the church is one of the old tower fortresses erected for the defence of the border. An extraordinary irruption of Solway Moss took place in 1771, when a large tract of land was inundated, which was afterwards recovered and brought again into cultivation.

KIRK-BAMPTON, county of CUMBERLAND.—See BAMPTON, KIRK.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

KIRK-BRIDE (*ST. BRIDGET*), a parish, in the union of WIGTON, CUMBERLAND ward, and E. division of the county of CUMBERLAND, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Wigton; containing 372 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north and east by the river Wampole, comprises 1605a. 3r. 37p. Its soil is partly a strong clay alternated with fine deep loam, well adapted for grain, and affording rich pasture; and partly of a heathy nature, with a considerable portion of moss. The surface is uniformly level, with the exception of an eminence towards the north, on which are situated the church and rectory-house, commanding diversified and extensive views. The village is on the south bank of the Wampole, in which the sand-banks are so often shifted by the violent meeting of the tides and freshes, that no bridge hitherto erected has been able to withstand their united force. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £230; patron, the Rev. J. Halifax: the tithes were commuted for land in 1810. The church was built before the Conquest. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house.

KIRK-BURN (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Eastburn, Southburn, and Tibthorpe, 508 inhabitants, of whom 149 are in the township of Kirk-Burn, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Driffield. The parish comprises by measurement 5926 acres. The soil in those parts at the foot of the Wolds is well adapted for wheat; while that of the township of Tibthorpe, which is of great elevation, rising into the Wolds, is of lighter quality. The village is small, and situated on an acclivity in the narrow vale of a rivulet. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 10. 2½.

and in the gift of the Crown; net income, £82; impropiators, Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., and others. The church, an ancient edifice, has undergone many repairs; part of the chancel was rebuilt in 1819.

KIRK-BURTON.—See BURTON, KIRK.

KIRKBY, a chapelry, in the parish of WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Prescott; containing 992 inhabitants. Robert de Rokeport, Roger Gernet, and Thomas de Bethun, all allied to Warin Bussel, baron of Penwortham, held lands in "Kyrkeby." Adam de Molyne, lord of Sefton, in the reign of William II. married Annotta, heiress of Benedict, son of Roger Gernet; and this place has ever since remained in the family of Molyneux, of Sefton. Kirkby comprises 3907 acres, of which 124 are common land. The living is a perpetual curacy, net income, £120, with a house; patron, the Earl of Sefton. The tithes have been commuted for £460. The present chapel, dedicated to St. Chad, is a plain building, erected by a brief dated 5th March 1766, when £1043 were collected: the old font is massive, and sufficiently deep to allow of the immersion of the whole body; its base is decorated with two wreathed bands, and on the sides are rude figures, supposed to represent Adam and Eve, and the Twelve Apostles. There is a place of worship for dissenters. A school has been built by Lord Sefton, the master of which receives £8 per annum, the produce of an ancient bequest; and a sum left by Thomas Aspe in 1698, is applied in apprenticing children.

KIRKBY (*ST. ANDREW*), with OSGODBY, a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, N. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Market-Rasen; containing 474 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation about 2000 acres; it is chiefly arable land, with some large fir plantations, and the scenery at the foot of the Wolds is very pleasing. The road from Caistor to Market-Rasen passes on the east. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Owersby, and valued in the king's books at £8. 18. 4.: the tithes were commuted for about 140 acres of land, in 1803. The church, though much modernised, appears to have been originally of Norman architecture; in the chancel are some ancient tombs. There are two places of worship for Methodists, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Thomas Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, and lord chancellor in the reign of Edward VI., was born here.

KIRKBY, EAST (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, W. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Spilsby; containing 436 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2000 acres, of which the soil is partly a rich marly loam, partly sand and gravel, and in the fens peat moor; the surface to the north is hilly, and towards the south flat, and the lands are drained by a wide catchwater, used as a canal. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 1.; net income, £153; patron and impropiator, C. Turnor, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1806. The church is a neat structure. A charity school is endowed with land producing £60 per annum, bequeathed by Gregory and Margaret Croft in 1719; it is open also to the children of Mmingsby parish.

KIRKBY-FLEETHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BEDALE, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Catterick; containing 657 inhabitants. It includes the hamlets of Great and Little Fencotes, Low Fields, Low-Street, and Salutation; and comprises by measurement 2973 acres, of which 1290 are arable, 1651 pasture, and 32 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £474, and the vicarial for £288; the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church is a large fabric with a lofty tower, and contains some memorials to the Stapyltons, the ancient lords of the manor. The remains of a castle and its moat are visible.

KIRKBY-FRITH, a liberty, in the parish of GLENFIELD, union of BLABY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Leicester; containing 20 inhabitants.

KIRKBY-GREEN (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, First division of the wapentake of LANGOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Sleaford; containing 87 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £180; appropriator, the Bishop of Lincoln. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £67. 14. 6., and there are 14 acres of glebe.

KIRKBY-HALL, a township, in the parish of LITTLE OUSEBURN, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. E.) from Boroughbridge, and 13 (N. W.) from York; containing 54 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation more than 400 acres: the Hall is a handsome mansion, situated in a well-wooded park.

KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD (*ST. WILFRID*), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, N. division of the wapentake of BROXSTOW and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Mansfield; containing 2143 inhabitants. This parish, which extends along the border of the county of Derby, comprises by computation 5690 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture. The soil of the western portion is a light mould, resting on limestone, and of the eastern or forest portion, sandy; the surface is hilly, and the scenery agreeably diversified. In the northern part are five coal-mines in operation, and some quarries of excellent limestone, for the conveyance of which, and of the produce of the mines, facilities are afforded by the Mansfield railway to Pinxton, in the county of Derby, which passes through the parish. The small rivers Leen, Maun, and Erewash have their sources here, and afford an abundant supply of water. The village is large, and chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in frame-work knitting and the making of bobbin-net, which afford employment to about 500 persons. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 1. 8.; gross income, £730; patron, the Duke of Portland. The tithes were commuted for land under acts of inclosure in 1795 and 1804. The church is an ancient structure, in the earlier and later Norman styles, with a lofty tower; the nave is separated from the aisles on one side by a range of circular, and on the other by a series of pointed, arches. The hamlet of Kirkby-Woodhouse contains a chapel. There are places of worship for Baptists and

Wesleyans. A school, erected by subscription in 1826, is maintained by the Duke of Portland, the rector, and the parish; another is supported by the Butterley Company, the duke, and rector; and a third by the duke and rector only.

KIRKBY-IN-CLEVELAND, or **KIRKBY-CUM-BROUGHTON** (*St. AUGUSTINE*), a parish, in the union of **STOKESLEY**, W. division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, N. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the townships of Great and Little Broughton, 712 inhabitants, of whom 201 are in the township of Kirkby, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Stokesley. The Balliols were anciently proprietors here, as were also the families of Kirkby and Eure; and much of the land appears to have been granted at an early period to religious houses, including those of Guisborough and Rivaux. In the hamlet of Dromanby, in the parish, the monks of Fountains had some possessions by grants of different benefactors; and among other landowners have been the families of Stormey and Constable. The township of Kirkby and hamlet of Dromanby comprise 1690 acres, chiefly arable land, with some meadow and pasture; and the soil throughout the whole parish is a strong clay. The village, which is small, is at the foot of a range of the Cleveland hills. At Broughton, a part of the population is engaged in hand-loom weaving. The living comprises a discharged vicarage, and a sinecure rectory, the former valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 3., and the latter at £21. 8. 6½.; the Archbishop of York appoints to the rectory, and the Rector to the vicarage. The tithes of the former have been commuted for above £600, and of the latter for £155. The church, which has a square tower, was erected in 1815, upon the site of a smaller cruciform structure, which belonged to the monastery of Whitby and at the Dissolution came to the king, by whom it was granted to the archbishop, in exchange for other possessions. A free grammar school was founded in 1708, by Henry Edmunds, Esq., who endowed it with an estate producing £60 per annum.

KIRKBY-IN-MALHAM-DALE (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of **SETTLE**, wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWGROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, 5½ miles (E. S. E.) from Settle; containing, with the townships of Airton, Calton, Hanlith, Malham, Malham-Moor, Otterburn, and Scothorpe, 947 inhabitants, of whom 195 are in the township of Kirkby. The parish comprises by computation 22,130 acres, whereof 1590 are in this township; the land, for the greater part, is laid out for grazing, producing herbage of very fine quality, and a considerable portion is high moor. The village is situated in a deep valley, sheltered by the indigenous ash, and watered by the river Aire. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £89; patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is a large and handsome building, of the style that prevailed in the reign of Henry VII., and is the burial-place of the Lambert family, of whom General Lambert was distinguished, on the side of Cromwell, in the civil war: in the parish register is the signature of Cromwell, as having witnessed a marriage; and one of the bells was presented by Lambert. The free grammar school was founded in 1606, by John Topham, who endowed it with some land which, with £10 per annum given by Mr. B. Lambert, and £200 three per cent. consols. by Ann Nelson, and subsequent bequests, yields an income of £22.

KIRKBY-IRELETH (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of **ULVERSTON**, hundred of **LONSDALE** north of the Sands, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 4½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Ulverston; containing 3449 inhabitants, and including the chapelries of Broughton-in-Furness, Seathwaite, and Woodland with Heathwaite, the township of Dunnerdale, the districts of Low-Quarter and Middle-Quarter, and the extra-parochial places of Waitham-Hill, Mosshouses, Marshfield, and Herdhouse. The parish is separated from that of Millom, in the county of Cumberland, by the river Duddon, which falls into the Irish Sea; it comprises, exclusively of waste and common, about 1000 acres of inclosed and cultivated land, with a tolerable portion of wood. The soil is of a clayey nature, alternated with tracts of lighter quality, and there are some good meadows; quarries are wrought of dark blue slate, which is conveyed to distant places. Railway communication has been opened up, to Whitehaven on the one side, and to Ramsyde, on Morecambe bay, on the other. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £125; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of York. The church contains several ancient monuments, and the windows exhibit some beautiful specimens of stained glass. There are chapels at Broughton-in-Furness, Woodland, and Seathwaite.

KIRKBY-LAYTHORPE (*St. DENIS*), a parish, in the union of **SLEAFORD**, wapentake of **ASWARDHURN**, parts of **KESTIVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Sleaford; containing 213 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2400 acres of land of mixed cultivation: the village is seated on the north side of the road leading from Sleaford to Boston. The living is a rectory in mediety (to which the vicarage of Asgarby was united in 1737), valued jointly in the king's books at £9. 12. 6.; net income, £287; patron, the Marquess of Bristol: the impropriation of Asgarby belongs to Sleaford almshouses. The church was principally built in the fifteenth century, and has a low embattled tower, and a Norman door with some portions in the early, and others in the later, English style. There once existed another church, dedicated to St. Peter, the place having formed two parishes until 1593.

KIRKBY-LONSDALE (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **KENDAL**, **LONSDALE** ward, county of **WESTMORLAND**; comprising the chapelries of Barbon, Casterton, Firbank, Hutton-Roof, Killington, Mansergh, and Middleton, and the townships of Kirkby-Lonsdale and Lupton; and containing 4178 inhabitants, of whom 1629 are in the township of Kirkby-Lonsdale, 30 miles (S. by W.) from Appleby, and 252 (N. W. by W.) from London, on the great road from Kendal to Leeds. The name of this place is derived from its having been the chief town of the district which had a church, and the adjunct Lonsdale from its situation in a dale, or valley, on the western bank of the river Lon or Lune. The town is one of the largest in the county, and consists of several handsome streets, which are lighted, but not paved; the three principal ones meeting nearly in the centre, where is the market-place. The houses are well built of white hewn stone, and roofed with blue slate, and many of them have fine gardens attached; the inhabitants are supplied with water from a spring at Totley wood, one mile distant, by means of pipes, under

the direction of a joint-stock company. A book society, supported by subscription, was founded in 1794. The manufacture of knit stockings, for which the place was famous, has declined; and the weaving of carpets, blankets, coarse linen, calico, and gingham, is now carried on, to a small extent. Approaching the town from Lancaster, the river Lune is crossed by a lofty stone bridge of great antiquity. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on Holy-Thursday and October 5th for horned-cattle and horses, and on St. Thomas' day for woollen-cloth. The market-place, formed in 1822, is a spacious quadrangle: in the fish-market is an ancient market-cross. A court-leet and view of frank-pledge for the manor are held in October; and petty-sessions for Lonsdale ward every Thursday. The powers of the county debt-court of Kirkby-Lonsdale, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Sedbergh, and part of the districts of Kendal, Settle, and Lancaster.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 15. 2.; net income, £250; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is a noble structure of great antiquity, with a square tower which was rebuilt in 1705; the interior is divided into four great aisles, by three rows of pillars, which support the roof: the arched doorway under the tower is evidently of Norman architecture; the east window, with light detached pillars, is in the early English style. Each of the chapelries forms a separate incumbency, and there was formerly a chapel at Tarn-side. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Glassites, or Sandemanians, have places of worship. The free grammar school was founded in 1591, by letters-patent of Queen Elizabeth, and endowed by Mr. Godshalfe and others; the endowment has been augmented, and produces about £50 per annum. There are four exhibitions, of £5 per annum each, to Queen's College, Oxford, founded by Henry Wilson in 1638; three, of about £20 each, to Christ's College, Cambridge, on the foundation of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, in 1626; and three at the same college, founded by Dr. Thomas Otway, Bishop of Ossory, who died in 1692. At Sellet Bank, about a mile and a half from the town, is a chalybeate spring; and according to tradition, an artificial mound in the neighbourhood, called Cock-Pit Hill, is the tumulus of one of the British kings. Lonsdale gives the title of Earl to the family of Lowther.

KIRKBY-MALLORY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Hinckley; containing, with the chapelry of Earl-Shilton, 2479 inhabitants, of whom 259 are in the township of Kirkby-Mallory. This place derived its name from the family of Malory, its ancient lords, the first of whom noticed in history was Geoffrey, father of Sir Ankitell Malory, Knt., governor of Leicester Castle under Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry II. During the earl's rebellion against that sovereign, Sir Ankitell marched a body of troops to Northampton, and having defeated the citizens, returned to Leicester laden with plunder; his lands in consequence became forfeited, and were seized for the king, in 1174, but were restored to his son on payment of a fine of 60 marks, in the first year of the reign of John. In the reign of Edward III. the manor was sold

to the monks of Leicester, in whose possession it continued till the Dissolution, when, together with the advowson of the living, it was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Harvey, from whom it passed to the family of Noel. At the residence of the Noels, called Kirkby Hall, and now one of the seats of the Earl of Chesterfield, Baxter, the nonconformist divine, composed his celebrated work entitled *The Saints' Rest*, while living under their protection during the rebellion. The parish is in a fertile district, and the surrounding scenery is enriched with timber of stately growth. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of Lady Byron, with a net income of £504: the tithes were commuted for land in 1771. The church is an ancient structure, with an embattled tower surmounted by a light cupola, and contains various interesting monuments. The parsonage-house is beautifully situated, commanding one of the finest views in the county. There is a chapel of ease at Earl-Shilton.

KIRKBY-MALZEARD (*ST. ANDREW*), a market-town and parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK; comprising the townships of Azerley, Fountains-Earth, Grewelthorpe, Kirkby-Malzeard, Laverton, Stonebeck-Down, and Upper Stonebeck, and the chapelry of Hartwith with Winsley; and containing 5180 inhabitants, of whom 900 are in the town, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Ripon. This place was the property of the Mowbray family, afterwards dukes of Norfolk, whose castle here was demolished in the reign of Henry II., and one of whom, John de Mowbray, obtained for the inhabitants in the reign of Edward I. a charter for a weekly market and two annual fairs, which, after having been discontinued for several centuries, were revived in 1816. The market is on Wednesday, and the fairs are on Whit-Monday and October 2nd. The parish comprises by computation 53,000 acres, of which 3421 are in the township of Kirkby-Malzeard; of the latter, 862 are common or waste. The surface is beautifully diversified with hills and dales, and the scenery abounds with interesting features; the soil in the valleys is fertile, and in good cultivation, but a considerable portion of the parish is high moor, affording only tolerable pasture. The living is a vicarage, with that of Masham united; net income, as returned in 1831, £384; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The great tithes of the township of Kirkby-Malzeard have been commuted for £180, and the small for £55. The church has been repewed, and 350 additional sittings provided. There are separate incumbencies at Dallowgill in Laverton, Grewelthorpe, Hartwith, Mickley in Azerley, Middlesmoor, and Ramsgill in Stonebeck-Down.

KIRKBY-MISPERTON (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, partly in the union of MALTON, and partly in that of PICKERING, lythe of PICKERING, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Barugh-Ambo, Great and Little Habton, and Ryton, 905 inhabitants, of whom 169 are in the township of Kirkby-Misperton, 8 miles (N.) from Malton. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Rye; the soil is in general a strong clay, but sandy in the northern part, and the scenery in many situations is picturesque. The village is on an eminence, and nearly at the junction of Ryedale with the vale of the Derwent. The living is a rectory, valued in the

king's books at £25. 1. 10½.; net income, £960; patron, Lord Feversham. The church is an ancient edifice, with a square tower. There is a chapel of ease at Ryton, and at Great Habton and Barugh are places of worship for Wesleyans.

KIRKBY-MOORSIDE (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, in the union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Fadmoor, Farndale West-side, and Farndale Low-Quarter, and the chapelry of Gillmoor, 2482 inhabitants, of whom 1905 are in the township of Kirkby-Moorside, 29 miles (N. by E.) from York, and 224 (N. by W.) from London. A Cistercian nunnery stood about a mile from the town; it was founded in the reign of Henry I. by Robert de Stuteville, and, on its Dissolution, had an income of £29. 6. 1. a year, and was granted to the Earl of Westmorland. In the year 1813, when its foundations were cleared away, several stone coffins were found. The manor was forfeited by the earl upon his attainder, in the reign of Elizabeth, and remained with the crown till it was bestowed by James I. upon his favourite, the Duke of Buckingham, whose son, after a life of dissipation, died here in comparative poverty. The estate was afterwards sold to Sir Charles Duncombe, ancestor of the present owner. The town is irregularly built on a rather elevated site, bounded on two sides by hills; and the scenery around is picturesque, embracing the vales of Kirkdale, Sleightholmedale, and Dowthwaite, and the eastern moors of Yorkshire, which border on the valleys. In the vicinity are several corn-mills; a considerable quantity of malt is made; and near the town are limestone and freestone quarries, and coal-mines. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week and Sept. 18th, for cattle, sheep, &c. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £417; impropiator, Lord Feversham: the glebe comprises 62½ acres, besides 30½ acres of moor allotment. The church is a neat edifice, and contains some ancient portions, with later insertions; it has some interesting memorials, among which is a curious marble monument with carved figures of Lady Brooke and her six sons and five daughters, all in a kneeling posture. There are chapels of ease at Cockan and Gillmoor; and the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Ranters, have places of worship. Some remains exist of the walls of the manor-house anciently belonging to the Neville family; and about three miles northward is a cairn, opened by Professor Phillips within the last few years, and left by him in a state to be examined by the curious. At a further distance of three miles in the same direction are three tumuli.

KIRKBY-OVERBLOW (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelry of Stainburn, and the townships of Kearby with Netherby, Rigton, and Sicklinghall, 1623 inhabitants, of whom 381 are in the township of Kirkby-Overblow, 6 miles (W.) from Wetherby. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Wharfe, and comprises 8038a. 2r. 11p., of which 2555 acres are arable, 4700 meadow and pasture, and 146 woodland: in Kirkby-Overblow township are 2296 acres. The surface is elevated, and the higher grounds command some beautiful views over the

fertile Wharfdale; the lands are in high cultivation. There are quarries of good building-stone, which is also used for the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 1. 0½.; net income, £944; patron, Col. Wyndham. The tithes of Kirkby-Overblow and Kearby with Netherby have been commuted for £472, and the glebe consists of 72 acres. The church, which is a spacious and venerable structure, was made collegiate, prior to the year 1364, for a provost and four chaplains. At Stainburn is a chapel. There are four places of worship for Wesleyans in the parish, and four schools; one of the schools, built in 1782, is endowed with 11 acres of land.

KIRKBY-RAVENSWORTH (*ST. PETER AND ST. FELIX*), a parish, in the union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 4¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Richmond; containing, with the townships of Ravensworth, Washton, Dalton, Gayles, New-Forest, and part of Newsham, 1451 inhabitants, of whom 109 are in the township of Kirkby-Ravenworth, or Kirkby-on-the-Hill. This parish comprises about 14,000 acres, of which a considerable number are moor, and the remainder arable, meadow, and pasture. Its surface is varied with hill and dale, and is in some parts well wooded; the soil is generally fertile. There are quarries of good freestone, two of which are extensively wrought; a copper-mine, also, discovered many years since, was wrought for a short time, but, not yielding a remunerating supply, was discontinued. The village, which is small but neatly built, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, commanding some fine views. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, the Bishop of Chester, as appropriator of the rectory, which is valued in the king's books at £25. 5. 2½. The church is a handsome edifice with a lofty embattled tower, erected in 1397, on the site of a more ancient church. The Grammar school and Hospital of St. John the Baptist were founded in 1556, by Dr. Dakyn, rector of the parish, who endowed them with lands at East Cowton, now producing £1100 per annum, for the instruction of boys, and the support of the aged and indigent. There are some remains of a castle founded by Bodin, ancestor of the Fitz-Hugh family.

KIRKBY, SOUTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelry of Skelbrooke, and the townships of North and South Elmsall, and Hamphall-Stubbs, 1528 inhabitants, of whom 602 are in the township of South Kirkby, 8½ miles (S.) from Pontefract. The parish comprises by measurement 5600 acres, of which about 100 are woodland and plantations; of the remainder, rather more than two-thirds are arable, and nearly one-third pasture. Limestone forms the principal substratum of the eastern part of the parish, perhaps of one-half of the whole; and the substratum of the remainder is clay and sandstone. A good quarry of sandstone usually employs about 15 hands, and large quantities of ridge stones are sent westward for the manufactories. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 2½.; net income, £244; patron and incumbent, the Rev. G. Allott: the tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent in 1807. The church is a neat structure, in the later English style, with a lofty tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

KIRKBY-STEPHEN (*St. STEPHEN*), a market-town and parish, in EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND; comprising the townships of Hartley, Kaber, Kirkby-Stephen, Nateby, Smardale, Waitby, Wharton, and Winton, and the chapelries of Mallerstang and Soulby; and containing 2850 inhabitants, of whom 1345 are in the township of Kirkby-Stephen, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Brough, 11 (S. E. by S.) from Appleby, and 265 (N. N. W.) from London. This town, which derives the adjunct to its name from the saint to whom its church is dedicated, is pleasantly situated in a fertile plain, on the western bank of the river Eden, opposite the hills that separate this county from Yorkshire. It consists of one good street; the houses are well built, and the town is abundantly supplied with water. The inhabitants are partly employed in the woollen manufacture, and in knitting stockings; great quantities of stockings were formerly exposed for sale at the market, but the trade in this article is on the decline. There is a manufactory for spinning and carding wool. The market is on Monday, for corn, flour, oatmeal, and provisions. Fairs are held on the Monday before Shrove-Tuesday, and the Monday before March 20th, April 25th, and Oct. 2nd, for horned-cattle, horses, woollen-cloth, blankets, cotton goods, &c.; on Sept. 27th, chiefly for horses; and on October 29th, for cattle and sheep. There are fairs for hiring servants on the last Monday in June and the first Monday in July. On the north side of the market-place, which is spacious and convenient, is a market-house, erected in 1810, in pursuance of the will of Mr. John Waller. The county magistrates hold petty-sessions here once a month, and special sessions as often as required.

The parish comprises by computation 31,870 acres of land, of which the soil is in some parts fertile; the substratum is rich in mineral produce, and mines of copper, lead, and coal are in operation, but the coal-mines are not very productive. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £48. 19. 2.; net income, £356; patron, H. King, Esq.; impropiators, the Earl of Lonsdale, Sir George Musgrave, Bart., and others. The church is an ancient and spacious building, with a lofty tower, and contains sepulchral chapels belonging to Smardale Hall, Wharton Hall, and Hartley Castle. In the second of these is a fine alabaster monument with the effigies of Thomas, Lord Wharton, and his first and second wives; and in the last is a monumental figure of a man in armour, supposed to have been erected to the memory of Sir Andrew Harcla, Earl of Carlisle, and governor of Hartley Castle, who was beheaded for treason in the reign of Edward II. There are chapels at Soulby and Mallerstang; and places of worship in the parish for Independents and Wesleyans. The free grammar school, held in an ancient edifice formerly the rectory-house, was founded in the 8th of Elizabeth, by Thomas, Lord Wharton, and endowed with property producing £40 per annum.

KIRKBY THURE or **THORE** (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND; containing, with the chapelries of Milbourne and Temple-Sowerby, 1171 inhabitants, of whom 442 are in the township of Kirkby-Thure, 5¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Appleby. This place received its adjunct designation from Thor, the chief of the Saxon idols, to whose honour a temple was raised here. In 1684, an ancient

well, some urns, and other earthen vessels, were discovered in the parish; and on turning up the site of an ancient fortress called Whelp Castle for cultivation, in 1687, a quadruple wall, some arched vaults, leaden pipes, and an altar inscribed *FORTUNÆ SERVATRICI*, were discovered, the supposed remains of the Roman station *Brovonacæ*, fixed by Horsley at this place. In 1770, the horns of a moose deer were dug up near the confluence of the rivers; and in removing the foundations of the old bridge, in 1838, a great number of additional Roman relics were found. An old house in the parish, called the Spital, is said to have belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The parish comprises by measurement 2425 acres; two-thirds are arable, and with the exception of about 50 acres of wood, the remainder is pasture. The soil near the river is a sandy loam, and on the higher lands gravel, alternated with clay; the surface is pleasingly undulated, and the lower grounds are intersected by the rivers Eden and Troutbeck, which unite at the village. The village, which is of considerable extent, was partly built with the ruins of Whelp Castle, which occupied an adjacent eminence. In 1838, a bridge was erected across the Troutbeck, at a cost of £1000: along this, passes the road from Appleby to Penrith. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £37. 17. 11.; net income, £750; patron, the Earl of Thanet: the tithes were commuted for land in 1812. The church is an ancient structure. There are chapels at Temple-Sowerby and Milbourne; also a place of worship for Wesleyans, and a school with a trifling endowment. Near the village is a sulphureous spring, called Pots Well, which rises from an alabaster rock, considerably below the surface of the ground.

KIRKBY-UNDERDALE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 6½ miles (N.) from Pocklington; containing 324 inhabitants. It is on the road from Bridlington to York, and comprises by computation 5049 acres, of which 3549 are arable, 1260 pasture, and 240 woodland. The surface is diversified by hill and dale; the soil is a loam, with flint in the higher grounds, and clay in the valleys. One of the highest hills is about 800 feet above the level of the sea, and descends gradually to the plain of York; another hill is of the oolite formation, being the only one of the kind for many miles distant. The village stands near a rapid declivity of the Wolds, and the scenery around is varied and pleasing. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £840. 10., and the glebe comprises 91 acres. The church is an ancient edifice in the Norman style, with a square tower, and very picturesquely situated; it underwent a thorough repair, at a considerable expense, in 1827. Dr. Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's, was rector from 1833 to 1840.

KIRKBY-UNDERWOOD (*St. MARY AND ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Bourne; containing 192 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 4.; net income, £170; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land in 1803. An almshouse was endowed with a rent-charge of £59. 3. by Richard Brownlow, Esq., in 1638, for six poor men, and a woman to attend on them.

KIRKBY-UPON-BAIN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HORNCASTLE, S. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Horncastle; containing, with the township of Tumby, 680 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 6½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £653. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1796. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school endowed with land now producing £60 per annum, by Richard Brocklesby, in 1713.

KIRKBY-WHARFE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, 2¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Tadcaster; containing, with the townships of Grimston and Ulleskelf, 744 inhabitants, of whom 81 are in the township of Kirkby-Wharfe with North Milford. This parish, which is situated in the picturesque valley of Wharfedale, comprises by measurement 3192 acres, whereof 1660 are arable, 1427 meadow and pasture, and 105 woodland and plantations. Of the whole, about 1240 acres are in Kirkby-Wharfe with North Milford, the property of Lord Howden. The surface is undulated, and the scenery enriched with woods. The soil is extremely fertile, producing fine crops of wheat and other grain, and the meadows and pastures are luxuriant; the substratum is chiefly freestone of good quality for building, and whinstone affording excellent materials for the roads. The village is on the south bank of the Wharfe. The York and North-Midland railway passes through Ulleskelf, and is carried over the river by a bridge. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 16. 8.; net income, £117; patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is an ancient structure, in the early Norman style, with a tower of later date; it has been repewed, and the number of sittings has been increased by the erection of a gallery, which has by no means improved the appearance of the interior: there are numerous ancient monuments of the date 1300, and some very beautiful specimens of carved oak. At Ulleskelf is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

KIRKDALE, a township, in the parish of WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 2 miles (N. by E.) from the Exchange of Liverpool; containing in 1846, 9322 inhabitants. The township derived its name from its position midway between the town of Liverpool and the parish church of Walton-on-the-Hill, which, previously to 1700, was the parish church of Liverpool: as the road from the town to the church lay through a hollow part or gentle vale across this township, the place was called *Chirkdele*, now Kirkdale. Of the families which held lands here soon after the Conquest, was one of the local name. The Waltons were connected with the township in the reign of Henry III.; and the family of MORE, or de la More, established themselves here in 1280, and built a seat near Liverpool, called More Hall, which, with Bank Hall, was in their possession for upwards of twenty generations. The latter mansion was situated near the sea; it was a curious model of the style of architecture that prevailed five centuries ago, and was then esteemed a very grand structure. Among the distinguished persons from Lancashire who, in the reign of Edward III., accompanied the Black Prince in

the royal expedition against France, was William de la More, of Bank Hall, who, for his valour and prowess at the battle of Poitiers, in 1356, was created by the prince a knight banneret; and when Liverpool was besieged in 1644 by the army of Charles I. under Prince Rupert, it was defended by a strong garrison of the parliamentary forces under Colonel More, also of this family. Bank Hall was totally demolished in 1778, and a neat farmhouse was built on its site: the house and farm are now the property of the Earl of Derby.

The TOWNSHIP comprises 652 acres of land. Immediately beneath the surface is a deep layer of the finest clay for bricks; and below the clay, in most parts, are rocks of red sandstone. The vicinity of Kirkdale to Liverpool, with which town it is now joined, has greatly and rapidly increased the population, and the value of the land, on which several hundred houses have been erected within the last fifty years. The new docks of Liverpool extend the whole breadth of the township, northward, along the shore of the Mersey; and the township is also intersected from south to north by the Liverpool and Leeds canal, the great road leading to Ormskirk, Preston, &c., and by the Liverpool and Bury, and the Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston railways. The only cotton-mill of which Liverpool can boast, is in Kirkdale; it was built in 1838, and employs 950 hands: the operations are confined to spinning.

On an elevated spot here, opposite the mouth of the Mersey, and distant from it about half a mile, stands the *County Gaol and House of Correction*, covering an area of five acres, and surrounded by a wall 27 feet high, the western portion of which was blown inwards by the hurricane of January 6th, 1840, but immediately restored. The governor's house is on the north side, and a handsome sessions-house built of stone in the Ionic order faces the south: the adjourned quarter-sessions for the county, and the petty-sessions for the hundred of West Derby, are held here. The whole of the prison is in course of being rebuilt on the plan of the model prison at Pentonville, London, from designs by Arthur Hill Holme, Esq., architect, of Liverpool. The new building consists of four wings projecting at right angles from a great central hall, each wing having accommodation for 120 prisoners in separate cells, besides work-rooms, baths, &c., on the basement. The chapel stands between two of the wings, near the hall, and the interior, arranged as the segment of a circle, affords space for 400 prisoners, each in a separate stall, so as to prevent them from seeing each other, while all are visible to the chaplain and the officers of the gaol, in front. To this chapel is a tower, containing a vestry, a clock, and bell-turret surmounted by a spire, the apex of which is 100 feet from the ground.

St. Mary's Church, here, is a brick edifice on the west side of the great road, built principally through the exertions of Thomas Dover, Esq., who, at the time of its erection, resided in the district. It was opened for divine service on the first Sunday in August, 1836; and the Rev. D. James, F.S.A., was appointed first incumbent. In 1844 it was deemed expedient to enlarge the building by extending it at both ends, which has greatly improved the proportions of the whole. The east end, facing the road, has two entrances with decorated canopies, a four-light window with rich tracery and bold mouldings, and above it, resting on a highly-decorated

corbel supported by a carved head of Wycliffe, a beautiful open bell-turret, though too small for so large a church. The communion end, which in this instance is towards the west, now has windows filled with stained glass of brilliant colours; also a fine screen. The original flat ceiling was removed at the time of the enlargement, and the roof thrown open; the old framing was cased and ornamented with shafts, arches, tracery, and pendants, and the new coved ceiling divided into square compartments by ribs which intersect each other and are covered at the joints with handsome bosses. The roof is admitted to be unequalled for beauty and elegance in Liverpool. The architect already named designed and executed the alterations. The original number of sittings was 960; the present number is 1372, of which 525 are free. The cost of the original building, including the organ and fittings up, was £4000; the cost of the enlargement and improvements, exclusively of the stained glass windows, which were presented, was £2050. The patronage is vested for forty years in five Trustees; it will afterwards be in the patron of Walton-on-the-Hill. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £85. On the same high ground whereon the prison is built, are the *Industrial Schools*, built by the parish of Liverpool, for the purpose of carrying out the government plan of instructing the children of the poor in the various arts of industry: the buildings are on a magnificent scale, and entirely occupied. *St. Mary's Cemetery*, one of the public cemeteries of Liverpool, occupies nearly three acres; the front is exceedingly beautiful, and has a fine arched entrance gateway.

KIRKDALE (*St. GREGORY*), a parish, in the union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Helmsley; containing, with the townships of Bransdale West Side, Muscoates, Nawton, Skiplam, Welburn, and Wombleton, 1040 inhabitants. This parish, which is about 60 miles in circumference, has no village or township of its own name; the higher parts are mountainous moorland, and the lower a rich and luxuriant valley. Coal-mines are worked, and good limestone is obtained for building and for agricultural purposes. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £137; patrons, the University of Oxford; impropiators, John and Francis Barr, Esqrs., lords of the manor of Nawton. There are 3 acres of glebe. The church, which is in Welburn township, in the sequestered and finely-wooded valley of the Hodge beck, has been enlarged at various periods, and contains some Norman portions; the chancel is in the early English style. In the wall over the south door is a stone bearing a Saxon inscription, removed from its original situation, commemorative of the purchase and repairs of *St. Gregory's church* here, in the reign of the Confessor. At Nawton and Wombleton are places of worship for Wesleyans. In the celebrated Kirkdale Cave, varying from two to five feet in height and breadth, and extending for 300 feet into a solid white rock, various fossil remains of a hyena, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and other animals, were found in the year 1820, imbedded in a layer of mud at the bottom of the cave, about one foot thick.

KIRK-ELLA, county of YORK.—See ELLA, KIRK.

KIRKHAM (*St. MICHAEL*), a market-town and parish, in the union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER;

containing 11,604 inhabitants, of whom 2903 are in the town, 9 miles (W. by N.) from Preston, 22 (S. by W.) from Lancaster, and 226 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place is of Saxon origin, and derived its name from its church, which, soon after the Conquest, was given by Roger de Poitou to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul in Shrewsbury, from which it was by Edward I. transferred to the monks of Vale Royal in Cheshire, in whose patronage it remained till the Dissolution. The town may be considered as the capital of a district called the Fylde: it stands picturesquely on rising ground commanding a view of Preston and the Fylde, and the air is very pure and healthy. About 80 persons are employed in weaving calico; and an old established flax-mill, conducted by John Birley and Sons, employs about 500. A savings' bank and a newsroom were opened in 1844, under the management of Adam Wright, Esq. There is a station on the Preston and Wyre railway, and the Lancaster canal is distant only about three miles. Within the same distance is the estuary of the Ribble, near the mouth of which a guide is stationed to conduct travellers across the sands at low water to Hesketh bank, the passage being dangerous to persons attempting it without such assistance. The market is on Tuesday; the fairs are on February 4th and the following day, April 29th, and October 18th. The county magistrates hold a petty-session every alternate Tuesday; and a constable and other officers are appointed annually at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The powers of the county debt-court of Kirkham, established in 1847, extend over the greater part of the registration-district of the Fylde.

The PARISH is one of the most extensive in the county, containing 17 townships, and comprising about 130 square miles, or 38,871 acres. Of the compact portion, the river Wyre forms the northern, and the Ribble the southern, boundary; with Plumpton on the western, and Salwick and Clifton on the eastern, extremities. These boundaries are independently of Goosnargh with Newsham, and Whittingham, townships, both which, though severed from the other 15 townships, form a portion of the parish, about eight miles in length and five miles in breadth. The surface for the most part is level, and unvaried, descending gradually, by an almost imperceptible slope, from the margin of the ancient forests of Bleasdale and Bowland on the east, to the banks of the Wyre and Ribble. The land in many parts is of excellent quality; there is some peat-moss and marsh. In the township of Kirkham are not more than 803 acres. The principal old Halls are Westby, Preese, Bradkirk, and Mowbreck; and in the vicinity of the town are several good modern mansions, among which may be named, Milbank, the seat and property of Thomas Birley, Esq., and Carr Hill, belonging to Thomas Langton Birley, Esq.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes, the parish was divided in 1846, when seven new and distinct incumbencies were formed, viz.: Goosnargh, Hambleton, Lund, Ribby with Wrea, Warton, Weeton, and Whitechapel; which are all described under their respective heads. In Kirkham parish are retained the townships of Little Eccleston with Larbrick, Kirkham, Medlar with Wesham, Great and Little Singleton, and Treales with Roseacre and Wharles. The old living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £921;

patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The great tithes of Kirkham township have been commuted for £43, and the small for £89; the appropriate glebe consists of 99 acres, and the vicarial of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The original church was built in the year 640; the late church previously to 1586; and the body of the present edifice in 1822, at a cost of £5000: in 1845, a tower surmounted by a graceful spire 150 feet high was added, at a cost of £1500; it has a peal of eight bells. An endowment of £70 per annum is paid to a curate for daily prayers in the church; it is derived from land left by Dr. Grimaldeston, of the township of Treales. At Great Singleton is a chapel, forming a perpetual curacy. The Independents, Wesleyans, and others, have places of worship; and at the distance of half a mile, on the road to Blackpool, stands the Roman Catholic chapel of St. John, built in 1845, from a design by Mr. Pugin. It is an elegant structure of stone, in the style of the 12th and 13th centuries, and has a tower surmounted by a beautiful spire; the interior contains some private chapels, has a gorgeous altar, and is rich in stained glass: a peal of six fine-toned bells, also, has been put up, the first peal introduced into a Roman Catholic chapel since the Reformation. This chapel owes its erection to the Rev. Thomas Sherburne, of the Willows. The free grammar school, originally founded by Isabel Birley, was in 1655 endowed with a portion of the proceeds of the rectory of Kirkham, purchased by the Drapers' Company with funds bequeathed in trust to them by Henry Colborne. The endowment was augmented by the Rev. James Barker in 1670, by Dr. Grimaldeston, and other benefactors; the aggregate income being now £550. The school has an exhibition of about £100 per annum to either of the Universities, founded also by Mr. Barker, who likewise left £80 a year for apprenticing boys. A parochial school, established in 1760, has an endowment of £80 per annum, appropriated to the clothing and instruction of girls; and among the other schools are some national and infant schools in connexion with the Church; and two, belonging to Roman Catholics, endowed with £62. 8. per annum. Dr. Shuttleworth, late Bishop of Chichester, was born here.

KIRKHAM, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 1 mile (E. S. E.) from Whitwell; containing 54 inhabitants. This liberty is situated on a long and narrow acclivity on the east side of the river Derwent, which meanders through a beautiful vale; it comprises 259 acres, whereof 39 are wood and plantation, and the remainder arable and pasture. A fair is held on Trinity-Monday. A priory of Augustine canons was founded in 1121, by Sir Walter L'Espee, Knt., and Adeline his wife, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity; the revenue at the Dissolution was estimated at £300. 15. 6. The fine Gothic tower was blown down in 1784, and the only remaining parts of this once magnificent and celebrated priory consist of portions of the cloisters, and some fragments of the church; the eastern window of the latter; the principal entrance gate; and a beautiful Norman arch in the abbey gardens.

KIRK-HAMMERTON.—See HAMMERTON, KIRK.

KIRKHARLE.—See HARLE, KIRK.

KIRKHAUGH, a parish, in the union of HALTWHISTLE, W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of

NORTHUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Alston-Moor; containing about 300 inhabitants. This parish, so called from its *church* being situated on a *haugh*, comprises 6657 acres, of which 5381 are common or waste; it is divided by the South Tyne into two nearly equal parts. The soil is light, and the surface hilly; the higher lands are mostly covered with heath, and abound with grouse, and the lower grounds are watered by the South Tyne. Cultivation is confined to the borders of the river, from which the mountains on each side rise with a rapid irregular ascent. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 7. $8\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of R. R. Saunders, Esq.; net income, £70. The church is a neat rustic edifice, with a nave 41 feet and a chancel $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and contains a few monuments. William de Kirkhalgh granted the advowson to Nicholas de Vetriponte, as an appurtenance to the manor of Aldeston, in which state it descended to the Hiltons, and from them to the Ricardsons, &c. Castle Nook, in the parish, is the site of a Roman station, occupying an area of nearly nine acres, and defended on the west by ten breastworks and trenches. At the north-east corner a sudatory was discovered in 1813, from which flows a copious spring of clear water: near to the eastern wall is the Maiden-way; and in the vicinity, a Roman altar, with fragments of a colossal statue, was found some years since. Here, according to Camden, an inscription was set up, and a palace built, in honour of the Emperor Antoninus, about the year 213, by the third cohort of the Nervii. The Rev. John Wallis, author of a *History of Northumberland*, 1769, was born at Castle Nook in the year 1714.

KIRKHEATON, a chapelry, locally in the parish of KIRKHARLE, union of CASTLE ward, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Hexham; containing 164 inhabitants. This chapelry, which is extra-parochial, comprises by measurement 2009 acres. Coal is found, and there is a mine at present in operation; freestone and limestone are also quarried, for building and for burning into lime. The river Blyth has its source on the north side of a hill called the Black Hill, which commands a very extensive view. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of C. B. Bewick, Esq.: the glebe comprises 12 acres. The chapel was rebuilt in 1775.

KIRKHEATON, YORK.—See HEATON, KIRK.

KIRKHOUSE-GREEN, a hamlet, partly in the parish of KIRK-BRAMWITH, and partly in that of CAMP-SALL, union of DONCASTER, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of the county of YORK; containing 90 inhabitants.

KIRKLAND, with BLENNERHASSET, county of CUMBERLAND.—See BLENNERHASSET.

KIRKLAND (ST. LAWRENCE), a parish, in the union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing, with the chapelry of Culgaith and the township of Skirwith, 887 inhabitants, of whom 233 are in the township of Kirkland with Blencarn, 8 miles (E. by N.) from Penrith. The parish comprises 7693a. 2r. 24p., of which 3052 acres are arable, 4625 pasture, and 16 wood. Its surface is boldly varied, rising into hills of mountainous elevation, and the high pasture lands are principally grazed by sheep; about 1000 acres are improvable common. Coal was wrought at Ardale, in the parish, by the late Sir Michael Le Fleming, and on

Cross Fell is a mine of lead called Bullman-Hills Vein, the ore of which contains a considerable proportion of silver; copper-ore is also found, and a smelting-furnace has been erected. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10.; net income, £221; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church is an ancient structure. There is a chapel at Culgaith.

KIRKLAND, a township, in the parish and union of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 2 miles (S. W.) from Garstang; containing 408 inhabitants. This place is first mentioned in the inquisition taken in the 31st of Henry III., which certifies that William de Lancaster died seised, among other lands, of Kirkland. After the lapse of a century, it belonged to William de Kirkland, whose name was derived from his residence, and who died in 1363. It was subsequently possessed by Sir John de Coupeland, and John de Botiler, the latter of whom had married Alice, the heiress of the manors, and from whom proceeded the Butlers, of Kirkland. Thomas Butler, Esq., of this family, took the surname of Cole, in November 1816. The township is bounded by the river Wyre on the east and south, and comprises 895 acres, principally grass-land. Garstang parish church is in the township, standing in a village hence called Garstang Church-Town. Kirkland Hall, the seat of Thomas Butler Cole, Esq., was built about three centuries ago; various additions have since been made to the mansion, which is surrounded by thirty acres of plantations. A school is endowed with £37 per annum.

KIRKLAND, a township, adjoining the town, and in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND; containing 1222 inhabitants.

KIRK-LEATHAM (*St. Cuthbert*), a parish, in the union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Guisborough; containing, with the chapelry of Wilton, 1075 inhabitants, of whom 714 are in the township of Kirk-Leatham. This place, anciently *Lythum*, appears to have been of considerable importance at an early period: in the Domesday survey it is stated that here was a church, with a minister; and in the time of Edward III. a chantry was founded by Thomas de Thweng, rector and patron, which existed for a short period. Including the hamlets of East and West Coat-ham, and Yerby, the parish comprises 3873*a. 3r. 29p.*, of which about one-fourth are pasture, 100 acres wood, and the remainder arable. The surface is principally level: the soil is in general a strong clay, with a mixture of rich black loam, and towards the sea the lands are of a light marly loam. Kirk-Leatham Hall, the seat of Henry Vansittart, Esq., is a splendid mansion, erected by the Turner family, and beautifully situated in a tastefully embellished demesne. The village, which is pleasant and handsome, lies on the western bank of a small rivulet. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of Mr. Vansittart (the impropiator), with a net income of £88: the tithes are principally merged; the glebe consists of 13 acres. The church is in the Italian style, with the nave separated from the aisles by columns of the Tuscan order: in the chancel is a monument to Sir Wm. Turner, who was buried near the spot; and adjoining the east end of the edifice is a stately mausoleum of circular

form with a dome, containing the family vault, erected by Cholmley Turner, Esq., in 1740. At Wilton is a separate incumbency. Kirk-Leatham hospital, a spacious building, with a chapel in the centre of the principal front elegantly fitted up, was founded by Sir William, for the support of 10 aged men and 10 aged women, and for maintaining and educating 10 boys and 10 girls; for which purpose he endowed it with property now yielding £1330 per annum. Sir William also left £5000, which were appropriated to the establishment of a free grammar school; a handsome building was erected at a cost of £2000, and the remainder of the bequest laid out in the purchase of land worth £300 a year.

KIRK-LEAVINGTON.—See LEAVINGTON, KIRK.

KIRKLEES, a hamlet, in the chapelry of HARTS-HEAD CUM CLIFTON, parish of DEWSBURY, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Huddersfield; containing 1779 inhabitants. This place is celebrated as the site of a Cistercian nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry II. by Reynerus Flandrensis, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. James, and the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £20. 7. 8. The remains were granted in the reign of Elizabeth, to Robert Pilkington, and subsequently to the Armytages, whose mansion formed part of the conventual buildings, till the time of James I., when the family erected Kirklees Hall, the present seat of Sir George Armytage, Bart. Of the nunnery, which stood on the bank of a rivulet, only small portions now remain; but among the various farm-offices that have been erected, the foundations may be distinctly traced. The tomb of Elizabeth de Stainton, a prioress of the convent, and another thought to be that of a relation, serve to point out the site of the church, which appears to have been at least 150 feet in length. The Hall is a spacious stone mansion, beautifully situated on an eminence, in a well-wooded park tastefully laid out, and embracing extensive prospects, and much variety of scenery. Kirklees was the resort and occasional abode of Robin Hood, who is supposed to have been bled to death by a nun, and was buried here in a secluded spot within the limits of the park; his tomb is surrounded by an iron railing. The walk to the place, through the woods, nearly a mile in length, commands beautiful views of Elland, Brighouse, and the river Calder. At the entrance of the Hall was formerly Robin Hood's statue, rudely sculptured in stone, representing him leaning on an unbent bow, with a quiver of arrows, and a sword at his side; and smaller statues of him and his men are still preserved at Kirklees.

KIRKLEY, a township, in the parish of PONTELAND, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing, with Benridge and Carter-Moor, 168 inhabitants. The family of Eure held the manor of Kirkley in the time of Edward II. by the service of annually presenting a barbed arrow at the manorial court; and previously to the reign of Charles I. the place became the possession and seat of a branch of the Ogle family. The township, with Benridge and Carter-Moor, comprises 1765 acres. Kirkley Hall is a handsome mansion, which, some years since, was enlarged and beautified; it is finely situated, and commands extensive and picturesque views towards the east. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £238. 10., payable to Merton College, Oxford, and the vicarial for

£32. 15. Sir Chaloner Ogle, a distinguished naval commander, who captured the famous pirate, Roberts, on the coast of Africa, in 1722, and was subsequently raised to the rank of admiral for his eminent services, was born in the township.

KIRKLEY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, E. division of SUFFOLK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from Lowestoft; containing 433 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the sea, and on the north by the lake Lothing, comprises 450 acres by measurement. The village, with that of Pakefield, has a small fishery, which affords a supply for the neighbourhood. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. $10\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Lord Boston: the tithes have been commuted for £137. 10., and the glebe comprises 19 acres. The church, an ancient structure, with a lofty tower serving as a landmark, consisted of two aisles, and was in ruins for many years prior to 1750, when the south aisle was rebuilt.

KIRKLINGTON (*St. SWITHIN*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, Southwell division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Southwell; containing 280 inhabitants. The parish, which is situated on the road from Mansfield to Newark, comprises by computation 1976 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, valued in the king's books at £3. 13. 4.; net income, £49. The church is an ancient structure.

KIRKLINGTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BEDALE, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Howgrave, Sutton, and East Tanfield, 486 inhabitants, of whom 324 are in the township of Kirklington with Upsland, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Bedale. The parish comprises by computation 3700 acres, chiefly arable; there are about 600 acres of pasture, and 300 of woodland. Of the whole, about 280 acres are in the hamlet of Upsland, set out in two farms. The village, which is well built, is situated about a mile west of the Leeming-Lane. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 7. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £1034; patron, the Hon. C. B. Wandesford: the tithes have been commuted for £771. The church is a large structure, with a fine tower. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of a Roman or Danish encampment.

KIRK-LINTON (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of LONGTOWN, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Longtown; containing, with the townships of Hethersgill, Middle-Quarter, and West Linton, 1902 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Line, comprises 9791a. 26p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £1. 1. $0\frac{1}{2}$.; and in the patronage of the family of Dacre, with a net income of £98. The church is a good specimen of the Norman style. Here is a place of worship for the Society of Friends; and at Blackford is a schoolroom, licensed for the performance of divine worship. Near Kirk-Linton Hall are the remains of an ancient fortress. The celebrated watchmaker, George Graham, esteemed the best mechanic of his time, was a native of the parish; he died in 1751, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

KIRK-OSWALD (*St. OSWALD*), a market-town and parish, in the union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing, with the township of Staffield, 948 inhabitants, of whom 691 are in the town, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Carlisle, and 292 (N. N. W.) from London. This place, which derived its name from St. Oswald, the canonized king of Northumbria, was in 1314 burnt by the Scottish army. A collegiate establishment was founded in the church by Rowland Threlkeld, in 1523; at the Dissolution it possessed a revenue of £78. 17. The estates were granted by Elizabeth to the Dodding family, and subsequently to the Featherstonhaughs, of Northumberland, who have been settled here since the time of James I., and whose mansion, called The College, is a venerable structure, formerly the residence of the provost and fellows of the college. It is romantically situated on a gentle eminence rising from the margin of the Raven beck, at a short distance from the town; and retains its ancient oriel window, and other interesting details of its original style. The mansion was plundered by the parliamentary forces; and there is still preserved the copy of a petition presented to the parliament by the widow of Sir Timothy Featherstonhaugh, in which the loss is estimated at £10,000.

The town is seated on the east of the river Eden, over which a bridge of six arches was erected in 1762, and in a beautiful and fertile vale, inclosed by sloping hills, on whose acclivities the houses are neatly but irregularly built. The Raven beck, over which is a bridge of one arch, intersects the town; and the inhabitants are supplied with water from a reservoir at the market-cross. Kirk-Oswald Castle, situated on a bold eminence about a quarter of a mile to the east of the town, was demolished by the Howards, who removed the furniture and the relics of antiquity which it contained to their castle of Naworth; the ruins, consisting only of one square tower and some dark vaults, have a romantic appearance, and are surrounded on all sides, except that which overlooks the Eden, by a deep fosse. The market, granted in the 2nd year of the reign of King John, is on Thursday, and on Monday is a market for corn, established a few years since; the corn is pitched in the market-place. The fairs are on the Thursday before Whitsuntide, and August 5th, for cattle. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £120; impropriator, T. Featherstonhaugh, Esq. The church, situated on the slope of an eminence to the south of the town, is an ancient structure in the early English style, with later additions, which were, perhaps, introduced on its enlargement, when made collegiate, in 1523; the tower is detached from the church, and on the summit of the eminence. There are several monuments to the Featherstonhaugh family, among which is one of marble to Sir Timothy, who, for his attachment to the royal cause, was beheaded at Chester, in 1651. Some beautiful stained glass, recently put up, embellishes the windows. The west window, which is lancet-shaped, is divided into two compartments, containing, beneath a decorated canopy, figures of St. Peter and St. Paul; the eastern window is divided into six compartments, the centre representing the Crucifixion, the others the Four Evangelists, St. Oswald, and St. Cuthbert. In the side windows are depicted the arms of the nobility and gentry who are or have been resident, or who have held posses-

sions, in the district. There are a place of worship for Wesleyans in the town, and one for Independents at Park-head, near the eastern extremity of the parish. On the side of a hill, in a field about one mile from the town, are two cairns of moderate size.

KIRKSTALL, an ecclesiastical district, in the township of HEADINGLEY CUM BURLEY, parish of LEEDS, wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (W.) from Leeds; containing more than 3000 inhabitants. This place was long distinguished by its magnificent abbey, founded by Henry de Laci, in 1152, for Cistercian monks, and of which Alexander, prior of Fountains, was the first abbot. It continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £512. 13. 4.; the site and remains were granted to Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, but were subsequently alienated, and are now the property of the Earl of Cardigan. The remains consist of the roofless walls of the cruciform church, a part of its well-proportioned tower, the dormitory, and other portions of the monastic buildings, with the entrance gateway, now converted into a dwelling-house; the groined roofs of the refectory and chapter-house are singularly beautiful, and the area of the cloisters has been laid out as a garden. From the loftiness of their proportions, the graceful elegance of their style, and their romantic situation near the river Aire, these ruins have an impressively majestic appearance. Kirkstall Grange, the seat of William Beckett, Esq., formerly an appendage to the abbey, stands on an eminence commanding an extensive prospect, in which nine churches are distinctly visible. The village is on the banks of the Aire, about a quarter of a mile to the east of the ruins, and consists of numerous well-built houses, with a spacious hotel; in the immediate vicinity, which abounds with richly-varied scenery, are some pleasant villas.

The manufacture of fine merinos and Indianas is carried on in the St. Anne's mills, the machinery of which is propelled by steam and by water-power; the wool, from a raw state, is passed through all the requisite processes on the premises, till it is formed into the finest textures, and the works for this purpose afford employment to more than 400 persons. There are two other woollen factories, and two large corn-mills. About half a mile from the abbey, and in a pleasant valley, embosomed in thick woods, are the extensive iron-works known by the appellation of Kirkstall Forge, situated on the north bank of the river, and which are among the most ancient in the kingdom, and probably coeval with the foundation of the abbey. The vast accumulation of scoria and cinders in the adjacent woods affords proof that iron was smelted here at a remote period; and it has been authentically ascertained that mills for slitting iron into nail-rods were erected here more than 250 years since. The great improvements that have resulted from the substitution of pit-coal for charcoal, have necessarily led to many alterations in the process of the manufacture of iron; and the present works, which have been in the possession of the same firm since the year 1779, have undergone every requisite modification for the more improved and extended state of the iron-trade. The powerful stream of the Aire gives motion to seven large water-wheels, and there are also two steam-engines, working ponderous hammers, tilts, and rolling and slitting mills, for the manu-

facture of bar, rod, hoop, sheet, and plate iron of every description; while other machinery is adapted to the making of axle-trees and springs for carriages, screws, vices, anvils, spades, and shovels, and numerous other articles. About 5000 tons of iron are manufactured yearly, and there is a furnace for the conversion of iron into steel: in these works 400 men are constantly employed, and 15,000 tons of coal annually consumed. The manufactory of Messrs. S. and J. Whitham, established in 1790, affords occupation to 120 men, in making machinery of all kinds, mill-work, and implements of every description, both for the home and export trades. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through the village.

The ecclesiastical district was formed in the year 1837, and assigned to the church of St. Stephen, which is situated on an eminence, at a short distance from the village, and is in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire. It was erected in 1829, at a cost of £3206, by the Parliamentary Commissioners; and the spire having sustained damage by lightning in 1833, has been since rebuilt: the site of the church, and of the churchyard, which is planted with trees, and comprises an area of two acres, was given by the Earl of Cardigan. The living is in the gift of the trustees of the vicarage of Leeds, and the emolument amounts to about £200 per annum. A parsonage has lately been erected adjacent to the church, at an expense of £1200. There are two parochial schools, in which about 400 children receive instruction; and the Wesleyans have a place of worship.

KIRKSTEAD, a parish, in the union of HORNCASTLE, S. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Tattershall; containing 180 inhabitants. The manor, with that of Tattershall, was given by William the Conqueror to Eudo, one of his Norman followers, whose son Hugh Fitz-Eudo, called the Breton, founded a Cistercian abbey in 1139, and endowed it with his possessions in this place. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and, from the remains of the foundation which yet exist, must have been of great extent. At the Dissolution the revenue was valued at £338. 13. 11. per annum. The parish is situated on the east bank of the river Witham, by which it has communication with Boston and Lincoln; it comprises by measurement 1440 acres. The living is a donative, in the patronage of Thomas Moore, Esq.; net income, £40. The church, which is supposed to have been built before the abbey, is in the early English style, having lancet windows at the sides and east end, and a beautiful ox-eye window over the entrance at the west end.

KIRKTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, South-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Ollerton; containing 265 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 917 acres: the village is at the foot of a steep and richly-wooded eminence, and has a pleasingly rural appearance. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 14. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £259; patron, the Duke of Newcastle. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1821; the glebe altogether comprises 180 acres. The church has a lofty tower. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

KIRK-WHELPINGTON.—See WHELPINGTON.

KIRMINGTON (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, E. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (E. N. E.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 367 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Boston to Hull, and comprises 1642*a.* 3*r.* 12*p.* The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 4.; net income, £138; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Yarborough. The tithes were commuted for land in 1777; the glebe comprises 94 acres, and there are 26 acres purchased with Queen Anne's Bounty. The church, an ancient structure, has a neat spire, erected at the expense of the Earl of Yarborough, in 1838. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

KIRMOND-LE-MIRE (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, E. division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6½ miles (E. N. E.) from Market-Rasen; containing 69 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; patron and impropriator, C. Turnor, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £140, and the vicarial for £120.

KIRSTEAD (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of LODDON, E. division of NORFOLK, 7½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Norwich; containing, with the merged parish of Langhale, 249 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Bungay to Norwich, and comprises about 1000 acres of land. Kirstead Hall is an ancient mansion in the Elizabethan style. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and there are 40 acres of glebe. The church is a plain structure, with a small campanile turret rising from the roof. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

KIRTLING (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of CHEVELEY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4¼ miles (S. E.) from Newmarket; containing 803 inhabitants. It comprises 3016 acres by measurement. The soil is a stiffish clay, favourable to the growth of grain; the greater portion is arable land, and there is some good pasture. The surface is generally flat, though in some parts elevated. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £70; patron and impropriator, the Marquess of Bath. The church is principally in the Norman style, and contains various monuments of the noble family of North, whose ancestor, Edward, Lord North, erected a sepulchral chapel adjoining the chancel. Here is the gateway of a mansion which belonged to the Norths, and in which Roger, second Lord North, entertained Queen Elizabeth.

KIRTLINGTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Woodstock; containing 846 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 3490 acres. Here are quarries of good stone for building. The Oxford canal passes through the parish, which is also crossed by the Roman Akeman-street. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 4.; net income, £358; patrons and impropriators, the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money

payment in 1811. The church is an ancient and interesting structure, chiefly Norman, with later insertions; between the nave and the chancel is the lower stage of a massive Norman tower, of which the upper part has been taken down. In the east window are some fragments of stained glass, collected from the chapel of Wickham, near Banbury. The east end of the south aisle forms the sepulchral chapel of the Dashwood family, who have a mansion in the parish.

KIRTON (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of BOSTON, wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 4¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Boston; containing, with the chapelry of Brothertoft, 2092 inhabitants. This place was formerly a town of some importance, and had a weekly market and an annual fair, both of which have been long discontinued. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21. 10. 10.; net income, £304; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Wardens of the Mercers' Company, London. The tithes were commuted for land in 1772. The church is a noble cruciform structure, in the decorated style, with a square tower ornamented with battlements and pinnacles. There is a chapel of ease at Brothertoft. Sir Thomas Middlecott left property for the endowment of a grammar school, which has not been carried into effect, a small school only being supported by a trifling portion of the funds. Almshouses for four widows were founded by Robert Hunt, in 1668.

KIRTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of COLNEIS, E. division of SUFFOLK, 9 miles (E. S. E.) from Ipswich; containing 607 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-east by the river Deben, and comprises 1530 acres by computation. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £500; the glebe comprises 7 acres.

KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a market-town and parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, wapentake of CORRINGTON, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 18 miles (N. by W.) from Lincoln, and 150 (N. by W.) from London; containing 1835 inhabitants. The town is situated on the western declivity of an eminence commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. On Kirton Green stands the court-house, where the manorial-courts are held, and the records kept. The quarter-sessions for the parts of Lindsey are held here; also a court for the recovery of debts to the amount of £2. The house of correction is a large stone building, consisting of a centre and two wings. The market is on Saturday: fairs are held on July 18th and Dec. 11th, for cattle, woollen goods, and pedlery; and there are large cattle-markets every fortnight during spring and autumn. The parish comprises upwards of 5000 acres by computation: the soil is rich, and the lands are principally arable; about a fifth part is excellent pasture. There are quarries of good blue limestone, which is used for building, and also burnt into lime. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £249. The church, which stands below the hill, is very ancient: it has a considerable portion in the early English style, and contains some circular-

headed windows; also some curious oak seats, screen-work, and piscinæ. There are places of worship for Baptists, and Wesleyans both of the New and Old Connexion. The free grammar school having fallen into decay, a school was built at an expense of £200, in which about 100 children are taught on the national plan, by aid of an endowment of £77 per annum.

KISLINGBURY (*St. Luke*), a parish, in the union of NORTHAMPTON, hundred of NEWBOTTLE-GROVE, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Northampton; containing 686 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the road from Northampton to Daventry, and intersected by the western branch of the river Nene, on the right bank of which the village is situated. It consists of 1768 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 9. 7.; net income, £547; patron and incumbent, the Rev. R. B. Hughes. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1779. The church has some portions in the decorated style, an embattled tower surmounted by a spire, and a fine octagonal font. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A school is supported from an allotment of 33 acres, assigned on the inclosure in 1779, and yielding £70 annually, a portion of which is applied to parochial purposes.

KITTISFORD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, hundred of MILVERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Wellington; containing 152 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 952 acres, and is intersected by the river Tone. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 5., and in the patronage and incumbency of the Rev. T. Sweet Escott: the tithes have been commuted for £125, and there is a glebe of 107a. 3r., with a house. The church is an ancient structure. A farmhouse called Cothay is supposed to have been the site of a religious establishment.

KNAITH, a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Gainsborough; containing 72 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by the river Trent, and situated on the road from Gainsborough to Lincoln. It was distinguished as the site of the Cistercian monastery of Heyninges, which was founded about the year 1180, and continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £58. 13. 4. The living is a donative curacy; net income, £40; patron, W. Hutton, Esq. The church, originally belonging to the monastery, has some handsome details of the decorated English style. Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charter-house in London, was a native of this place.

KNAPP, a tything, in the parish and hundred of NORTH CURRY, union of TAUNTON, W. division of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Taunton; containing 392 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel.

KNAPTOFT, a parish, in the unions of LUTTERWORTH and MARKET-HARBOROUGH, partly in the hundred of GARTREE, and partly in that of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Lutterworth; containing, with the chapelries of Mowsley and Shearsby, and part of the hamlet of Walton, 936 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32. 12. 6.; net income, £591; patron, the Duke of Rutland. The tithes were

commuted for land and a money payment, under an act of inclosure, in 1778. The church is in ruins. There are chapels of ease at Mowsley and Shearsby. Various charitable bequests have been made, amounting to £19 per annum. Vestiges of an ancient encampment may be traced. Dr. Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, was incumbent of the parish.

KNAPTON (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from North Walsham; containing 348 inhabitants. It comprises 1480a. 2r. 35p., of which 1325 acres are arable, and 113 meadow; the surface is undulated, and from the high grounds are fine views of the sea. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 7. 1., and in the gift of Peter-House, Cambridge, and Lord Suffield, alternately: the tithes have been commuted for £475. The church is chiefly in the decorated and later styles, with a square embattled tower on the north-west: the remains of a beautifully carved screen separate the nave from the chancel; the roof of the former is of oak, elaborately carved with figures: the font is Norman.

KNAPTON, a township, partly in the parish of HOLY TRINITY, MICKLEGATE, city of YORK, and partly in the parish of ACOMB, E. division of AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from York; containing 98 inhabitants. It comprises 860 acres: the river Ouse passes to the east of the village.

KNAPTON, a chapelry, in the parish of WINTRINGHAM, union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Malton; containing 264 inhabitants. It comprises 2669 acres, of which 250 are woodland: the estate was purchased by the Tindall family from the Moorsoms. The village is pleasantly situated on the Scarborough road, and the navigable river Derwent runs within a short distance. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, about £55; patron, James Tindall, Esq. The Wesleyans and the Society of Friends have places of worship.

KNAPWELL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of PAPWORTH, county of CAMBRIDGE, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Caxton; containing 155 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1000 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 11.; net income, £150; patron, the Marquess of Northampton. The tithes were commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1775. The church is ancient.

KNARESBOROUGH

(*St. John the Baptist*), a borough, market-town, and parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK; comprising the chapelries of Arkendale, and Bilton with High Harrogate, and the townships of Brearton, Knaresborough, and Scriven with Tentergate; and containing 9947 inhabitants, of whom 4678 are in the township of Knaresborough, 18 miles (W. by N.) from York, and 197 (N. N. W.) from London. This place, from the vestiges of an intrench-



Corporation Seal.

ment, and the discovery of numerous coins, among which were some of the Emperors Claudius and Constantine, is supposed to have been a Roman station. At the time of the Domesday survey it formed part of the royal demesnes, and was given by the Conqueror to Serlo de Burgh, baron of Tonsburg, in Normandy, who had accompanied that monarch into England, and by whom its stately CASTLE, now a ruin, was originally built, on the rocky heights north of the river Nidd. In 1371, the castle and manor were given by Edward III. to his son John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; and since that period, the manor has continued to form an appendage to the duchy. The castle, which had become partly dilapidated, was put into substantial repair in 1590, and at the commencement of the war in the reign of Charles I., was garrisoned for the king. For a long time it opposed a formidable bulwark against the progress of the parliamentarians in this part of the country; but after the battle of Marston Moor, in 1644, General Fairfax, appearing before the town at the head of a numerous army, assaulted the castle, into which the garrison had retired, and it finally surrendered by capitulation. It soon afterwards was dismantled, and abandoned to neglect; and the only remains of this once stately fortress, which occupied a circular area 400 yards in diameter, are, a small portion of the keep, some of its dilapidated towers, and some vaulted apartments of very beautiful and elaborate workmanship, in which the murderers of Becket are said to have taken refuge. A priory for brothers of the Holy Trinity was founded by Richard Plantagenet, brother of Henry III., about the middle of the thirteenth century, and continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was £35. 10. 11.; the remains, which are in the valley of the Nidd, half a mile below the castle, consist chiefly of scattered heaps of ruins overspread with grass.

The town is pleasantly situated on the northern bank of the river Nidd, and comprises several streets, diverging from a spacious market-place, and well paved, and lighted with gas, under an act of parliament obtained in 1823 for general improvement; the houses, many of which are handsome buildings, are chiefly of stone found in the vicinity. There is a subscription library and newsroom, well supported. The environs abound in beautiful scenery, and the town was formerly a fashionable resort on account of the efficacy of its medicinal waters; but these were long ago abandoned for those of Harrogate. The sulphureous spring at Starbeck, however, which, after the inclosure of the forest lands, had fallen into total neglect, was brought again into public estimation by a proprietary of shareholders, who, in 1822, preserved it from external injury by the erection of a fountain which discharges nearly two gallons per minute, and who provided excellent accommodations for warm and cold bathing. The linen and cotton manufactures were carried on to a very great extent; but from the inland situation of the town, and the want of an adequate supply of coal, the trade has been very much diminished, and now affords employment to a few only of the inhabitants. A railway to York, called the East and West Yorkshire Junction, was commenced in November 1846; and a railway has been formed to Harrogate, forming a branch of the Leeds and Thirsk line: the Harrogate railway is half a mile long, and crosses the river Nidd at Knaresborough by a viaduct, the first

stone of which was laid in April 1847. The market, which is on Wednesday, is one of the principal corn-markets in the county, and is very numerously attended; a general market for provisions is held on Saturday. Fairs, chiefly for horses, cattle, and sheep, are held on the first Wednesdays after the 13th of January, 12th of March, 5th May, 12th August, 11th October, and 10th of December; and a statute-fair takes place on the Wednesday before the 23rd of November.

The borough, though it has no charter of incorporation, received the elective franchise in the reign of Mary, since which it has continued to return two members to parliament: the right of election was originally vested in the proprietors of the burgage tenements, 88 in number; but by the Reform act, the limits of the borough were extended, and the right of election was vested in the resident £10 householders: the bailiff is returning officer. Petty-sessions are held every alternate week by the county magistrates; a court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount, is held every fortnight for the borough, and there is another every third week for the forest and forest liberty of Knaresborough, before the steward (who is barrister) and under-steward of the duchy of Lancaster. The gaol for the borough is situated in the centre of the town, and the prison for the forest courts in the castle-yard. Courts for the borough and forest liberties are also held under the Duke of Devonshire, as lessee of the manor, at Easter and Michaelmas, these being distinguished as the grand courts leet; and there is a court leet at Michaelmas for a small district called the manor of Beech Hill, which forms part of the borough. The powers of the county debt-court of Knaresborough, established in 1847, extend over the greater part of the registration-district of Knaresborough. The Michaelmas and Christmas quarter-sessions for the West riding, likewise, are held in the town: the court-house is a handsome building, erected in 1838, at an expense of £2000.

The parish comprises 12,382*a.* 3*r.*: the soil, though various, is generally fertile, and a large portion of the population is agricultural; the surface is boldly undulated. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 4½.; gross income, about £350; patron, the Bishop of Ripon: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments, under acts of inclosure, in 1772 and 1774. The church, erected at different periods, is a spacious and handsome structure chiefly in the early and later English styles, with a tower between the nave and chancel; it has a beautiful east window in the decorated style, and contains several interesting details: a gallery was lately erected. There is a chapel of ease; churches were erected, respectively, at High Harrogate in 1831, and at Brearton and Arkendale in 1837. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics have places of worship. A free grammar school was founded in the reign of James I., by the Rev. Dr. Robert Chaloner, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £20.

About half a mile south of the castle is an excavation in the rock, called *St. Robert's Chapel*, 10 feet 6 inches in length, 9 feet wide, and 7½ feet high, formed by Robert Flower (son of Took Flower, twice lord mayor of York), as a place of solitary seclusion, in which he passed the remaining years of his life; it contains a figure of the hermit in monastic attire, surrounded by his books. There are various other excavations in the

rocks, among which is one called *Fort Montagu*, in honour of the Duchess of Buccleuch, with an arbour, greenhouse, and tea-rooms; in another, named *St. Robert's Cave*, was perpetrated the murder of Daniel Clarke by Eugene Aram, a schoolmaster of this place, who, after fourteen years' concealment, was detected, and executed at York. In addition to the Starbeck spa, already noticed, are, a chalybeate nearly adjoining; St. Mungo's Well, situated in Bolton Park, but long since fallen into disuse; and, near the castle, the celebrated dropping well, which rises in a deep narrow dell, about 50 yards from a rock, over a projecting ledge of which it falls in drops from a height of 10 feet. This last has been more regarded as a natural curiosity, and for its powerful petrifying properties, than for its medicinal virtues.

KNARESDALE, a parish, in the union of HALTWHISTLE, W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Alston-Moor; containing 491 inhabitants. The parish derives its name from the Knar, a rough mountain torrent which intersects the western portion of it from west to east; it is bounded on the west by the county of Cumberland, and comprises by computation 7144 acres, of which 2144 are good arable, pasture, and meadow land, and the remainder open common. The common is in general a bleak and sterile moorland, but is supposed to abound in mineral wealth; and it has been said that the Romans had formerly a lead-mine in Knaresdale. The village is situated on the South Tyne, and on the road from Brampton to Alston; but until the road was made to the colliery at Hartley-Burn, the place was difficult of access, and the manners and mode of living of the people were exceedingly rude. Slaggyford, also on the South Tyne, according to tradition, was once a market-town, and had a fair; it is still the largest village in the parish. Williamston, which occupies a situation equally beautiful, is on the opposite side of the river; and the hamlet of Eals, seated in a sheltered spot on its right bank, is remarkable for its old plum-trees and some fine ash-trees, and has a bridge of two arches. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £117, and the glebe comprises 22 acres, with a rectory-house surrounded by tasteful gardens. The church is on a dry knoll; the old edifice having become greatly out of repair, the present building was erected in 1833, at a cost of £300: the churchyard embraces a wide view. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans. On the side of a fell is a mineral spring, called Snope's Well, formerly in high repute. The Rt. Hon. Thomas Wallace was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Wallace of Knaresdale, in 1828: his lordship died in 1844.

KNAYTON, with BRAWITH, a township, in the parish of LEAKE, union of THIRSK, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N.) from Thirsk; containing 404 inhabitants. These places comprise about 1390 acres of land. The village is pleasantly situated on an eminence on the road from Thirsk to Yarm: Brawith lies on the east bank of the small river Codbeck. Brawith Hall is a neat mansion, the property of the late Mr. Consett, who, in 1839, bequeathed his extensive estates to his nephew, named Preston, then eleven years of age, but to accumulate in the hands of trustees until 1860. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

KNEBWORTH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD, 4 miles (N.) from Welwyn; containing 253 inhabitants, and comprising by computation more than 3000 acres. The manor-house of the Lytton family, who have been settled here since the time of Henry VII., contains some exquisitely carved oak. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 1. 10½., and in the patronage of Mrs. B. Lytton: the tithes have been commuted for £525, and the glebe consists of 70 acres. The church is a good structure in the early English style, and contains the sepulchral chapel of the Lyttons, in which are some handsome monuments.

KNEDLINGTON, a township, in the parish and union of HOWDEN, wapentake of HOWDENSHERE, E. riding of YORK, 1 mile (W. by S.) from Howden; containing 142 inhabitants. It comprises 940 acres, and includes the hamlet of Booth, where is a ferry across the Ouse. The old Hall, a fine specimen of the Elizabethan style, was possessed by Sir John Gate, a distinguished knight in the reign of Henry VIII. The village is well built, and ornamented with some fine trees.

KNEESALL (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, partly in the South-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, and partly in the N. division of that of THURGARTON, N. and S. divisions of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Ollerton; containing, with the townships of Kersall and Ompton, 596 inhabitants. In Kneesall and Ompton townships are 2878 acres, of which 92 are common or waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10, with the perpetual curacy of Boughton annexed, and in the patronage of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell; net income, £100. The church is an ancient structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. There is a chapel of ease; also a place of worship for Wesleyans.

KNEESWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of BAS-SINGBOURNE, union of ROYSTON, hundred of ARMINGFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 2¾ miles (N. W.) from Royston; containing 191 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £24. 15.

KNEETON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 7¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Newark; containing 109 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the west by the river Trent, and on the east by the Roman Fosse-road, comprises 926 acres by measurement. The Trent affords every facility for the conveyance of commodities; there is a ferry to Hoveringham. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £4. 9. 4½.; net income, £58; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Carnarvon. The church is a neat plain edifice.

KNEETON, YORK.—See MIDDLETON-TYAS.

KNEIGHTON, a township, in the parish of MUCKLESTON, union of DRAYTON, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 5½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Drayton; containing 164 inhabitants. This is a small township, bounded on three sides by Shropshire, with a village lying on the road from Muckleston to Nantwich. A school-house was built here in the year 1829.

KNETTISHALL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W.

division of SUFFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from East Harling; containing 79 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1080 acres, and is bounded by the smaller river Ouse, which separates it from the county of Norfolk. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 11.; net income, £184; patron, Thomas Thornhill, Esq.: the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower.

KNIGHTLEY, a township, in the parish of GNO-SALL, union of NEWPORT, W. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Eccleshall. This place forms the northern quarter of the parish, and has a number of farmhouses and several scattered dwellings. The common was inclosed in 1806; the old inclosures contain many excellent oaks.

KNIGHTON, a hamlet, in the parish of COMPTON-BEAUCHAMP, union of FARRINGDON, hundred of SHRI-VENHAM, county of BERKS; with 124 inhabitants.

KNIGHTON, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. MAR-GARET, LEICESTER, union of BLABY, hundred of GUTH-LAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Leicester; containing 465 inhabitants. The soil is in general rich. Sir E. C. Hartopp, Bart., who is lord of the manor, has a mansion here. The Midland railway passes through a tunnel of brick-work at this place, 100 yards in length, and 27 feet wide. The chapel is dedicated to St. James. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

KNIGHTON, a hamlet, in the parish of STOGURSEY, union of WILLITON, hundred of CANNINGTON, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 37 inhabitants.

KNIGHTON-UPON-TEAME, a chapelry, in the parish of LINDRIDGE, union of TENBURY, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Tenbury and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Tenbury, on the road to Ludlow; containing, with the hamlet of Newnham, 552 inhabitants. This chapelry is situated in the western part of the parish, and surrounded by the county of Salop, except on the south, where it is bounded by the river Teame. It comprises 2489 acres of land, of which 1097 acres are the property of Sir William Smith, Bart., whose seat, Eardiston, is a handsome mansion near the Teame. The Leominster canal passes through the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Lindridge; net income, £100, paid out of the vicarial tithes. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice with a wooden spire, and will seat 200 persons.

KNIGHTON, WEST (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, Dorchester division of DORSET, 4 miles (S. E.) from Dorchester; containing 268 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2200 acres, of which two-thirds are arable and pasture; the soil, chiefly chalk and gravel, is very poor. The living is a rectory, with that of Broadmayne annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 15. 5.; net income, £332; patron, the Rev. F. Urquhart. The tithes of West Knighton payable to the rector have been commuted for £149, and the glebe consists of 100 acres: £55 are payable to an impropriator. The church, which is in the Norman style, has been enlarged.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, a chapelry, partly in the parish of ST. GEORGE, HANOVER-SQUARE, liberty of the city

of WESTMINSTER, and partly in the parishes of KENSINGTON and CHELSEA, Kensington division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX. This place consists principally of a long street on the line of the great western road from the metropolis, and is partially paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the Chelsea Water-works. There are many good houses, and some handsome mansions overlooking Hyde Park. Towards Pimlico, on the Marquess of Westminster's property, splendid additions have been made, containing some of the most fashionable residences in the western part of the metropolis; and great improvement has also been effected by the removal of a large portion of the wall which separates the park from the road, and the erection of iron palisades. On the north side, adjoining the park, are commodious barracks for cavalry; and at the entrance from Piccadilly, on the south side of the road, is St. George's Hospital. Here are an ale brewery on a very extensive scale, and two large floor-cloth manufactories. The living is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and now a chapel of ease, belonged originally to an ancient hospital, or lazaret-house; the present building was erected in 1789. A district church dedicated to St. Paul, the site of which was given by the late Marquess of Westminster, has been erected in Wilton-place, Belgrave-square, at an expense, including the endowment, of £15,000, raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £1000 from the Church Commissioners, and £500 from the Metropolis' Building Fund; it was consecrated in May, 1843. The edifice is of brick and stone, in the later English style, with a tower carried to the height of 121 feet, in two stories, and terminating in a rich embattled parapet of open work, and eight crocketed pinnacles, four of which rise from the angles. It has 1600 sittings, whereof 600 are free; the interior is 106 feet in length, 59 in breadth, and 47 feet to the ceiling, where the timber-work is exposed to view, and the tie-beams are filled with tracery. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of London; income, £1000. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

KNIGHT'S-ENHAM.—See ENHAM, KNIGHT'S.

KNIGHT-THORPE, a township, in the parish and union of LOUGHBOROUGH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of LEICESTERSHIRE; with 60 inhabitants.

KNIGHTWICK (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of MARTLEY, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Worcester; containing 157 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the borders of Herefordshire, and separated from Doddenham by the river Teame, comprises 733a. 3r. 33p., mostly rich pasture: the soil is a rich loam near the river and in the lowlands, and in the uplands a stiffish clay; the surface is pleasingly undulated. At its northern end, the parish is intersected by the road from Worcester to Bromyard. The living is a rectory, with the living of Doddenham consolidated, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4.; net income, £266; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church is an ancient stone edifice, with 72 sittings: in it were interred the two daughters of Colonel Lane, supposed to have been instrumental in secreting Charles II. on his flight from Worcester.

KNILL (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of PRESTEIGN, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Kington; containing 75 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the borders of Wales, and comprises by measurement 777 acres, of which 310 are pasture, 130 arable, 177 hill, and 160 woodland. It is intersected by the road from Radnor to Presteign, and bounded on the south by Offa's dyke, and on the east by the Endwell brook, which joins the river Lug. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 10.; net income, £70; patron, Sir J. J. Garbet Walsham, Bart.

KNIPTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Grantham; containing 363 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1247a. 3r. 33p.; the soil consists of clay, sandy loam, and good red turnip-land. The surface is hilly; the lower grounds are watered by a small river called the Devon, and immediately above the village is a capacious reservoir for the Grantham canal. Stone of inferior quality is quarried for the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £261; patron, the Duke of Rutland. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1797; the glebe altogether comprises 53 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A national school is supported; and £25 per annum are appropriated from the funds of Chester's charity, at Barkestone, for distribution in bibles, and in coal and money, among the poor.

KNITSLEY, with CONSIDE.—See CONSIDE.

KNIVETON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 3 miles (N. E.) from Ashbourn; on the road to Matlock; containing 326 inhabitants. The manor of "Cheniveton," so called in the Domesday survey, was from a very early period the property of the Kniveton family, and was sold by Sir Andrew Kniveton, Bart., in the reign of Charles I., to the family of Lowe; it afterwards passed to the Pegges, and others. The parish comprises 1947 acres of fertile land, principally on limestone, and occupied as dairy-farms; the surface is undulated, and the scenery picturesque: there are two limestone-quarries. The village, which is considerable, is well built. The living is a perpetual curacy, net income, £64; patron, J. Harrison, Esq., of Snelston Hall. The church is at the highest point and the south extremity of the village: it was erected about the close of the 13th century, and was lately restored, with open seats; it has a low tower and small spire. Two places of worship have been built by the dissenters, but one only is now used, by the Primitive Methodists. In 1715, John Hurd endowed a school with £8 per annum; but the premises for it not having been built agreeably to the will of the founder, or suitably to the wants of the parish, a new house has recently been erected, with assistance from the National Society and the Committee of Council on Education.

KNOCK, a township, in the parish of LONG MARTON, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from the village of Long Marton; containing 197 inhabitants. The manor was anciently called Knock-Shalcock. The Close House estate here

belongs to Francis Pearson, Esq., of Kirkby-Lonsdale, in whose family it has been for nearly two centuries: the House has been lately rebuilt, and Mr. Pearson has made some very scientific improvements on the estate.

KNOCKIN (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of OSWESTRY, N. division of SALOP, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Oswestry; containing, with an extra-parochial farm called Heath, 271 inhabitants. The parish derives its name from a castle founded here by the family of L'Estrange, who possessed the manor in the reigns of Henry II. and Henry III., the latter of whom directed a precept to the sheriff of the county, commanding the aid thereof, to enable John L'Estrange to erect part of the "Castle of Cnukyn," and to repair the rest for the defence of the borders. His son received from the same monarch the grant of a weekly market, and a fair on the eve and morrow of the festival of St. John the Baptist, both of which are disused. In the reign of Edward III., Madoc, a Welsh nobleman, headed an insurrection, and defeated Lord Strange at *Cnukyn*. Thomas Stavely, first earl of Derby of that name, was, in his father's lifetime, summoned to parliament, by the name of Lord Strange, of *Knokyn*. Few vestiges of the castle remain, except the keep, which may still be seen. The living is a discharged rectory, in the gift of the Earl of Bradford: the tithes have been commuted for £328. The church, which has been renovated and enlarged at the cost of the Earl of Bradford and the parishioners, was re-opened for divine service in April, 1847.

KNODDISHALL (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Saxmundham; containing 397 inhabitants, and comprising 1750 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, with the ancient chapelry of Buxlow, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £350; patrons, the Trustees of the late T. Ayton, Esq. Buxlow chapel is in ruins.

KNOOK (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of WARMINSTER, hundred of HEYTESBURY, Warminster and S. divisions of WILTS, 1 mile (E. S. E.) from Heytesbury; containing 255 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Bath to Salisbury. The living is a perpetual curacy, usually held with that of Heytesbury; net value, £60; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an act of inclosure, in 1792.

KNOSSINGTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Oakham; containing 252 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1250 acres, chiefly pasture; the surface is very hilly, and the soil principally sand, in some parts alternated with clay. The low grounds are watered by a small river called the Gnash, which has its source in the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 8.; net income, £270; patron, Thomas Frewen, Esq.: the glebe comprises 42 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style; the tower has been rebuilt, and 70 additional sittings have been obtained. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. An hospital for four widows of beneficed clergymen, who have each a stipend of £30 per annum, was founded by William Smith, of Croxton, who, in 1711, endowed it with an estate in the vale of Belvoir; the institution, having fallen into disuse, was revived in 1802,

under an order in chancery, and a handsome building of brick was erected at an expense of £1096.

KNOTTING (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of BEDFORD, hundred of STODDEN, county of BEDFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Higham-Ferrers; containing 175 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, to which that of Souldrop was united in 1735, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 8.; patron, the Duke of Bedford. The tithes have been commuted for £319. 18., and there is a glebe-house, with about half an acre of garden-ground.

KNOTTINGLY, a township, in the parish of PONTEFRAC, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLD-CROSS, W. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (E. S. E.) from Ferry-Bridge; containing 4304 inhabitants. This township, which is situated on the navigable river Aire, comprises by measurement 1536 acres; the soil is fertile, and the surrounding scenery in many points romantic. The substratum is chiefly limestone, of excellent quality both for building and for burning into lime, and large quantities are quarried and sent off for the supply of distant parts, both in blocks and when converted into lime. On the banks of the Aire are the King's Mills, erected soon after the Conquest, and which, though under other circumstances, are still in use. The village is well built, on the south bank of the Aire, near its junction with the Knottingly and Goole canal; and consists of several streets, and ranges of houses in detached situations. There are a few houses in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and evidently of that date; and a fine old Hall has recently been pulled down, to get at the limestone beneath. Here are some malting-houses and a very large brewery; a pottery in which earthenware of every description is manufactured, affording employment to more than 200 persons; another, on a smaller scale, in which about 60 persons are engaged; a tobacco-pipe manufactory on a large scale, a considerable tannery, several roperies, and various other establishments. The trade is much facilitated by the river and canal: the canal was formed by the Aire and Calder Navigation Company, by whom, also, the river was rendered more serviceable. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £129; patron, the Vicar of Pontefract. The chapel, dedicated to St. Botolph, is an ancient edifice of brick, with a campanile turret, and is now appropriated to the western part of the township. The eastern part was made an ecclesiastical district, called East Knottingly, in 1846, under the provisions of the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; and a church, dedicated to Christ, is in course of erection, of which the estimated cost is £2000: it is a cruciform structure in the early English style, and will accommodate 800 persons. The living is in the gift of the Crown and the Archbishop of York, alternately. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. Near the Swan inn is an ancient house, formerly a convent.

KNOTT-LANES, a division, in the parish and union of ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Manchester; containing 5521 inhabitants. The division consists of the northern and central parts of the parish. It claims antiquity for its name as high as the time of Canute, the Dane, who is said to have halted here on his march from the western to the eastern coast: Knott is inferred to be a corruption of *Nute*, an abbreviation of Canute. Several of the old Lanes are narrow

and winding, and being in many parts overhung with trees, their appearance is romantic. There are a few ancient and some good modern residences, among the former of which may be mentioned, Bardsley House, once the seat of a family of the same name; Taunton Hall, the seat of the Claytons as early as the reign of Henry VI.; and Alt-Hill, the former abode of the family of Lees. This division, the centre of which is about three miles north of the town of Ashton, comprises about 1030 customary acres of land; and contains several small villages and hamlets, whose population is employed in cotton spinning and weaving, and in collieries. The Fairbottom canal, here, is of great advantage in the conveyance of coal. An episcopal chapel is situated at Lees, or Hey, a village in the extreme northern portion of the district; and there are some schools, one of which, connected with the chapel, has a small endowment.—See **BARDSLEY** and **LEES**.

KNOTTY-ASH, an ecclesiastical district, in the district parish of WEST DERBY, parish of WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 4 miles (E.) from Liverpool, on the road to Prescott. The situation of this locality is very beautiful, and its air salubrious; it contains several handsome mansions, and some of the principal merchants of Liverpool have seats and villas here. Knotty-Ash House is the property of the Worrall family. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Trustees; income, £150, with a good house. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was built in 1836, and is a handsome edifice in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire. There are schools in connexion with the church.

KNOWBURY, an ecclesiastical district, partly in the parish of CAINHAM, hundred of STOTTESDEN, and partly in the parish of BITTERLEY, hundred of OVERS, union of LUDLOW, S. division of SALOP, 4 miles (E.) from Ludlow. It stands elevated, on the Clee hills. Iron-ore of excellent quality, being remarkably elastic, is obtained; and extensive coal-mines are wrought, the produce of which is of a very superior description: some of it is so hard as to be made into beautiful vases, inkstands, and various ornaments. There are also stone-quarries. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford, with a net income of £100, and a house. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, and consecrated in January 1840, is a neat edifice with a tower; it stands on the hill side, and is a conspicuous object from all parts of the surrounding country. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. A school is supported, chiefly by Lady Clive.

KNOWLE, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CREDITON, Crediton and N. divisions of the county of DEVON, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from the town of Crediton; containing 392 inhabitants.

KNOWLE, a tything, in the parish and hundred of BUCKLAND-NEWTON, union of CERNE, Cerne division of the county of DORSET; containing 123 inhabitants.

KNOWLE (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of CHARD, hundred of SOUTH PETHERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Ilminster; containing 99 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, with a net income of £72. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £60; there are 31 acres of glebe.

KNOWLE, a tything, in the parish of BEDMINSTER, hundred of HARTCLIFFE with BEDMINSTER, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 190 inhabitants.

KNOWLE, with KNIGHTON-SUTTON, a tything, in the parish of CHEW MAGNA, union of CLUTTON, hundred of CHEW, E. division of the county of SOMERSET; containing 360 inhabitants.

KNOWLE, a tything, in the parish of LONG SUTTON, union of LANGPORT, hundred of SOMERTON, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 155 inhabitants.

KNOWLE, a hamlet, in the parish of SELWORTHY, union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 37 inhabitants.

KNOWLE, a village and chapelry, in the parish of HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN, union of SOLIHULL, Solihull division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 10 miles (S. E.) from Birmingham, and 10 (N. W.) from Warwick; containing 1208 inhabitants. It derives its name from its situation on the summit of a knoll or hill: this hill is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station, and the opinion has been in some degree confirmed by the discovery, in an adjoining field, of an urn containing coins of the Lower Empire. The chapelry comprises 3265a. 3r. 11p., of which 1786 acres are arable, 1434 meadow and pasture, 9 woodland and plantations, and the remainder water and waste; the surface is varied. There are some quarries of limestone, but not now in operation. The village is on the Warwick and Birmingham turnpike-road, and the Warwick and Birmingham canal passes through the chapelry. A fair for cattle and sheep takes place annually, on the first Monday after St. Ann's day; and the petty-sessions for the division are held here, in conjunction with Solihull, on the first Saturday in every alternate month, during the winter season. The chapel, dedicated to St. Ann, is a handsome structure in the later English style, and contains some ancient stalls and fragments of stained glass; a chantry was endowed by Walter Cook, canon of Lincoln, and founder of the chapel, in the reign of Richard II., and at the Dissolution it was valued at £18. 5. 6. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with lands purchased by Queen Anne's Bounty and producing £90 rental, and with £10 per annum from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; total net income, £130; patron, W. H. J. Wilson, Esq. The great tithes, amounting to £450, are payable to the Master and Brethren of Leicester Hospital, Warwick; and the small tithes, £150, to the vicar of Hampton. There are various benefactions to the poor, the principal being that by Fulk Greville, Esq.

KNOWLE, CHURCH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of HASILOR, Wareham division of DORSET, 1 mile (W.) from Corfe-Castle; containing, with the tythings of Bradle and East Creech, 463 inhabitants, of whom 183 are in the tything of Church-Knowle. The parish forms a vale between two ranges of the Purbeck hills, and comprises 3427 acres, chiefly meadow and pasture land; about 1400 acres are common or waste: the soil in general is a stiff loamy clay. In the northern part are pits of pipe-clay of the kind used in the manufacture of the Colebrook-Dale china; the produce is carried by means of a small railroad to the mouth of the Froome, and thence is shipped to various quarters. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 17. 6.; net

income, £285; patron, Lieut.-Col. Mansel. The church, which is in the early style of architecture, contains 400 sittings.

KNOWL-END, a township, in the parish of AUDLEY, union of NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 1 mile (S. W.) from Audley; containing 270 inhabitants. It contains a number of scattered houses, and the hamlet of Shaley-Brook.

KNOWLTON (*St. Clement*), a parish, in the union and hundred of EASTRY, lathe of St. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Wingham; containing 27 inhabitants. The parish comprises 428 acres, of which 54 are in wood. The mansion-house was the residence of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, to whom it came by marriage with the widow of Sir John Harborough, whose two sons were drowned with Sir Cloudesley when his vessel was wrecked off the Scilly Isles. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 5. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Captain D'Aeth: the tithes have been commuted for £120; there are $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe.

KNOWSLEY, a township, in the parish of HUYTON, union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Prescott; containing 1302 inhabitants. This place was early held by a family of the local name. It became the property of the Lathom family by the marriage of Sir Robert de Lathom with Catherine, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Knowsley; and passed into the family of Stanley in like manner, in the 14th century, by the marriage of Isabella, daughter of Sir Thomas Lathom, grandson of Sir Robert, with Sir John Stanley. The township comprises 5055 acres, of which about 2000 are woodland and park; the soil is a stiff clay, and moss: coal exists, but is not wrought. KNOWSLEY HALL, the principal seat of the Earl of Derby, is situated here. The mansion stands on an elevation in the park, and has evidently been erected at different times; its most ancient part is of stone, with two round towers, and is said to have been raised by the first earl of Derby, for the reception of his son-in-law, King Henry VII., on whose head the crown, taken from Richard III. after the battle of Bosworth, was placed by this nobleman, who had been one of the main instruments of Richmond's victory. The house has undergone vast improvements since the present earl succeeded to the property. It contains a splendid gallery of paintings by the first Italian and Flemish masters, with a number of portraits of members of the family, rendered peculiarly interesting as serving to perpetuate the likenesses, costumes, &c., of many personages distinguished for their bravery, magnanimity, loyalty, and sufferings. The park is the largest in the county, being ten miles in circumference; is abundantly wooded, and well stocked with deer. Knowsley has been the principal seat of the earls of Derby since the injury that was sustained by Lathom House in the parliamentary war. The river Alt takes its rise here, and empties itself into the sea at Altcar, passing Sefton. The tithes have been commuted for £200. A church was erected in 1843, at a cost of £3500; it is dedicated to St. Mary, is in the early English style, and was built and endowed by the Earl of Derby. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £300, with a house; patron, the Earl; by whom schools for boys and girls are supported.

KNOWSTONE, EAST and WEST (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of SOUTH MOLTON, South Molton and N. divisions of the county of DEVON, 7 miles (E. by S.) from South Molton; containing 578 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4994 acres, of which 1439 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, with that of Molland united, valued in the king's books at £26. 10. 10.; patrons, the family of Throckmorton. The church has a plain Norman door.

KNOYLE, EAST (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of MERE, hundred of DOWNTON, Hindon and S. divisions of the county of WILTS, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Hindon; containing, with the tythings of Milton and Upton, 1038 inhabitants, of whom 541 are in the tything of Knoyle. The parish comprises 5558 acres, of which 125 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30, and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £910, and the glebe comprises 111 acres. The gallery of the church has been enlarged. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The sum of £11 per annum, arising from bequests, is applied towards the support of a school; and there is a fund of about £80 per annum, left by various persons, for apprenticing children, and for the benefit of the poor. The celebrated architect, Sir Christopher Wren, was a native of the parish, of which his father was rector.

KNOYLE, WEST, a parish, in the union and hundred of MERE, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (E.) from Mere; containing 206 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the confines of the chalk or down district, which is divided by a range of hills from the clayey and woody district; it comprises 1913 acres, whereof 140 are wood and copse, and about two-thirds of the remainder arable, and one-third pasture. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury: the great tithes have been commuted for £418, and the glebe comprises 51 acres. The church is a small structure in the decorated style, with a handsome embattled tower.

KNUSTON, a hamlet, in the parish of IRCHESTER, union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of HIGHAM-FERRERS, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON; containing 42 inhabitants. It comprises 866a. 1r. 8p., of which 140 acres are grass, and 40 wood. Knuston Hall, the seat of Joseph Gulston, Esq., proprietor of the hamlet, is a neat stone mansion, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, and built about a century since.

KNUTSFORD (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of ALTRINCHAM, E. division of the hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the townships of Bexton, Over Knutsford, Ollerton, and Toft, 4006 inhabitants, of whom 3235 are in the town of Nether Knutsford, $24\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Chester, and $172\frac{1}{2}$ (N. W. by N.) from London. This place, which is of great antiquity, is situated on the banks of a small stream, across which was formerly a ford. Canute, the Dane, is said to have passed over the ford with his army for the conquest of the northern parts of the kingdom, in the reign of Ethelred I., or that of Edmund Ironside; and it may thence have been called *Canute's Ford*, from which the town is said to derive its name. This, however, is doubtful: in old deeds and writings, and in Jolly's *Mise Book of the County*, the name is spelt Knotsford; according to tra-

dition, several generations of the name of Knott had a mill on the stream, and as the working of the mill mainly regulated the depth of water at the ford, the place was called after them Knot's ford. At the Conquest, Knutsford formed part of the barony of Halton, but in the reign of Edward I. it came into the possession of Sir William de Tabley, who obtained for it a charter of incorporation and various privileges, all of which are become obsolete. It appears by documents now in the hands of the Bridgewater family, that the royalty of Nether Knutsford was shared afterwards equally between Sir R. Massey, of Tatton, and the said Sir William de Tabley; and that, on the death of the son of the latter, his share being divided among his daughters, was sold in small parcels. The share of Sir R. Massey is now vested in the Egertons, of Tatton; Richard Brereton, of Tatton, the purchaser of it, having, 32nd of Elizabeth, settled all his estates on Sir Thomas Egerton, lord chancellor of England.

The town consists principally of two long streets, and is well paved, and supplied with water. The houses are in general indifferently built and of mean appearance, but in the immediate vicinity are several handsome seats; the environs are pleasant, and near the town is a good race-course, where races are held in October. The manufacture of thread, which formerly flourished to a considerable extent, has, since the introduction of machinery, given place to the weaving of cotton and silk, in which part of the population is employed, working with hand-loom, for the manufacturers at Manchester and the adjacent towns. The Trent and Mersey canal and the Manchester and Birmingham railway pass within five miles of the town, affording a communication with Liverpool and Manchester, and various other parts of the kingdom. The market is on Saturday; and the fairs, to which a small number of cattle are brought from the neighbouring villages, are on April 23rd, July 10th, and November 8th. A cattle-fair is held at Over Knutsford, on the Tuesday in Whitsun-week. Constables and other officers are appointed at the court leet of Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., lord of the manor, who also holds a court baron; and the hundred court, and quarter-sessions for the county, are held in the town. The powers of the county debt-court of Knutsford, established in 1847, extend over the sub-registration-districts of Knutsford and Wilmslow. The sessions-house and house of correction for the county were erected in 1817; the former is an elegant edifice, comprising spacious court-rooms, and the latter is also commodious. The town is the place of election for the northern division of the shire.

The parish was formerly included in that of Rostherne, from which it was severed by act of parliament in 1744. It comprises by measurement 3912 acres, whereof about 150 are wood, nearly 1000 arable, and the remainder good pasture and meadow land: 499 acres are in the township of Nether Knutsford. The living is a vicarage; income, £245; patrons, the Lords of the four Manors of Over Knutsford, Nether Knutsford and Ollerton, Toft, and Bexton, in rotation; impropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church, erected in 1744, is a neat edifice of brick. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Presbyterians. The free grammar school was founded, and endowed with sixteen marks per annum, in the reign

of Edward VI., by Sir John Legh, and several sums were subsequently added; a new schoolroom has been built, and some waste land inclosed, which now lets for £24 per annum. A girls' school is supported by Mrs. Egerton, of Tatton, and a parochial school for boys, by subscription; there are various bequests, also, for distribution among the poor, amounting to about £100 per annum. A curious custom prevails in the town; that of strewing the streets with sand in various forms and devices on the occasion of weddings or other festivals: it is peculiar to the place, and to strangers has a very singular appearance.

KNUTSFORD, OVER, a township, in the parish of KNUTSFORD, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (S. E. by S.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 225 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 738 acres. The manor of Over Knutsford, together with Norbury Booths, was purchased of William de Tabley, in 1300, by John Legh, Esq., ancestor of Peter Legh, Esq., the present owner of the estate, whose family have been ever since located in this quarter.

KNUTTON, a township, in the parish of WOLSTANTON, union of WOLSTANTON and BURSLEM, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 1 mile (N. E.) from the town of Newcastle; containing 1388 inhabitants. The township comprises 1713 acres, including Knutton Heath, lately an open common, but now inclosed, and on the outskirts of which the Newcastle races are held. Numerous cottages have been erected within the last few years, and there is a silk-mill adjacent to Knutton Heath. The Primitive Methodists have a meeting-house.

KNYPERSLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of BIDDULPH, poor-law union of CONGLETON, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (S.) from the village of Biddulph. The township abounds with coal-mines. Knypersley Hall is the property of John Bateman, Esq.

KYLOE, a parish, in the union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, in ISLANDSHIRE, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (N.) from Belford; containing, with the townships of Beal with Lowlin, Berrington, Buckton, and Fenwick, 1023 inhabitants, of whom 117 are in the township of Kyloe. This parish, which is on the road from London to Edinburgh, comprises by measurement 8306 acres. Coal is abundant, and two mines are at present in operation; there are also quarries of limestone and whinstone, which are used respectively for burning into lime and for building and road-making. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £138; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham; the glebe comprises 227 acres, of which 187 are moorland, situated at some distance. The tithes have been commuted for £154. The church, rebuilt in 1792, stands on the summit of a hill, on the north side of the village, and commands an extensive view, from Berwick bay to Holy Island and the Farn Islands.

KYME, NORTH, a township, in the parish of SOUTH KYME, union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Sleaford; containing 361 inhabitants. This township comprises 3650 acres of land, whereof the eastern part is a low fen, forming a portion of the great level, the drainage of which was undertaken

by the Earl of Lincoln, in 1653. In the village, which is pleasantly situated on the Tattershall road, and on the east side of the Car-Dyke, is an ancient cross, repaired in 1826; and near it are traces of a Roman encampment.

KYME, SOUTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Tattershall; containing, with the township of North Kyme, 942 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on that part of the Sleaford navigation called Kyme Eau, derived its name from the Kyme family, who were barons by tenure and writ in the reign of Stephen, and had a seat here, mentioned by Leland as a "goodly house and park," of which only the tower now remains. A priory of Black canons was founded in honour of the Virgin Mary, in the reign of Henry II.; it was valued at the Dissolution at £138. 4. 9. The parish comprises 8370 acres. An act was passed in 1840 for the more effectual draining of the lands. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £99; patron, Earl Brownlow. The church formed part of the priory, and was a large fabric, but in 1805, it was mostly taken down, and now consists of only one aisle, with a south porch; an arch at the west end covers the bell. Marmaduke Dickenson, in 1711, bequeathed £200, since invested in land producing £45 per annum, to be distributed among the poor. Sir Gilbert Talbois, created Baron of Kyme in the reign of Henry VIII., and who died without issue in 1536, is interred in the church.

KYNNERSLEY, SALOP.—See KINNERSLEY.

KYO, a township, in the parish and union of LANCHESTER, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Durham; containing 965 inhabitants. It was anciently the estate of the Birtley family, who held it by the service of a rose, of the master of St. Edmund's hospital in Gateshead. The township comprises 1230 acres, and is near the road from Lanchester to Whickham.

KYRE, GREAT (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TENBURY, Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Tenbury and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Tenbury; containing 160 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the borders of Herefordshire, and the road from Tenbury to Bromyard intersects it from north to south. It consists of 1406 acres, of arable and pasture land, and hop-ground, with many orchards. Stone is quarried for repairing the roads. Kyre House, pleasantly situated, was formerly the seat of the Pytts family; it now belongs to the family of Childe. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of William Lacon Childe, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £170, and the glebe comprises 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and a small house. The church is an irregularly built edifice, with a wood spire: the chancel contains some handsome monuments to the family of Pytts. An almshouse for eight widows, who each receive half-a-crown weekly, with coal and clothing, was founded under the will of Ann Pytts, in 1715.

KYRE, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of STOKES-BLISS, union of TENBURY, Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Tenbury and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Tenbury; containing 144 inhabitants. It is surrounded

on three sides by the county of Hereford, and intersected from north to south by the road from Tenbury to Bromyard. Its area is 835 acres, of which 405 are arable, 339 pasture, 16 woodland, and 40 hop-ground. The surface is undulated, the soil a loamy clay, with an impervious clay-marl subsoil: there is a gravel-pit.

KYREWOOD.—See TENBURY-FOREIGN.

KYTES-HARDWICK, a hamlet, in the parish of LEAMINGTON-HASTINGS, union of RUGBY, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Southam, on the road to Rugby; containing 118 inhabitants. The family of "Herdwick," a branch of the "Hastangs," took their name from this place, and some of them are supposed to have resided here. John de Herdwick, in

the time of Edward III., held several offices of distinction, and in the first of Richard II. was one of the justices of the peace for the city of Coventry. Another John de Herdwick aided Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., at the battle of Bosworth-Field, and, it is said, by his good conduct as a guide to the army, got the earl the advantage in that fight "of the ground, winde, and sunne." The manor, at this period called Herdwick-Grembald, was conveyed by him, in marriage with one of his daughters, to William Dingley. It next came to Sir T. Trevor, Knt., one of the barons of the exchequer, who bequeathed it to the Wheeler family. The hamlet is situated about a mile and a half east of the village of Leamington-Hastings: the river Leam flows on the north.

END OF VOLUME II.

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